



st.

Year Book

No. 11

Oneida Historical Society

at Utica, N. Y.



1910

Munson-Williams Memorial





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THE HOME OF
THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AT UTICA

Year Book

No. 11 $\hat{=}$ 13

of the

Oneida Historical Society

at Utica, N. Y.



1910 - 1914

Munson-Williams Memorial



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1910

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1910

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Addresses.

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Publications of the Society.

SYLVESTER DERING, JESSE HIGGINS, HENRY H. TOMPKINS.

*Natural History and Specimens.*JOSEPH V. HABERER, EGBERT BAGG, EARL D. FULLER.

*Biography, Necrology and Natural History.*HENRY J. COOKINHAM, WATSON T. DUNMORE, SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

*Statistics.*JAMES G. HUNT, GEORGE WILSON-JONES, JOHN L. MAHER.

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Officers of the Society since its foundation

PRESIDENTS.

1876-1886	Horatio Seymour	Deerfield, N. Y.
1887-1890	Ellis H. Roberts	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1896	Charles W. Hutchinson	Utica, N. Y.
1897	George D. Dimon	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	Thomas R. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.
1900-1901	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica, N. Y.
1902-1903	Charles S. Symonds	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	E. Prentiss Bailey	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Milton H. Merwin	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Wm. Cary Sanger	Sangerfield, N. Y.
1910	Charles T. Olmsted	Utica, N. Y.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENTS.

1876-1887	Alexander Seward	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1883	Charles W. Hutchinson	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1886	Ellis H. Roberts	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1889	Isaac S. Hartley	Utica, N. Y.
1890	Charles W. Hutchinson	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1893	Henry Hurlburt	Utica, N. Y.
1894-1895	William M. White	Utica, N. Y.
1896	George D. Dimon	Utica, N. Y.
1897	Thomas R. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica, N. Y.
1900	Frederick T. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.
1901-1903	Edward Comstock	Rome, N. Y.
1904-1905	Milton H. Merwin	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	John L. Earll	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Charles T. Olmsted	Utica, N. Y.
1910	Herbert J. Pease	Utica, N. Y.

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1876-1877	Charles W. Hutchinson	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1881	Alexander Seward	Utica, N. Y.
1882-1883	WILLIAM J. Bacon	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1886	Isaac S. Hartley	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1889	Daniel E. Wager	Rome, N. Y.
1890	Henry Hurlburt	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1895	George D. Dimon	Utica, N. Y.
1896	Thomas R. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.
1897-1900	Cyrus D. Prescott	Rome, N. Y.
1901-1902	George M. Weaver	Utica, N. Y.
1903	Milton H. Merwin	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	John L. Earll	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Ralph W. Brokaw	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Herbert J. Pease	Utica, N. Y.
1910	Thomas R. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENTS.

1876-1881	Edward Huntington	Rome, N. Y.
1882-1886	Daniel E. Wager	Rome, N. Y.
1887-1889	John F. Seymour	Utica, N. Y.
1890-1896	Daniel E. Wager	Rome, N. Y.
1897	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	N. Curtis White	Utica, N. Y.
1900	Warren C. Rowley	Utica, N. Y.
1901-1902	Joseph V. Haberer	Utica, N. Y.
1903	John L. Earll	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	Ralph W. Brokaw	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Willis E. Ford	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Thomas R. Proctor	Utica, N. Y.
1910	E. Huntington Coley	Utica, N. Y.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

1876-1877	Moses M. Bagg	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1882	S. N. Dexter North	Utica, N. Y.
1883-1888	Moses M. Bagg	Utica, N. Y.
1889-1892	Rees G. Williams	Utica, N. Y.
1893-1897	William Pierrepont White	Utica, N. Y.
1898	Donald McIntyre	Utica, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

1876-1883	Morven M. Jones	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1905	Charles W. Darling	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Horatio Seymour	Utica, N. Y.
1908	William M. Storrs	Utica, N. Y.

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1876-1886	Morven M. Jones	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1888	Frederick C. Ingalls	Utica, N. Y.
1889-1900	Moses M. Bagg	Utica, N. Y.
1901	Dana W. Bigelow	Utica, N. Y.

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1876-1886	Robert S. Williams	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1898	Warren C. Rowley	Utica, N. Y.
1899	Sylvester Dering	Utica, N. Y.

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	WILLIAMS, ROBERT S.

Mission of the Oneida Historical Society

It is the mission of this Society to cover in its collections and re-searches the entire territory embraced in the original civil division of Central New York—the County of Tryon, erected in 1772, rechristened Montgomery in honor of Gen. Montgomery, and in contempt of a royal governor in 1784; divided in 1791 into the Counties of Montgomery, Otsego, Tioga, Ontario and Herkimer, Oneida County being erected out of the latter in 1798. It is a wide field, for the boundaries of Tryon County included all the territory lying west of a line running nearly north and south through the present County of Schoharie. All the State of New York west of that line is our particular field; but we go beyond this, and exchange publications with many kindred societies in the United States and Europe. The County of Tryon included the hunting grounds of the Five Nations of Iroquois, who were the owners of this soil before our fathers possessed themselves of it, and whose civil and military achievements form a glorious chapter in the aboriginal history of America. We are the center of the famous “long house” within fifty miles of the spot where the council fires were held, and so directly in the home of the Oneida tribe of Iroquois—the only one of the original Five Nations which stood by the colonists in their struggle for independence—that Utica is the custodian of its “Sacred Stone.” In many ways the original Tryon County is peculiarly interesting, in a historical point of view. Here lived, labored and died, Sir William Johnson, in many respects the most prominent figure in the colonial annals of America. Here also lived his sons and their ally, Joseph Brandt, who made the Mohawk Valley forever memorable as the scene of the fiercest and most relentless Indian and Tory massacres. Hither migrated the chief segment of the exiled Palatinates; and the story of their pioneer battles with the wilderness, their revolutionary patriotism under circumstances the most perilous that tested the nerves of any colonists, with the later record of their remarkable assimilation with the American race—a story never yet fully written out—offers inspiration for song, romance and history. Here, also, were the frontier and defensive forts and castles of the French, the Indians and the English, as well as the colonists—Fort Bull, Fort Plain, Fort House, Fort Hill, Fort Hunter, Fort Dayton, Fort Schuyler, Fort Stanwix, Fort Oswego, and Fort Brewerton. Here passed and repassed along the water courses, over the Indian fords and through the trackless forests, the military expeditions of French and English, until the prowess of the latter at length determined that the

English race and civilization should predominate upon the continent. Here were fought the battles of Oriskany and Saratoga, upon whose fields the war for independence ceased to be a rebellion and became a revolution. Here the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company made the first attempt at artificial water navigation in America, an attempt which soon developed into the Erie Canal, upon whose waters the commerce of a continent traverses from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Here was the scene of the romantic adventure and the untold fate of the Castorland Company, and here is the grave and monument of the brave Baron Steuben. Here was tested one of the first railroads ever built. Here was organized the first express company. Here the telegraph was put to its first practical utility. Here were erected the first cotton factory and the first woolen factory chartered by the State of New York, and here has been the home of more than a due proportion of the statesmen whose life work is a part of the history of New York and the Nation.

The Oneida Historical Society is the proper custodian of the documents, manuscripts, relics and memorials, of every kind and description, which relate to and illustrate this remarkable history. And it remains for us to faithfully gather and preserve the valuable materials of local history that still remain scattered, and are fast disappearing.

The Oneida Historical Society has in no way done more to preserve and keep alive our local history than by the monuments which it has helped to erect. The beginnings of our city are defined and perpetuated by the memorial of old Fort Schuyler. The settlement of the country is forever traced back to its pioneer by the monument to Hugh White in the town which bears his name. The towering column at Oriskany teaches for all the strategic and commercial relations of the valley of the Mohawk to the continent, while it gives immortality to the yeomen who withstood the armed hosts of invasion. For these this Society may claim its share of credit. The monument to Baron Steuben, due in large part to the thoughtfulness of our German fellow-citizens, at all its stages had the favor of our distinguished president, the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, whose eloquence crowned its dedication. He also contributed to the memorial to that early soldier—the soldier of the cross—Samuel Kirkland, missionary, leader in education in Central New York, and efficient patriot, by whose grave the hillside above Oriskany Creek is made ever consecrated ground.

Regular monthly meetings of the Society are held on the second Monday of each month.

Addresses before the Society

- Nov. 27, 1905—Edmund Wetmore of New York, on "The Puritans."
- Dec. 11, 1905—Admiral Coughlan, on "The Battle of Manila Bay."
- Jan. 8, 1906—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, on "Benjamin Franklin."
- Feb. 1, 1906—Hon. Wm. H. McElroy of New York, on "George William Curtis."
- Jan. 10, 1907—Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, on "The Lecture Bureau."
- Jan. 14, 1907—Gen. A. S. Daggett, on "The Allied Armies at Peking in 1900."
- Feb. 11, 1907—Rev. J. B. Wicks, on "Fort Fisher in 1865 and 1907."
- April 8, 1907—Prof. N. B. Ward of Hamilton College, on "Ancient Rome."
- Oct. 4, 1907—Rev. Henry A. Brann of New York, on "Dante."
- Jan. 13, 1908—Rev. John B. Devins, D. D., of New York, on "Burmah, Its Peoples and Customs."
- April 13, 1908—Gen. Fred'k Dent Grant, on "The Siege of Vicksburg."
- May 11, 1908—Dr. Wm. Lord Smith of Boston, on "Tiger Lands."
- Jan. 11, 1909—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, on "Colonial Governors of New York."
- Feb. 10, 1909—Mr. Clifford Richardson of New York, on "The Good Roads Problem."
- March 8, 1909—Col. Wm. Cary Sanger, on "Labrador."
- March 29, 1909—Maj. Gen. Chas. F. Roe, U. S. A., "The Custer Massacre."
- May 10, 1909—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "The American As He Is."
- Nov. 20, 1909—Hon. Victor Hugo, Pallsits, "The State Historianship and the Executive Relation of New York to Historical Scholarship."
- Dec. 16, 1909—Rev. Charles A. Richmond, D. D., "Brotherhood and the Republic."
- Jan. 10, 1910—Rev. E. B. Bryan, President of Colgate University, "Civil Government in the Philippines."
- Feb. 14, 1910—Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., "The Army of the United States, Its Origin, Maintenance and Value."
- March 14, 1910—Mr. John Kilham, "Indian Relics."
- April 11, 1910—Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D. D., "Baron Steuben."



BATTLE FLAGS.

Battle Flags

REMNANT OF GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS FLAG.

Presented by Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, N. Y., and which floated over

	Prisoners
1862 Fort Donelson, Tenn.	15,000
1863 Vicksburg, Miss.	31,000
1863 Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.....	9,000
1865 Petersburg and Pursuit	20,000
1865 April 9, Appomattox	27,000

Carried and Taken by the Oneida County Regiments During the War of the Rebellion. Now in the Custody of the Oneida Historical Society.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF THE 5TH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF GEN. McQUADE, 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 5TH ARMY CORPS.

PALMETTO FLAG, CAPTURED BY THE 14TH REGIMENT AT MALVERN HILL, VA., JULY 1, 1862.

TWO FLAGS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Hall's Hill, Va., September, 1861.
Howard's Mills, Va., April, 1862.
Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862.
New Bridge, May, 1862.
Hanover Court House, Va., May 27th, 1862.
Mechanicsville, Va., June 26th, 1862.
Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27th, 1862.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
Second Bull Run, Va., August 30th, 1862.
Shepherdstown, Va., October 2d, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

SIGNAL FLAG, TAKEN FROM THE HANDS OF A CONFEDERATE AT FORT FISHER, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1865, BY E. S. FOSKETT, CORPORAL CO. B, 117TH N. Y. V.

FLAG WHICH WAS RAISED OVER LIBBY PRISON IN RICHMOND AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THAT CITY BY THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

FLAG OF THE 97TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. (known as the Conkling Rifles).

This flag was made by Mrs. Conkling and her friends and presented to the regiment on its departure for the war by Hon. Roscoe Conkling. It was carried in the following battles:

Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Raccoon Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Bethsaida Church, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Petersburg, Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford, Quaker Road, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House and Lee's Surrender.

FLAG OF THE 146TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Fredericksburg, Va., December 10-12, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863.
 Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.
 Bristow Station, Va., August 27, 1863.
 Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
 Mine Run, Va., November 26, 1863.
 Williamsport, Va.
 Wapping Heights, Va.
 Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., May 5, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
 Laurel Hill Va., July 12, 1864.
 Bethesda Church, Va.
 Tolopotomy, Va.
 Chappel House, Va.
 Hicks Ford, Va.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.
 White Oak Road.
 Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

SIX FLAGS OF THE 2D N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

- Manassas Junction, Va., August 17, 1862.
- Spottsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
- North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
- Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30th, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864.
- Petersburg, Va., June 15 to 17, 1864.
- Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and August 14-18, 1864.
- Reams Station, Va., August 26, 1864.
- Hatcher's Run, Va., October 28, 1864.
- Sunderland Station, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Dentonville, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

FLAG OF THE 26TH N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

- Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
- Rappahannock Station, Va., August 20, 21 and 22, 1862.
- Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862.
- Groveton, or Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
- Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
- South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
- Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
- Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
- Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863.

FLAG OF THE 117TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

- Siege of Suffolk, Va., 1863.
- Hanover Junction, Va., July, 1863.
- Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., 1863-1864.
- Swift's Creek, Va., 1864.
- Drury's Bluff, Va., May, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
- Petersburg Heights, Va., June 15, 1864.
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., 71 days in trenches, 1864.
- Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864.
- Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864.
- Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.
- Fort Anderson, N. C., February 18 to 22, 1865.



REV'D DANA W. BIGELOW, D. D.

Baron Steuben

*An Address before the Oneida Historical Society
on April 11th, 1910, by*

Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D.D., of Utica, N. Y.

“**S**TEUBEN.” This word alone is the inscription on a monument that stands solitary in a forest that crowns a lofty hill in the township of Steuben, Oneida County, New York.

This monument is in the care of the Oneida Historical Society and it is fitting that this society should endeavor to keep in living remembrance this man named who was worthy of lasting gratitude and of high honor of all American citizens. “Lest we forget” means much in a national ode, suggesting for us, as for another nation, humility in place of boastful confidence; but the words may also prompt us to remember at what cost our national independence was won; by what self-sacrifice, by what arduous endeavors, by what heroism, victory was at last achieved, that in place of colonies under charters from across the sea, a nation might be born, having its life in principles of freedom unknown then to the world, in opportunities for all men, home or foreign born, in territory so rich and so wide that even now we cannot discern how great this nation may become in population, in civilization, in wealth and power.

Since the American Revolution other events have occurred, especially those of the great Civil War, that have so occupied our minds and hearts that we have lost, in part, our appreciation of what was wrought for the American people and for the world by soldiers who suffered and died and by those who suffered and fought again on many battlefields until America became free and independent, at liberty to fulfill the high purposes and hopes of great men. Fourth of July celebrations once served to keep this people from forgetfulness of 1776 and years that followed. Annual observance of Washington’s birthday in part serves to recall the men, officers and privates, who constituted the heroic army of which he was the great

commander in chief. But the vision grows indistinct, and school children of to-day hardly realize how much we owe to unnamed heroes, or know why after Washington on the roll of honor for his generals we write first Nathaniel Greene and after him Lafayette and Steuben. Greene, native born, a patriot from Rhode Island, took distinguished part on battle-fields from first to last and closed with a most brilliant record. Marquis Lafayette came in the midst of the struggle, in his youth, without military experience, but with the prestige of a great family name, and, having heroic spirit for a great cause, he soon represented France also in a war that meant for her defeat of her own enemy. His very presence wrought much for the colonies, while his deeds were worthy of his courage, ability and enthusiasm. At about the same time that Lafayette came in a ship equipped at his own expense and with brilliant escort, Baron von Steuben came from Germany, a veteran of large experience, an officer of high rank, then in the prime of manhood, representing no one but himself, but prepared to render services of untold benefit to the cause to which he offered himself. Having little opportunity at any time to command large forces, or to distinguish himself in great events, he wrought his work to the end and left a record not brilliant on pages of history, not well known to some readers, but one worthy of his military experience and ability and devotion to America in her great struggle for liberty. Let this statement be enlarged:

On November 15, 1730, at Magdeberg, then a large Prussian fortress, a son was born to Captain von Steuben, an officer with decorations for eminent services in the Prussian army. Both father and mother were of families well known and of distinguished ancestry. The child was named Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand. This boy, growing up, attended school in Silesia and obtained an excellent education, especially in mathematics. In his own home a principal topic of conversation was about war and the military exploits of his ancestors. At the age of fourteen he served as a volunteer in the army and was present at the siege of Prague. At seventeen he was enrolled as a cadet in a famous infantry regiment. After this, for twenty-three years—from 1740 to 1763—he was in the service and under the very eyes of the King, since

known to the world as Frederick the Great. He had been advanced from cadet (1747) to ensign (1749), to a lieutenant (1753), to first lieutenant (1755). Then began the Seven Years' War. In 1759 he became adjutant general, in 1762 aid de camp on the personal staff of the King. In the last campaign he was quartermaster and adjutant general to the King. He was chosen one of a number of young officers whom Frederick personally instructed and initiated into the most abstruse branches of military art. Peace came in 1763. Von Steuben at the age of thirty-three had had remarkable experience in warfare, on battlefields, in sieges, in army discipline and equipment—in the best trained army of that age, under the leadership of a warrior whose fame loses no luster in comparison with great generals of any land or time. In consideration of his services the King presented to him a lay benefice which yielded a handsome income—enough for independence and comfort for life—which he accepted, and resigned his commission. After this for ten years the Baron was grand marshal to the Court of Hohenzollern, the highest and most distinguished post which it was possible to hold at a minor German court. He filled the post with honor, and then retired and found opportunity from time to time to visit the capitals of Germany and France. Five years later, in 1777, he set out for France, with intention of going to England, but at this point a path unforeseen opened before him, and by this way he was soon led to America and to the greatest work of his life, for which he had been providentially prepared. The first suggestion came from his old acquaintance, Count de St. Germain, then Minister of War to the King of France. The Count asked for a private interview for a particular conversation. They met in the Arsenal in Paris, and the Count spread out before him a map of America and said: "Here is your field of battle: America needs you at this moment." No conclusion was reached that day, but the trip to England was postponed. Soon after he was introduced to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was very desirous that he should enter the service of Congress, but could not make any engagement with him and could not even offer to pay the expenses of the journey. After this the Spanish Ambassador had an interview with him and strongly urged his going on this proposed mission; and later an officer in the army of Holland, a friend in whom he had confidence, said to him

that there was no room for hesitation, that he would never have a finer field for distinguishing himself by rendering a great service to a great cause. Then his resolution was taken, and with letters of introduction from Franklin he set sail September 26, 1777. When, two months later, after tempestuous voyage, he landed in Portsmouth, N. H., he heard the great news of the recent surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga. In Boston he was greeted with much enthusiasm, and there he waited for replies to letters which he had forwarded. To Congress he had written a letter in these words, in part: "The honor of serving a nation engaged in the noble enterprise of defending its rights and liberties was the motive that brought me to this continent. I desire neither riches nor titles. If I am possessed of acquirements in the art of war they will be much more highly prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a republic such as I hope soon to see America." To Washington he wrote, in part: "I had rather serve under your excellency as a volunteer than to be an object of discontent to such deserving officers as have already distinguished themselves among you."

Congress invited him to come forward and welcomed and honored him. In answer to their inquiry as to his terms, he asked that his necessary expenses should be paid and that if his efforts should be successful full indemnification be made for his sacrifices and such marks of their liberality be given to him as the justice of the United States shall dictate. His generosity was applauded and his offer accepted, with thanks. He then went February 23, 1778, to Valley Forge. Washington rode out several miles to meet him and gave him honor. Deplorable was the condition of the army at that time. Of nine thousand men enrolled, four thousand were unfit for duty, a fact accounted for by poor shelter, little clothing, short rations and prevailing sickness. There had been bad management in the commissary department and the quartermaster's department had long been without a head. In answer to Washington's appeals Congress sent a committee to investigate, and something was done for partial relief of the situation. Up to this time, under the leadership of Washington, generals of little military training, militia rallying at call, troops enlisted for short terms of service, had fought bravely—won victories, or in defeat had

baffled well equipped veterans sent in large forces to crush them. All this had been done, but until then America had no well organized and well drilled army. Steuben was the right man in the right place to accomplish a great work in promoting the efficiency of American troops. The authority given to him was not at first very full or very definite, and there were officers who hindered rather than helped his undertaking. The work was soon under way. His system began with rigid inspection of every man's outfit and his drill with small companies. It extended to battalions and brigades. Within a short time maneuvers with an entire division were executed in the presence of the commander in chief and to his great pleasure. This was the beginning of a work prosecuted thoroughly as long as the army was continued, and before the close of the war American infantry would compare well in drill and in military maneuvers with the most thoroughly disciplined troop of England or the army of any nation. The sad winter at Valley Forge closed with reinforcements as well as new organization and efficiency. When the British troops left their gay winter quarters in Philadelphia to march back to New York they were taken at disadvantage by Washington in his assault at Monmouth. Their disaster would have been great but for the cowardice or actual treachery of General Lee. All honor to Washington, whose brave action saved his army from defeat. Let honor also be given to Steuben, who in commanding the right wing collected retreating troops and reformed them under galling fire. So accustomed had the soldiers become to his direction and so firmly did they rely upon his guidance that, although severely pressed by the enemy, they wheeled into line with as much precision as on ordinary parades and with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans. Alexander Hamilton, on Washington's staff, was afterwards heard to say that he had never known or conceived till that day the value of military discipline. After this battle, on the march to New York, Steuben commanded a wing of the army—and he greatly desired to continue in command in the line. One obstacle prevented—the opposition of officers, who felt that his promotion meant loss to their rights and expectations. Steuben accordingly abandoned the plan for applying for a regular command in the army.

In months following these events he was urging upon Congress the importance of defining clearly the duties and powers

of the office of inspector general of the armies. Washington, in correspondence with him on this subject, wrote: "I shall be happy to give you every support in my power to facilitate your operations. In doing this I shall equally consult the personal consideration I have for you and the improvement and benefit of the army, which, I am persuaded, will be greatly promoted by a full exertion of the talents, experience and activity of which you have already given the most satisfactory proof." Congress, after delay, adopted his plan. Before entering upon his duties thus enlarged and defined Steuben remained in Philadelphia and composed his valuable book, entitled "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States." This book marked an era in military affairs in America. Congress ordered three thousand copies printed—having adopted it as law for the army. Taking up then with new authority his work as inspector general he thoroughly reorganized the army and improved it rapidly by strict inspection and frequent reviews, giving freely to it his profound knowledge of tactics and his ability to reform and discipline an army. Not men alone were inspected, but hospitals, laboratories, stores, every place and every thing. An aid de camp, Duponceau, wrote to a friend of the agreeable duty of attending the Baron on horseback when he went to inspect troops. "He was much beloved by the soldiers, though he was a strict disciplinarian and passionate withal. But there was in him a fund of goodness which displayed itself on many occasions and which could even be read in his severe countenance, so that he was extremely popular. His fits of passion never offended the soldier." If he began to swear at them in German or French, or in both languages together, or in broken English, a good natured smile went through the ranks and at last the maneuver or movement was perfectly performed.

When in 1780 the activities of the war had shifted to the south and General Gates had lost his army at Camden, General Greene, as Washington's choice, was sent to be in command, and Washington wrote to him: "I propose to send Baron Steuben southward with you. His talents, knowledge of service, zeal and activity will make him very useful to you in all respects, and particularly in the regulation of raw troops, which will principally compose the southern army." Greene

had been a warm friend of Steuben from their first meeting at Valley Forge and an earnest advocate of his reforms. Virginia was committed to Steuben for raising military stores and troops for defense against invasion and for reinforcements for Greene in the south. The responsibility was great and the work more difficult than will be appreciated except by those who know what was the condition of the colony at that time. The Baron continued his work in Virginia until the southern army, victorious, followed Cornwallis to Yorktown, and there, together with forces sent from the north and by aid of French forces and fleet, captured his army. Steuben was present at Yorktown, in command of a division of the army, and also rendered efficient service in conducting the siege which led to the surrender and the victory which virtually closed the war. A year later a letter from General Gates to Steuben contained these words: "If I am right in my conjecture, the warfare between us and Britain finishes this year; but, believe me, my dear Baron, my great respect for you will not end with the war. The astonishment with which I beheld the order, regularity and attention which you have taught the American army, and the obedience, exactness and true spirit of military discipline which you have infused into them does you the highest honor. Gratitude obliges me to make this declaration. The generosity of the governing powers, both civil and military, will, I trust, be actuated by the same generous principle and by proclaiming to the world your merits and their obligation, convince mankind that the republics of America have at least the virtue to be grateful."

General Howe at that time (November, 1782) wrote from winter camp to Steuben: "Your children, for so I call our army, have been laboring day and night to build their huts. * * * I cannot conclude this letter without conveying to you what I am sure your attachment to the army will render pleasing to you, that they universally think and speak of you with love, pleasure, gratitude and applause."

When finally the British evacuated New York (November 25, 1783,) Steuben was with the staff officers who accompanied Washington in his entrance into the city and took part in all the festivities of the occasion. A month later Washington resigned his commission. It is very interesting to note

what was his last act as commander in chief. It was a farewell letter to Steuben. This is it, in part: "My Dear Baron: Although I have taken frequent opportunities, both in public and in private, of acknowledging your great zeal, attention and abilities in performing the duties of your office, yet I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct and to express my sense of the obligations the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious services." * * *

On the 15th of April, 1784, Congress accepted the resignation of Steuben, with this resolution: "That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Baron Steuben for the great zeal and abilities he has discovered in the discharge of his office, and that a gold hilted sword be presented to him as a mark of the high sense Congress entertains of his character and services." * * *

In due time this sword, a beautiful work of art, was presented, with words of honor, by General Knox. He said, in part: "Were it possible to enhance the honor conferred by the sovereign authority, it would be derived from the consideration that their applause was reciprocated by the late illustrious commander in chief and the whole army." The inscription on the sword was this: "The United States to Major General Baron Steuben, 15th April, 1784, for Military Merit."

Congress failed to act promptly in fairness toward just claims of officers and men at the disbandment of the army, and Steuben shared in the injustice of other worthy men. Not until 1790 was action taken giving to him in clearance of all claims an annuity of \$2,500 for life. Before this date, however, certain States had dealt generously with him. Pennsylvania had presented him with a grant of land—two thousand acres—Virginia had given a similar grant, and New York gave him (1786) one-quarter of a township, equal to sixteen thousand acres, out of territory recently purchased from the Oneida Indians. This territory was later made a township and called after him, "Steuben." This farm he visited only once or twice until 1790, keeping his residence in New York City, where he had many friends, especially among the German citizens, and where he was a social favorite. He was present at the side of

Washington at his first inauguration as President of the United States. He presided at the founding of the order of Cincinnati and was its president for many years. He was appointed regent of the State University.

In June, 1790, his annuity having provided something more available than thousands of acres of hill country covered with forest, he made his way to his farm, having been there once or twice before on excursions. In twelve days he reached Utica and enjoyed good fellowship with an old German, John Post, an old comrade in war, and at that time the first merchant in this frontier settlement. The Fourth of July, 1790, was duly celebrated on his farm by a dinner and festivity given to all the men on his land and in the neighborhood. He had come to a hill country in truth, for nothing different is found in the township, and Star hill is the highest land in the county. All was forest except sixty acres of cleared land; but here he made himself at home in plain quarters, having a superintendent to manage farm work, having an esteemed secretary and other friends, but no family of his own; enjoying pleasant relations with all people of the neighborhood, and from time to time visits from old time friends. Comrades in the war found welcome at his home, and those who would settle on his estate were dealt with in full generosity. He had many plans for improving his estate and for erection in due time of a mansion. He passed his summers with contentment and pleasure in this country home, and regularly before winter set in he returned for the season to the city. In this quiet retreat he read in European papers the great news of the French Revolution and of events following—the overturning of Europe. But he, so greatly interested, was one apart.

On September 3d, 1793, in company with the Governor of the State and with Samuel Kirkland, the noble pioneer missionary, and other worthy men, Baron Steuben, present by invitation and in full military uniform, laid the cornerstone of the Hamilton Oneida Academy, the foundation of Hamilton College, where his memory will ever be revered.

He continued in the enjoyment of perfect health and was in the best of spirits up to the last day of his life.

In November, 1794, after a pleasant evening with friends, he retired for the night; before morning was taken suddenly ill; was paralyzed; was cared for by friends, and died after some hours of suffering, but not before a physician had reached his bedside to administer medicines, which gave him some relief. He died on November 28 at noon, without any struggle or apparent pain, and on November 30, 1794, he was buried, wrapped in his military cloak, in a retired spot on a hill in the midst of the woods. His burial was according to his will, and by this will he left a handsome bequest to his secretary, John W. Mulligan; generous amounts to all persons in his employ, and the remainder of his property to be divided equally between his two most efficient and ever faithful aides de camp, Benjamin Walker and William North, men well worthy of the honor and the reward. Years afterward the remains in this grave were removed to make way for a public road, and were reinterred in a burial lot of five acres covered with primeval forest, fenced and to be kept uncleared forever. This was according to arrangements made by Mr. Walker in a lease of fifty acres given to the Welsh Baptist Church of the community. The grave was simply marked with stone and inscription. It was the will of the hero thus at rest that his burial place should be unknown. But men who appreciated his character and services could not rest satisfied with what had been done.

In 1856 German newspapers and societies called for funds for a monument, and some thousands of dollars were secured. Not until 1870, however, was the plan carried out. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour gave encouragement and inspiration to the movement and the German society of New York, Steuben Scheutzen, responded with enthusiasm. By their own generous offerings the fund of 1856 was supplemented and to this was added an appropriation by the State.

The cornerstone of the monument was laid June 1, 1870, in the presence of thousands of people. Ex-Governor Seymour presided, and after an eloquent address laid the stone with these words: "In behalf of our German fellow citizens, in behalf of the citizens of the State of New York, in behalf of the whole American people, who desire that the memory of this great man shall never pass away, since his revolutionary acts were instrumental in laying the cornerstone of our liberties, I now deposit



BARON STEUBEN.

the cornerstone of this monument, erected in honor of the memory of Frederick William Baron Steuben. "May God grant that it will ever serve to remind the American people of the great service which he performed in their cause, which he adopted as his own. May God grant that it may always be treasured as sacredly as we treasure his memory to-day." An address was given by Mr. Sixtus Karl Kapff in behalf of the New York German society, who were present in large numbers. An ode was sung by the Leiderkranz Society of New York. Major General Franz Sigel, received with great applause, made an address in German. Other speakers also took part in appropriate speeches. Then the assemblage dispersed and the forest was left with its hero asleep amid the maples and beeches and wild flowers. The monument, plain but massive, was finished in due time. The entrance to the burial ground is now marked by handsome pillars, and visitors who pass these find a trail that leads into the woodland to the tomb. At the entrance one will pause to look over a far-reaching landscape. The view takes in the region of the Mohawk valley now one of the thoroughfares of the great nation whose liberties were secured by men of the Revolutionary era. In this valley is the home of citizens who especially will cherish in grateful remembrance the name—STEUBEN.

His portrait, presented by the Fort Schuyler Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution of Utica, adorns the walls of the Munson-Williams Memorial, the home of the Oneida Historical Society.

Life Members

Qualified

A.

Feb. 21, 1900	Agne, Jacob	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Amsbry, Lewis B.	Utica, N. Y.

B.

Feb. 1, 1889	Baclman, Robert L.	Knoxville, Tenn.
April 3, 1900	Bailey, E. Prentiss	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1896	Baker, William T.	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Baker, Thomas F.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 20, 1900	Bellinger, William W.	New York City.
Jan. 30, 1900	Bigelow, Dana W.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Boyle, John W.	Whitesboro, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1900	Bradford, George L.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Brainard, Charles G.	Waterville, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Brayton, M. Jesse	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Breen, Jeremiah C.	Utica, N. Y.
May 2, 1900	Brokaw, Ralph W.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Burch, Robert	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 18, 1900	Butler, Charles A.	Utica, N. Y.

C.

Feb. 12, 1900	Cassidy, Frederick A.	Utica, N. Y.
May 3, 1900	Childs, Charles H.	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1905	Coley, E. Huntington	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 12, 1901	Comstock, Edward	Rome, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	Coxe, Alfred Conkling	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Crim, Frank D.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1906	Cross, Theodore L.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 15, 1887	Crouse, Daniel Nellis	Utica, N. Y.
April 9, 1900	Crouse, May Conklin	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. John M. Crouse.	
Jan. 29, 1900	Crouse, Sophia Maynard	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Daniel Nellis Crouse.	
April 4, 1900	Curran, George L.	Utica, N. Y.

D.

Nov. 24, 1887	Dana, William B.	New York City.
Feb. 3, 1900	DeAngelis, Pascal C. J.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 23, 1900	DeLong, Frances C.	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. James B. DeLong.	
Dec. 4, 1900	Dering, Brinley Sylvester	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Dering, Sylvester	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 20, 1897	Devercux, Nicholas E.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 16, 1899	Dimon, Abigail Camp	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Dimon, James Watson Williams	Utica, N. Y.
June 26, 1900	Doan, John R.	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Jan. 31, 1900	Doolittle, William S.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 22, 1900	Downing, William L.	Utica, N. Y.

E.

Nov. 25, 1896 Ellinwood, Grace Munson.....Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank F. Ellinwood.

F.

Sept. 20, 1900 Fairchild, Helen L.Cazenovia, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild.
Feb. 9, 1900 Fitchard, William H.Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900 Ford, Willis E.Utica, N. Y.
May 7, 1900 Foster, David S.Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 17, 1900 Fraser, RobertUtica, N. Y.

G.

Jan. 16, 1900 Gilbert, Sarah E.Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896 Goldthwaite, Cornelia CatlinUtica, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite.
Mch. 24, 1900 Gouge, Frederick H.Utica, N. Y.
April 16, 1900 Green, Sarah K. SwartoutUtica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896 Green, Walter JeromeUtica, N. Y.
Feb. 10, 1903 Griffiths, Thomas J.Utica, N. Y.

H.

Nov. 13, 1899 Haberer, Joseph V.Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900 Hall, BenjaminUtica, N. Y.
April 7, 1900 Hart, H. GilbertUtica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1905 Higgins, JesseUtica, N. Y.
Mch. 30, 1900 Hoxie, John C.Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900 Hunter, A. SharpUtica, N. Y.

J.

Aug. 4, 1900 Jenkins, Thomas C.Pittsburg, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1908 Jones, George WilsonUtica, N. Y.

K.

May 3, 1900 Kendrick, Frank M.Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 21, 1900 Kernan, FrancisUtica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900 Kernan, Walter N.Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 12, 1900 Kingsley, William L.Rome, N. Y.

L.

April 16, 1900 Lewis, William E.Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1900 Love, Henry M.Utica, N. Y.
April 4, 1900 Lowery, MarkloveUtica, N. Y.

M.

May 27, 1900 MacKinnon, RobertUtica, N. Y.
Jan. 29, 1900 Mather, John L.Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 17, 1910 Marklove, CliffordUtica, N. Y.
May 24, 1900 Martin, HenryUtica, N. Y.
Feb. 3, 1900 Matteson, William A.Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 20, 1896 Maynard, John FrederickUtica, N. Y.
June 30, 1900 Maynard, Isaac N.Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 19, 1900 Meyer, Otto A.Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900 Middleton, Walter J.Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 18, 1900 Millard, William J.Utica, N. Y.

April 9, 1900	Miller, Charles Addison	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 10, 1909	Miller, Howard	Deansboro, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Munson, Alfred H.	Utica, N. Y.
April 25, 1900	Murray, D. Clinton	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 24, 1884	McIntyre, Donald	Utica, N. Y.
July 11, 1900	McLoughlin, John E.	Utica, N. Y.

N.

Mch. 19, 1900	Ney, Proctor Huxford	Utica, N. Y.
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P.

Feb. 6, 1900	Palmer, Harold L.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 30, 1900	Pinkney, Edward A.	Utica, N. Y.
April 10, 1900	Pixley, Henry D.	Utica, N. Y.
July 30, 1900	Proctor, Anne Dalusia	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Proctor, Frederick Towne	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1897	Proctor, Thomas Redfield	Utica, N. Y.

R.

April 3, 1900	Roberts, John A.	Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900	Rogers, Charles Butler	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 11, 1896	Root, Elihu	Clinton, N. Y.
April 2, 1900	Rowley, Henry Waite	Utica, N. Y.

S.

Jan. 27, 1900	Sanger, Mary Ethel Cleveland, Dodge. Mrs. Wm. Cary Sanger.	Sangerfield, N. Y.
Jan. 6, 1890	Sanger, Wm. Cary	Sangerfield, N. Y.
Nov. 13, 1899	Sayre, Theodore S.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Schantz, Louisa Graham Mrs. Samuel Schantz.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1903	Sessions, Frederick W.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Sheehan, John H.	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Sheldon, Morris W.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 20, 1900	Sherman, Richard W.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Stewart, Victor B.	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 1904	Storrs, William M.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 28, 1900	Symonds, Charles S.	Utica, N. Y.

W.

Mch. 27, 1900	Watson, William H.	Utica, N. Y.
May 9, 1900	Wells, Edward L.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 24, 1900	Wetmore, Edmund	New York City.
Jan. 13, 1900	Wheeler, Frank E.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 24, 1900	Wheeler, Thomas	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	White, Charles Carroll	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	White, Delancy Pierrepont	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 18, 1896	White, John Dolbeare	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 31, 1897	White, William Pierrepont	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Williams, Cornelia D'Auby	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 14, 1900	Williams, Irvine A.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Williams, John Camp	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Winant, Frank R.	Utica, N. Y.

Resident Members

A.

Qualified

Feb. 11, 1906	Allen, C. Loomis	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Allen, W. Frederick	Utica, N. Y.

B.

Jan. 8, 1901	Bacot, William S.	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 1879	Bagg, Egbert	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Baker, Smith	Utica, N. Y.
April 25, 1887	Barrows, Samuel J.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Bosworth, Frank A.	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Brady, J. Benjamin	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Brennan, Russell	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Brown, Leslie W.	Utica, N. Y.
July 14, 1896	Brown, Melville C.	Utica, N. Y.

Elected

April 30, 1909	Buell, Wales	Walesville, N. Y.
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C.

Mch. 4, 1899	Clark, Walton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 14, 1896	Cookinham, Henry J.	Utica, N. Y.
May 8, 1883	Cooper, Henry H.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Cooper, William J.	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Crouse, Mary L.	Utica, N. Y.
April 22, 1889	Crumb, Everett F.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Curran, Lucy H. D.	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Edward Curran.	
Nov. 10, 1896	Curran, Sherwood S.	Utica, N. Y.

D.

Feb. 13, 1900	Dana, George S.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Day, J. Francis	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	DeForrest, George	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Dimon, Harriette Camp	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. George D. Dimon.	
Oct. 11, 1909	Divine, Bradford H.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Doolittle, Julius T. A.	Utica, N. Y.
July 14, 1896	Dunham, George E.	Utica, N. Y.
May 27, 1889	Dunmore, Watson T.	Utica, N. Y.

F.

June 21, 1909	Fenton, George	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 23, 1878	Fincke, Frederick G.	Utica, N. Y.
May 30, 1887	Fish, Winslow P.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Ford, Mary Ledyard Seymour	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Willis E. Ford.	
April 30, 1909	Foster, Oscar S.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Frisbic, George A.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 13, 1894	Fuller, Earl D.	Utica, N. Y.

Resident Members.

G.

May 6, 1889	Gibson, John G.	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 12, 1900	Gilbert Frederick	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 12, 1908	Glass, James H.	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 9, 1897	Goodrich, Susan	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Goodwin, Samuel W.	Waterville, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Griffin, Charles A.	Utica, N. Y.

H.

Mch. 8, 1909	Harding, John R.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hart, Merwin K.	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1905	Hobbs, Charles W.	Utica, N. Y.
	Holden, Louis H.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hollingworth, W. G.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1878	Hunt, James G.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hunt, Loton S.	Utica, N. Y.
April 14, 1902	Hyland, Edward M.	Utica, N. Y.

I.

Mch. 12, 1899	Ibbotson, Edward D.	Utica, N. Y.
May 14, 1895	Irish, Charles G.	Utica, N. Y.

J.

Jan. 13, 1908	Jones, Charles O.	New Hartford, N. Y.
Dec. 12, 1899	Jones, Frank L.	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Jones, Milton T.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Jones, Thomas S.	Utica, N. Y.

K.

Nov. 10, 1896	Kathern, Helen M.	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Charles Kathern.	
Jan. 14, 1896	Kellogg, Frederick S.	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 9, 1901	Kellogg, Spencer	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Kernan, George A.	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Kernan, James S.	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 12, 1901	Kernan, Thomas P.	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Kernan, Warnick J.	Utica, N. Y.
June 15, 1878	Kernan, William	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Kilbourn, Judson G.	Utica, N. Y.

L.

Jan. 14, 1902	Leahy, James F.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Lowery, Emily J.	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. James L. Lowery.	

M.

June 21, 1909	Martin, Richard R.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1906	Masse, E. F. H. J.
Nov. 13, 1905	Maxson, Sands C.	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Mayer, W. G.	Waterville, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Maynard, Mary Adams Beardsley	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. J. Frederick Maynard.	
Nov. 11, 1907	Mead, Emory L.	Utica, N. Y.
May 19, 1895	Merwin, Milton H.	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 8, 1895	Millspaugh, Edward J.	Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 9, 1889 Mooney, Thomas N. Utica, N. Y.
 April 30, 1909 Munson, Walter S. Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 9, 1898 McQuade, Patrick J. Utica, N. Y.

O.

May 31, 1887 Olmsted, Charles Tyler Utica, N. Y.

P.

April 14, 1896 Pease, Herbert J. Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Peck, Fayette H. Utica, N. Y.
 Oct. 16, 1900 Pitcher, Charlotte A. Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Herbert D. Pitcher.
 Jan. 13, 1888 Putnam, Frederick W. Waterville, N. Y.

R.

Nov. 10, 1896 Ralph, Cornelia Marion Barnes Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. G. Frederick Ralph.
 Mch. 15, 1910 Rathbun, Frank B. Utica, N. Y.
 April 30, 1909 Rayhill, James W. Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Roberts, Frances White Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Henry L. Roberts.
 May 10, 1909 Ross, John M. Utica, N. Y.
 May 11, 1881 Rowley, Warren C. Utica, N. Y.

S.

Mch. 13, 1894 Schuyler, William J. Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Seward, Anna Raymond Beardsley Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Alexander Seward.
 July 14, 1896 Seward, Elliot H. Utica, N. Y.
 May 10, 1909 Sherman, James S. Utica, N. Y.
 April 14, 1910 Sprague, Wilbur B. Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 9, 1897 Stradling, Edmund W. Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 12, 1901 Stryker, Thomas H. Rome, N. Y.

T.

May 10, 1909 Taber, William I. Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 12, 1900 Talcott, Charles A. Utica, N. Y.
 Oct. 3, 1902 Thompkins, Henry H. Utica, N. Y.
 April 30, 1909 Torney, George H., Jr. Utica, N. Y.
 May 8, 1900 Town, John J. Utica, N. Y.

W.

July 1, 1879 Watson, James T. Clinton, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Watson, Julia Millard Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. William H. Watson.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Watson, Lucy Carlile Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 13, 1883 Weaver, George M. Utica, N. Y.
 May 9, 1910 Westcott, Addison H. Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Wilcox, Wallace B. Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 7, 1876 Wolcott, Emily J. Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Samuel G. Wolcott.
 Feb. 13, 1900 Wright, William C. Utica, N. Y.

Deceased Members

Elected	A.	Died
Jan. 14, 1879	Abbott, Henry G.	Jan. 17, 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Allen, Benjamin	Mch. 28, 1903
Oct. 26, 1889	Armour, Philip D.	Jan. 6, 1901
Nov. 6, 1889	Armour, Hernan O.	Sept. 8, 1901
Dec. 10, 1879	Armstrong, Jonas W.	Jan. 30, 1901
B.		
Dec. 15, 1876	Bacon, William J.	July 3, 1889
June 6, 1877	Bagg, Matthew D.	Jan. 6, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Bagg, Moses M.	May 2, 1900
Nov. 13, 1899	Ballou, Daniel	Feb. 15, 1902
June 6, 1877	Ballou, Theodore P.	April 30, 1887
April 8, 1879	Barber, Amaziah D.	June 28, 1902
June 6, 1877	Barnard, Charles E.	May 4, 1888
May 26, 1884	Barnes, Charles C.	Feb. 17, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Barnett, Milton D.	Aug. 3, 1887
May 26, 1884	Barnum, George G.	Oct. 1, 1899
Dec. 15, 1876	Barrows, Storrs	Mch. 4, 1877
Feb. 25, 1879	Bartlett, Dwight H.	Jan. 11, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Batchelor, Daniel	Dec. 14, 1893
Jan. 14, 1879	Beach, Bloomfield J.	Mch. 21, 1894
Aug. 25, 1887	Beare, Henry C.	Jan. 2, 1900
Dec. 12, 1878	Bennett, Dolphus	Sept. 7, 1881
June 6, 1877	Benton, James	Sept. 19, 1895
Jan. 13, 1885	Bidwell, Hudson	Aug. 17, 1895
Jan. 13, 1880	Bigelow, Horace P.	Nov. 15, 1894
Jan. 28, 1879	Bigelow, Horace Porter	June 27, 1902
Oct. 29, 1878	Bissell, John G.	Oct. 21, 1900
Feb. 15, 1900	Brandegee, John Elmendorf	May 1, 1905
Feb. 9, 1896	Brandegee, Martiua Louisa	Dec. 11, 1904
	Mrs. John J. Brandegee.	
April 27, 1890	Brandelee, Caleb Davis	Mch. 1, 1897
Dec. 12, 1878	Brayton, Edward S.	June 2, 1887
Mch. 11, 1879	Brooks, Erastus	Nov. 25, 1886
April 9, 1900	Brower, Abram G.	Nov. 8, 1907
April 22, 1889	Brown, John G.	Mch. 27, 1903
June 15, 1878	Brown, Samuel G.	Nov. 4, 1885
Sept. 23, 1878	Buckingham, Edward Doty	May 3, 1891
Dec. 17, 1878	Buell, Abel B.	Mch. 20, 1880
Feb. 9, 1896	Buell, Harriet E.	Jan. 27, 1908
Oct. 23, 1878	Bulger, Patrick F.	Dec. 30, 1898
April 25, 1887	Butler, Morgan	Aug. 3, 1892
June 6, 1877	Butler, Truman K.	Nov. 11, 1888
Feb. 16, 1900	Butterfield, Daniel	July 17, 1901
Jan. 14, 1879	Butterfield, Theodore F.	Feb. 21, 1891

C.

June 6, 1878	Campbell, Samuel	Sept. 22, 1885
June 6, 1877	Campbell, William W.	Sept. 7, 1881
June 28, 1889	Cantwell, Edward	April 11, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	Caton, John D.	July 21, 1895
Nov. 10, 1896	Chamberlain, Theresa W.	Oct. 14, 1907
	Mrs. Ephraim Chamberlain.	
April 14, 1891	Chamberlayne, John K.	Oct. 5, 1893
Feb. 5, 1882	Childs, Elias	Jan. 19, 1895
Dec. 8, 1889	Childs, J. Morris	April 15, 1892
April 12, 1892	Childs, Lucius C.	July 31, 1895
June 6, 1877	Christian, William H.	May 8, 1897
Mch. 27, 1900	Churchill, G. Clarence	June 3, 1902
Oct. 5, 1878	Clark, Erastus	Dec. 31, 1900
Feb. 11, 1879	Clinton, George W.	Sept. 7, 1885
Feb. 9, 1892	Cobb, Lyman	Sept. 2, 1891
Nov. 12, 1900	Coggeshall, Henry J.	July 15, 1907
April 28, 1890	Collins, Daniel M.	Sept. 13, 1895
Dec. 15, 1876	Conkling, Roscoe	April 18, 1888
Dec. 17, 1888	Constable, Cassimer	Feb. 8, 1895
May 27, 1889	Constable, James	Aug. 23, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Constable, John	April 4, 1887
Dec. 15, 1876	Cook, Theodore Dwight	May 27, 1887
Oct. 13, 1887	Corey, Daniel G.	Feb. 20, 1890
Dec. 15, 1877	Crocker, John G.	July 8, 1888
Feb. 22, 1900	Crouse, Charles B.	Mch. 25, 1903
Feb. 9, 1897	Crouse, John M.	July 10, 1906
June 6, 1887	Curran, Edward	June 4, 1894

D.

Feb. 11, 1879	Dana, James, Dwight	April 14, 1895
May 27, 1889	Dana, James W.	May 2, 1894
Dec. 8, 1891	Danforth, Eliott	
Sept. 11, 1883	Darling, Charles Chauncey	Sept. 15, 1887
Nov. 24, 1884	Darling, Charles W.	June 22, 1895
Nov. 13, 1883	Darling, Henry	April 20, 1891
Mch. 11, 1879	Davis, Peter	Oct. 7, 1893
June 5, 1878	Dawson, Henry B.	May 23, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	DeLancy, Edward F.	April 7, 1905
Sept. 23, 1878	Dennison, Charles M.	Nov. 5, 1900
Dec. 15, 1878	Devereux, John C.	Dec. 24, 1884
Nov. 23, 1878	Dimon, George D.	April 13, 1897
June 6, 1877	Dix, John A.	April 21, 1879
Dec. 24, 1878	Donaldson, David	Mch. 25, 1879
April 14, 1900	Doolittle, Julia Tyler	Nov. 20, 1904
	Mrs. Charles H. Doolittle.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Dorsheimer, William	Mch. 26, 1888
Oct. 9, 1881	Douglass, Isaac H.	April 13, 1884
June 15, 1878	Draper, Lyman Copeland	Aug. 27, 1891
Feb. 8, 1882	DuBois, George	Sept. 27, 1887
April 25, 1887	Dunham, Moses E.	Dec. 17, 1898
Jan. 12, 1886	Dwight, Benjamin Woodbridge	Sept. 18, 1889

E.

June 6, 1877	Earl, Robert	Dec. 2, 1892
June 6, 1877	Earl, Samuel	Oct. 10, 1891
June 25, 1900	Earll, John L.	Mch. 4, 1907
April 22, 1889	Eaton, James	Nov. 18, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Edmonds, John H.	April 15, 1881
Dec. 11, 1900	Edmunds, James	June 13, 1906
May 31, 1887	Everts, Daniel T.	June 11, 1902

F.

June 6, 1877	Faxton, Theodore S.	Nov. 30, 1881
Feb. 9, 1892	Flower, Roswell P.	May 12, 1899
Oct. 29, 1878	Foster, Charles B.	July 22, 1882
Dec. 15, 1876	Foster, Gilbert A.	Dec. 7, 1877
Oct. 14, 1879	Foster, Henry A.	May 12, 1889
Oct. 8, 1878	Fowler, Philemon H.	Dec. 19, 1879
Dec. 23, 1878	Frederic, Harold.	Oct. 19, 1898
Oct. 29, 1888	Fuller, John W.	May 12, 1891
Feb. 22, 1886	Furniss, Frederick H.	Nov. 10, 1890

G.

Oct. 14, 1879	Gardner, Murray Monticello	July 31, 1880
Jan. 12, 1892	Gatfield, George	
Feb. 1, 1889	Gibson, William T.	Nov. 23, 1896
May 14, 1885	Girder, Rufus A.	Feb. 7, 1900
Feb. 9, 1897	Glen, Hugh	Nov. 5, 1904
Mch. 11, 1879	Goodale, John A.	Oct. 20, 1898
Oct. 8, 1878	Goodwin, Alexander T.	July 3, 1899
Dec. 15, 1876	Goodwin, Daniel Butler	Oct. 20, 1889
Dec. 27, 1886	Graham, A. A.	Feb. 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Graham, Cornelia Cooper Mrs. Edmund A. Graham.	July 17, 1898
May 30, 1887	Graham, Edmund A.	Jan. 27, 1889
Sept. 18, 1878	Graham, George	July 26, 1897
July 6, 1877	Graves, Ezra	Jan. 8, 1882
Feb. 22, 1886	Gray, Asa	Jan. 30, 1888
Feb. 13, 1883	Gray, Israel J.	April 1, 1891
Dec. 15, 1876	Gray, John P.	Nov. 29, 1886
Feb. 9, 1897	Gray, Mary B. W. Mrs. John P. Gray.	Oct. 1, 1907
Jan. 27, 1879	Green, W. Jerome	Jan. 27, 1885
May 3, 1882	Greene, Horace L.	Oct. 2, 1891
Feb. 9, 1897	Gridley, Caroline	Nov. 6, 1904
Jan. 8, 1895	Griffith, George	May 28, 1904
Dec. 29, 1894	Guiteau, Frederic W.	Oct. 5, 1903
Dec. 15, 1876	Guiteau, Luther	June 13, 1885

H.

Nov. 24, 1884	Hackett, Cordon	Dec. 31, 1891
Jan. 26, 1886	Hale, Horatio	Dec. 28, 1896
Oct. 3, 1889	Handy, Truman P.	Mch. 27, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Hardin, George A.	April 16, 1901
Feb. 25, 1889	Harris, George H.	Oct. 5, 1893
Dec. 31, 1880	Hartley, Isaac Smithson.	July 3, 1889
Oct. 9, 1883	Holbrook, Henry J.	June 11, 1895

Deceased Members.

xxxv.

May 6, 1879	Holden, Austin W.	July 19, 1891
June 6, 1877	Homes, Henry Augustus	Nov. 3, 1887
June 6, 1877	Hopper, Thomas	Sept. 8, 1894
May 27, 1889	Horton, George C.	May 30, 1898
June 6, 1877	Hough, Franklin B.	June 11, 1885
Feb. 7, 1900	Hoyt John C.	Dec. 20, 1907
Sept. 18, 1895	Hubbard, Robert James	Dec. 7, 1904
June 13, 1900	Hughes, John F.	Mch. 13, 1903
Mch. 8, 1898	Humphrey, Correl	Dec. 11, 1907
Dec. 15, 1876	Hunt, Ward	Mch. 24, 1886
May 8, 1894	Hunt, Ward, 2nd	Aug. 24, 1901
Feb. 24, 1890	Huntington, Channing Moore.....	Nov. 24, 1894
Dec. 15, 1876	Huntington, Edward	April 17, 1881
Dec. 1, 1876	Hutchinson, Charles W.	Sept. 14, 1896
Jan. 8, 1878	Hutchinson, Edwin	Oct. 19, 1887
Dec. 10, 1878	Hutchinson, Frederick E.	Sept. 22, 1883

J.

Oct. 29, 1878	Jackson, William B.	Dec. 28, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Johnson, Alexander Smith	Jan. 26, 1878
April 8, 1879	Johnson, Charles Adams	Mch. 30, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Johnson, Delos M. K.	July 29, 1886
Feb. 25, 1889	Johnson, William Clarkson.....	Jan. 22, 1893
May 22, 1900	Jones, David	May 16, 1902
Dec. 11, 1900	Jones, George W.	June 21, 1904
Dec. 1, 1876	Jones, Morven M.	Nov. 22, 1886
Dec. 15, 1876	Jones, Pomeroy	Dec. 30, 1889
May 8, 1883	Judson, Henry R.	Aug. 12, 1896

K.

Jan. 17, 1900	Kellogg, Charles C.	May 12, 1904
Dec. 15, 1876	Kernan, Francis	Sept. 7, 1892
Nov. 10, 1896	Kernan, Leslie Warnick	Sept. 6, 1903
Mch. 26, 1900	Kernan, Nicholas E.	June 26, 1902
Jan. 27, 1890	Kinney, Thomas E.	Nov. 4, 1899
Feb. 11, 1879	Kirkland, Charles P.	Aug. 7, 1883
Feb. 11, 1879	Knox, William E.	Sept. 17, 1883

L.

Oct. 29, 1888	Lacy, B.	
Oct. 7, 1881	Lamb, Martha Joanna	Jan. 2, 1893
	Reade, Nash.	
	Mrs. Charles A. Lamb.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Lathrop, Samuel	
Mch. 27, 1900	Lawrence, Lewis H.	June 17, 1905
April 8, 1879	Ledlie, James H.	Aug. 5, 1882
Jan. 9, 1883	Ledyard, L. Walters	Sept. 25, 1897
April 25, 1887	Lengenhager, Frederick J.	Dec. 4, 1888
Nov. 11, 1878	Lewis, Benjamin F.	June 3, 1897
Jan. 9, 1894	Lewis, David B.	Nov. 19, 1902
July 1, 1879	Liutner, Joseph Albert	May 5, 1898
Feb. 25, 1879	Littlejohn, A. N.	Aug. 3, 1901
Feb. 11, 1879	Lossing, Benson John	June 3, 1891

M.

Feb. 9, 1897	Maine, August Theodore	April 4, 1902
April 22, 1889	Marklove, John G.	Aug. 12, 1891
Jan. 30, 1888	Marsh, Luther R.	Aug. 6, 1902
Feb. 11, 1879	Marshall, Orasmus Holmes	July 9, 1884
July 14, 1896	Mather, Charles W.	Nov. 4, 1899
June 15, 1878	Merriam, Clinton L.	Feb. 19, 1900
June 15, 1878	Messinger, I. Newton	Mch. 11, 1895
April 8, 1879	Miller, Addison C.	Dec. 18, 1894
Feb. 16, 1900	Miller, Henry W.	May 10, 1905
Dec. 15, 1876	Miller, Rutger B.	Nov. 22, 1877
Dec. 3, 1889	Moore, Horatio S.	July 23, 1898
Dec. 15, 1876	Moore, Michael	May 28, 1888
June 15, 1878	Munsel, Joel	Jan. 15, 1880
Feb. 9, 1897	Munson, Council	Feb. 12, 1897
April 22, 1889	Munson, Edmund L.	May 20, 1910

Mc.

Nov. 13, 1883	McKinney, Charles	June 8, 1894
Jan. 8, 1878	McMillan, Andrew	July 27, 1893
Jan. 14, 1896	McMillan, Sally S.	Dec. 9, 1896
	Mrs. Andrew McMillan.	
Oct. 8, 1878	McQuade, James	Mch. 25, 1885

N.

Dec. 15, 1876	North, Edward	Sept. 12, 1903
May 27, 1889	North, Walter C.	Sept. 6, 1891

O.

Aug. 22, 1889	Oatley, Francis M.	July 8, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	O'Calloghan, Edward Bailey	May 27, 1880
Jan. 24, 1896	Osborn, Ada Morse	April 5, 1902
	Mrs. Amos O. Osborn.	
Jan. 28, 1879	Osborn, Amos Ozias	Sept. 27, 1896
April 22, 1889	Owen, John	Dec. 26, 1905
Mch. 27, 1900	Owen, Philip	Sept. 12, 1907

P.

April 28, 1890	Parker, Eli Samuel	Aug. 31, 1895
Feb. 25, 1879	Parker, Matthew M.	July 11, 1900
Oct. 16, 1894	Peattie, John	Mch. 19, 1896
Oct. 8, 1878	Peckham, Merritt	April 13, 1893
Feb. 11, 1879	Pierrepoint, Wm. Constable	Dec. 20, 1885
Jan. 14, 1879	Piper, John	Nov. 4, 1897
Feb. 11, 1879	Pratt, Daniel J.	Sept. 12, 1884
Dec. 17, 1878	Prescott, Cyrus D.	Oct. 23, 1902
July 13, 1900	Proctor, Lomy Redfield	Oct. 6, 1904

R.

June 6, 1877	Ray Benjamin F.	Dec. 15, 1884
June 15, 1878	Redfield, Lewis Henry	Dec. 17, 1881
Dec. 28, 1885	Ricord, Frederick William	Aug. 12, 1897
Jan. 31, 1887	Roberts, James	July 4, 1889
June 6, 1877	Roberts, John E.	Nov. 4, 1897
Nov. 10, 1896	Rogers, Elizabeth Butler	Dec. 25, 1903
	Mrs. Publius V. Rogers.	

June 6, 1877	Rogers, Publius Virgilius	July 3, 1895
Feb. 25, 1879	Roof, Garrett L.	July 15, 1891
April 25, 1887	Russell, William	Jan. 27, 1890

S.

June 6, 1877	Sanmons, Simeon	May 9, 1881
Jan. 11, 1887	Sayre, Charles H.	April 27, 1894
April 25, 1887	Schiller, Charles H.	Dec. 25, 1899
Feb. 25, 1879	Schroepfel, Richard	Sept. 14, 1882
May 30, 1884	Schinpler, George W.	Feb. 1, 1888
May 16, 1889	Scranton, William C.	Aug. 29, 1907
Dec. 1, 1876	Seward, Alexander	Mch. 14, 1897
Dec. 15, 1876	Seymour, Horatio	Feb. 12, 1886
Dec. 11, 1905	Seymour, Horatio, Jr.	Mch. 1907
Dec. 1, 1876	Seymour, John F.	Feb. 22, 1890
May 6, 1879	Seymour, Norman	Feb. 21, 1892
Jan. 28, 1879	Shattuck, Lewis H.	Sept. 23, 1884
May 27, 1889	Shaver, Charles C.	Nov. 26, 1900
Dec. 15, 1876	Sherman, Richard U.	Feb. 19, 1895
Sept. 23, 1896	Schreiber, John C.	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 12, 1897	Sicard, Montgomery	Sept. 14, 1900
Nov. 12, 1878	Sieboth, Joseph	Sept. 19, 1885
June 6, 1877	Simms, Jephtha R.	May 31, 1883
Sept. 7, 1881	Smith, Erminnie Adelle	June 9, 1886
	Mrs. Simeon H. Smith.	
April 8, 1879	Smith, Green	
May 27, 1889	Smith, William T.	Aug. 18, 1905
Feb. 4, 1897	Soper, Arthur W.	Nov. 30, 1901
Jan. 16, 1900	Spencer, Thomas W.	Feb. 22, 1902
June 6, 1877	Spinner, Francis E.	Dec. 31, 1890
Nov. 29, 1886	Spriggs, J. Thomas	Dec. 23, 1888
Feb. 11, 1879	Street, Alfred B.	June 2, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Stryker, John	April 30, 1885
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Joseph R.	Dec. 13, 1901
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Emma Mann	April 16, 1910
	Mrs. Joseph R. Swan.	

T.

Jan. 8, 1878	Tallman, Edward A.	July 13, 1898
Jan. 13, 1880	Taylor, James W.	April 28, 1893
Nov. 8, 1892	Terrett, William R.	May 4, 1902
Feb. 15, 1882	Terry, Edward A.	May 15, 1899
Nov. 12, 1878	Thomas, George R.	July 25, 1897
May 15, 1900	Thomas, Thomas R.	July 10, 1906
Nov. 25, 1876	Thomson, Helen E.	Mch. 24, 1899
	Mrs. Milton H. Thomson.	
June 7, 1883	Thomson, Milton H.	Mch. 5, 1893
April 22, 1889	Thorn, John	Dec. 31, 1894
April 22, 1889	Tisdale, William T.	Mch. 7, 1898
Jan. 28, 1879	Tourtellot, Louis A.	April 4, 1899
Dec. 15, 1876	Tower, Charlemagne	July 24, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, Charles	Mch. 4, 1885
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, William	Nov. 2, 1881
Nov. 10, 1896	Trevett, Edward	Feb. 19, 1904
Jan. 13, 1885	Trowbridge, Thomas R.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Trumbull, James Hammond	April 5, 1897

U.

Dec. 8, 1896 Upson, Anson J. June 5, 1902

V.

Dec. 17, 1878 Van Emberg, Thomas June 11, 1892
 Dec. 6, 1877 Van Schaack, Henry C. Dec. 16, 1887
 May 31, 1886 Vermilye, A. G.
 Feb. 25, 1879 Visscher, Frederick J. Mch. 6, 1880
 June 6, 1877 Visscher, Simeon G. Dec. 24, 1887

W.

Dec. 15, 1876 Wager, Daniel E. April 3, 1896
 Feb. 25, 1879 Wagner, Peter J. Sept. 13, 1884
 June 6, 1877 Wagner, Webster Jan. 13, 1882
 Dec. 15, 1877 Walcott, William D. April 1, 1890
 Feb. 25, 1879 Walcott, W. Stuart Sept. 4, 1895
 June 6, 1877 Walker, George Nov. 22, 1890
 April 22, 1889 Warnick, Leslie A. Aug. 7, 1907
 June 6, 1879 Webster, Peter G. April 15, 1888
 April 22, 1889 Wells, John B. Nov. 27, 1891
 June 15, 1878 West, DeWitt C. Aug. 27, 1880
 June 6, 1877 West, Joseph E. Mch. 6, 1897
 June 15, 1878 White, David P. June 19, 1881
 Nov. 10, 1896 White, Henry L. Jan. 18, 1900
 Feb. 12, 1884 White, N. Curtis Feb. 16, 1900
 Dec. 15, 1876 White, Philo Feb. 11, 1883
 Feb. 13, 1883 White, William M. July 2, 1896
 Nov. 10, 1896 Wiley, George H. Aug. 9, 1904
 April 25, 1887 Williams, James H. Oct. 6, 1896
 June 13, 1900 Williams, John R. 1907
 Dec. 15, 1876 Williams, Othniel S. May 20, 1880
 Jan. 14, 1879 Williams, Rees G. Dec. 24, 1895
 Dec. 1, 1876 Williams, Robert S. Aug. 6, 1899
 Feb. 11, 1879 Williams, S. Wells Feb. 16, 1884
 Feb. 28, 1887 Winston, Dwight D. Jan. 8, 1895
 Jan. 28, 1879 Wolcott, Samuel G. June 3, 1883
 April 22, 1889 Wood, Henry J. April 27, 1907
 Nov. 29, 1886 Woolen, William W. Sept. 24, 1902
 Feb. 25, 1879 Wright, Ebenezer Kellogg Aug. 5, 1895

Honorary Members

Elected

Feb. 9, 1903	Bagg, Miss Sophia	Utica, N. Y.
April 11, 1899	Miller, Blandina Dudley	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 11, 1899	Miller, George L.	Omaha, Neb.
Feb. 11, 1879	Parkman, Francis	Boston, Mass.
	Pride, Herbert A.	Holland Patent, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Maria Watson-Williams	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Thomas Redfield Proctor.	
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Rachael Munson-Williams	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Frederick Towne Proctor.	
Dec. 9, 1907	Roberts, Ellis H.	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Roosevelt, Theodore	Oyster Bay, N. Y.

For the Future

The following suggestions in regard to the drafting of wills are made for the information of those who desire to leave bequests to the Society, and thus perpetuate the work when their own personal efforts are ended :

FORM OF BEQUEST.

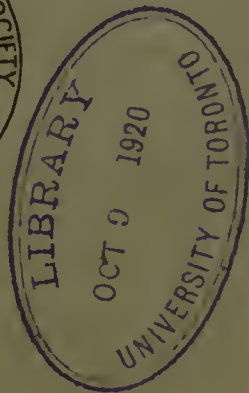
I give and bequeath to the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, founded in 1876, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York November 16, 1878, the sum of.....to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society.

Year Book

No. 12

Oneida Historical Society

at Utica, N. Y.



1912

Munson-Williams Memorial



MUNSON - WILLIAMS MEMORIAL

THE HOME OF
THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AT UTICA

Year Book

No. 12

of the

Oneida Historical Society

at Utica, N. Y.



1912

Munson-Williams Memorial

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THOMAS & GRIFFITHS

UTICA, NEW YORK

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Mission of the Oneida Historical Society

It is the mission of this Society to cover in its collections and researches the entire territory embraced in the original civil division of Central New York—the County of Tryon, erected in 1772, rechristened Montgomery in honor of Gen. Montgomery, and in contempt of a royal governor in 1784; divided in 1791 into the Counties of Montgomery, Otsego, Tioga, Ontario and Herkimer, Oneida County being erected out of the latter in 1798. It is a wide field, for the boundaries of Tryon County included all the territory lying west of a line running nearly north and south through the present County of Schoharie. All the State of New York west of that line is our particular field; but we go beyond this, and exchange publications with many kindred societies in the United States and Europe. The County of Tryon included the hunting grounds of the Five Nations of Iroquois, who were the owners of this soil before our fathers possessed themselves of it, and whose civil and military achievements form a glorious chapter in the aboriginal history of America. We are the center of the famous “long house” within fifty miles of the spot where the council fires were held, and so directly in the home of the Oneida tribe of Iroquois—the only one of the Original Five Nations which stood by the colonists in their struggle for independence—that Utica is the custodian of its “Sacred Stone.” In many ways the original Tryon County is peculiarly interesting, in a historical point of view. Here lived, labored and died, Sir William Johnson, in many respects the most prominent figure in the colonial annals of America. Here also lived his sons and their ally, Joseph Brandt, who made the Mohawk Valley forever memorable as the scene of the fiercest and most relentless Indian and Tory massacres. Hither migrated the chief segment of the exiled Palatinates; and the story of their pioneer battles with the wilderness, their revolutionary patriotism under circumstances the most perilous that tested the nerves of any colonists, with the later record of their remarkable assimilation with the American race—a story never yet fully written out—offers inspiration for song, romance and history. Here, also, were the frontier and defensive forts and castles of the French, the Indians and the English, as well as the colonists—Fort Bull, Fort Plain, Fort House, Fort Hill, Fort Hunter, Fort Dayton, Fort Schuyler, Fort Stanwix, Fort Oswego, and Fort Brewerton. Here passed and repassed along the water courses, over the Indian fords and through the trackless forests, the military expeditions of French and English, until the prowess of the latter at length determined that the English race and civilization should predominate upon the continent. Here were fought the battles of Oriskany and Saratoga, upon whose fields the

war for independence ceased to be a rebellion and became a revolution. Here the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company made the first attempt at artificial water navigation in America, an attempt which soon developed into the Erie Canal, upon whose waters the commerce of a continent traverses from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Here was the scene of the romantic adventure and the untold fate of the Castorland Company, and here is the grave and monument of the brave Baron Steuben. Here was tested one of the first railroads ever built. Here was organized the first express company. Here the telegraph was put to its first practical utility. Here were erected the first cotton factory and the first woolen factory chartered by the State of New York, and here has been the home of more than a due proportion of the statesmen whose life work is a part of the history of New York and the Nation.

The Oneida Historical Society is the proper custodian of the documents, manuscripts, relics and memorials, of every kind and description, which relate to and illustrate this remarkable history. And it remains for us to faithfully gather and preserve the valuable materials of local history that still remain scattered, and are fast disappearing.

The Oneida Historical Society has in no way done more to preserve and keep alive our local history than by the monuments which it has helped to erect. The beginnings of our city are defined and perpetuated by the memorial of old Fort Schuyler. The settlement of the country is forever traced back to its pioneer by the monument to Hugh White in the town which bears his name. The towering column at Oriskany teaches for all the strategic and commercial relations of the valley of the Mohawk to the continent, while it gives immortality to the yeomen who withstood the armed hosts of invasion. For these this Society may claim its share of credit. The monument to Baron Steuben, due in large part to the thoughtfulness of our German fellow-citizens, at all its stages had the favor of our distinguished president, the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, whose eloquence crowned its dedication. He also contributed to the memorial to that early soldier—the soldier of the cross—Samuel Kirkland, missionary, leader in education in Central New York, and efficient patriot, by whose grave the hillside above Oriskany Creek is made ever consecrated ground.

Regular monthly meetings of the Society are held on the second Monday of each month.

Addresses before the Society

- April 11, 1910—Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D. D., "Baron Steuben."
Oct. 10, 1910—Rev. Oliver A. Kingsbury, "Early History of Local Churches."
Dec. 12, 1910—Prof. Frank H. Wood, "Present Situation in the Far East from American Point of View."
Jan. 9, 1911—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., "On the Vanishing Civilization of the Rocky Mountains."
March 13, 1911—Egbert Bagg, "Birds."
April 19, 1911—John W. Sanborn, "North American Indians."
Dec. 11, 1911—Rev. E. C. Evans, D. D., "Welsh People of America."
Dec. 22, 1911—Edmund Wetmore, "Birth of the Constitution."
Jan. 8, 1912—Rev. Milton Lloyd Andrews, LL. D., "Plato's Commonwealth in the Height of Modern Life."



BATTLE FLAGS

Battle Flags

REMNANT OF GEN GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS FLAG.

Presented by Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, N. Y., and which floated over

	Prisoners
1862 Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	15,000
1863 Vicksburg, Miss.....	31,000
1864 Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.....	9,000
1865 Petersburg and Pursuit.....	20,000
1865 April 9, Appomattox.....	27,000

Carried and Taken by the Onocida County Regiments During the War of the Rebellion. Now in the Custody of the Onocida Historical Society.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF THE 5TH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF GEN. McQUADE, 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 5TH ARMY CORPS.

PALMETTO FLAG, CAPTURED BY THE 14TH REGIMENT AT MALVERN HILL, VA., JULY 1, 1862.

TWO FLAGS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

- Hall's Hill, Va., September, 1861.
- Howard's Mills, Va., April, 1862.
- Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862.
- New Bridge, May, 1862.
- Hanover Court House, Va., May 27th, 1862.
- Mechanicsville, Va., June 26th, 1862.
- Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27th, 1862.
- Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Second Bull Run, Va., August 30th, 1862.
- Shepherdstown, Va., October 2d, 1862.
- Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
- Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

SIGNAL FLAG, TAKEN FROM THE HANDS OF A CONFEDERATE AT FORT FISHER, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1865, BY E. S. FOSKETT, CORPORAL CO. B., 117TH N. Y. V.

FLAG WHICH WAS RAISED OVER LIBBY PRISON IN RICHMOND AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THAT CITY BY THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

FLAG OF THE 97TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. (known as the Conkling Rifles).

This flag was made by Mrs. Conkling and her friends and presented to the regiment on its departure for the war by Hon. Roscoe Conkling. It was carried in the following battles:

Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Raceoon Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Petersburg, Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford, Quaker Road, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House and Lee's Surrender.

FLAG OF THE 146TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Fredericksburg, Va., December 10-12, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863.
 Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.
 Bristow Station, Va., August 27, 1863.
 Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
 Mine Run, Va., November 26, 1863.
 Williamsport, Va.
 Wapping Heights, Va.
 Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., May 5, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
 Laurel Hill, Va., July 12, 1864.
 Bethesda Church, Va.
 Tolopotomy, Va.
 Chappel House, Va.
 Hicks Ford, Va.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.
 White Oak Road.
 Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

SIX FLAGS OF THE 2D N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Manassas Junction, Va., August 17, 1862.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
 North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
 Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30th, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 15 to 17, 1864.
 Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and August 14-18, 1864.
 Reams Station, Va., August 26, 1864.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 28, 1864.
 Sunderland Station, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Dentonville, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

FLAG OF THE 26th N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
Rappahannock Station, Va., August 20, 21 and 22, 1862.
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862.
Groveton, or Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863.

FLAG OF THE 117TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Siege of Suffolk, Va., 1863.
Hanover Junction, Va., July, 1863.
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., 1863-1864.
Swift's Creek, Va., 1864.
Drury's Bluff, Va., May, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
Petersburg Heights, Va., June 15, 1864.
Siege of Petersburg, Va., 71 days in trenches, 1864.
Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30, 1864.
Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864.
Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864.
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.
Fort Anderson, N. C., February 18 to 22, 1865.

"Birds"

*An Address before the Oneida Historical Society
on March 13th, 1911,*

by

Egbert Bagg, of Utica, N. Y.

Twenty-five years ago this winter I appeared before you in the rooms connected with those of the City Library, and read "An Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y.," which I had prepared from the observations of the late Dr. William L. Ralph and myself. To-night I appear again to bring that list up to date.

Great has been the advance in ornithological knowledge during the quarter of a century and in Oneida County, as well as elsewhere, we have advanced in knowledge of our birds. The list, as originally presented, contained 224 species. Now I am able to increase it to 257; but more important than the increase in numbers is the additional information as to the habits and distribution of the birds of our county.

The Oneida Historical Society printed the original list, and so, having become responsible for it, has reason to congratulate itself that this list has been the authority for Central New York for a quarter of a century. During that time, while thirty-three new species have been added, it has not been necessary to remove one. There are a very few (twelve) which were originally given on the authority of others, which still remain without further record; and two of these have been questioned*, but the evidence is as good as it was twenty-five years ago, I see no reason to doubt their occurrence, and I have therefore allowed all the original names to stand.

Of first importance in the study of the birds of a certain region is a limit to and a knowledge of the region itself. Birds are not governed by the arbitrary geographical boundary lines

*Least Tern, Common Cormorant.

made by man, and I have therefore considered that any bird recorded from an adjoining county might fairly be supposed to occur in this. In one direction I have even extended the limit to a second county. This is in the case of the valley of the West Canada Creek. This stream, which bounds our county for a short distance on the east, rises in Hamilton county and flows southwesterly across the narrow county of Herkimer before it reaches Oneida. As its fauna is directly tributary to our county I have included it, as I did in the original list, and to cover this extra-limital district, I call this "An Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y., and of the West Canada Creek Valley."

This county has always been considered a most interesting region in geological, botanical and ornithological investigation; and has been the chosen field of such distinguished scientists as Dana and Walcott, the geologists, Gray, the botanist, and Merriam, the ornithologist; besides many others only less distinguished, as Doctors Ralph and Haberer of our own city. Almost in the center of the State of New York, of irregular outline, approaching in shape a heart, with one lobe resting on Oneida Lake, the other in the great Adirondack wilderness, and the point down in the head-waters of the Susquehanna, a line drawn from the north, in a southerly direction across the county, cuts outcropping of almost all the rocks, from the Pre-Cambrian to the Middle Devonian. Such a field for the geologist as does not exist elsewhere on the continent. It is traversed from east to west by the broad and fertile valley of the Mohawk and Wood Creek, and between them the old "carry" of the early boatmen, the summit between the Hudson and the Great Lakes, but so low a summit that the Barge Canal is only 430 feet above the sea. From this valley the land rises into gentle hills in both directions, only to fall away again to the sources of the Black River on the North and of the Chenango and the Unadilla on the south. The highest land in the county is Tassel Hill, 1,944 feet; while the mountains at the head-waters of the West Canada Creek have an elevation of 3,047 feet.

The county contains the sources of rivers flowing to all four points of the compass—the Black River to the north and the Oneida River to the west, both finding their way through the

St. Lawrence to the Atlantic; the Mohawk to the east and the Chenango and Unadilla to the south, the former, through the Hudson, and the latter, through the Susquehanna, reaching the same destination.

The rainfall is large, and the temperature is not only low on the average, but exceedingly variable, especially in winter. Changes of fifty or sixty degrees Fahrenheit within twenty-four hours occur in almost every winter, and I have one record of a fall of seventy-two degrees in thirty hours. Such changes destroy many birds if they are present, and make it almost impossible for such birds as the Bob-white, which are snowed under and frozen in, to maintain themselves as residents. A few winters ago the crust on the snow throughout this part of the county was strong enough so that for at least a week one could skate in any direction over the fields. Such a crust must, without doubt, destroy all but the most powerful birds which are caught under it.

This is the climate of the center of the county, of the Mohawk Valley. In the extreme north it is much more steadily cold in winter, and in the south and west (where it is affected by large bodies of water) it is somewhat milder; but taken as a whole it must be considered a severe and trying climate.

The most of the county is in the Transition Life Zone of Dr. Merriam. The northern part and the West Canada Creek Valley are in the Canadian, and there is a very small and very interesting area at the eastern end of Oneida Lake, where the Adirondack Valley of Fish Creek, coming down from the north, meets the valley of the Oneida, which connects directly on the west with a Carolinian area which comes east along the Great Lakes.

Here we find such Canadian species as the White-throated Sparrow, the New York Water Thrush, and the Canada Warbler, breeding side by side with the Mourning Dove, the Whip-poor-will and the Towhee; while the forest is partly composed of tulip and gum trees, with quite a number of small sassafras, almost unknown among our beech, birch and maple at Utica, and entirely so in the spruce and fir forests in our northeastern section.

Local lists such as this are not now so valuable as they once were, because the ground has been better covered than it was twenty-five years ago; and, since they gain most of their value from their local character, they are more valuable as they are more local. Hence a statement of the exact locality and time of these observations will add to their value.

While I have consulted the local lists of those observers whose fields have overlapped ours, including Mr. E. H. Eaton's new book, "The Birds of New York," the foundation is, of course, the original list of 1886, which contained Dr. Ralph's observations up to that date, mostly in the northern part of the county, but the principal sources of the information contained in this list are from my own observations, extending over nearly fifty years. I have my ornithological journals from 1865 to date, and even the first pages contain some interesting facts. These journals show that I made my first trip into the West Canada Creek Valley in 1865, again in 1866. In 1872 I began to go there regularly for the month of June and continued to do so till 1881, when I changed to August, and hardly missed a year till 1896. In 1884 I took a June trip to the Montezuma marshes on the Seneca River, where I have spent many fall days, both before and since. These marshes are outside of our limits, but directly connected by the valley of the Seneca and the Oneida, and the birds of that region easily pass by this birds' highway to our county. June, 1886, I spent at Holland Patent, a most wonderfully interesting locality for a bird student. June, 1887, I spent in that fascinating area at the east end of Oneida Lake, and was so pleased with the locality that I have spent a great part of every summer (but two) since at that point. In 1894 I began to go to the West Canada Creek Valley in May and have continued to do so ever since.

As I have lived all these forty-five years at Utica and have made numerous excursions from here, perhaps the field has been as well covered as could be expected when done by one business man during his vacation hours.

To group the birds of so small a district as ours, according to their occurrence, is very difficult, but I have attempted to do so, and submit this list of 27 residents; 118 summer resi-

dents, of which six, the Red-headed Woodpecker, the Goldfinch, the Cedar Waxwing, the Robin, the Junco, and the Brown Creeper, sometimes remain during the winter; 72 transients, of which most of the water birds might be classed as "winter residents" or "winter visitors," if we had any open water in the county during midwinter, these birds or many of them remaining on the Great Lakes and on those of the finger lakes which do not freeze; 12 winter visitors from the north; and 28 species of accidental occurrence. All these classes can be again subdivided, but instead of doing so I refer to the notes under each species in the list.

RESIDENTS.

Bob-white.	Three-toed Woodpecker.
Canada Spruce Partridge.	Pileated Woodpecker.
Ruffed Grouse.	Blue Jay.
Goshawk.	Canada Jay.
Red-tailed Hawk.	Northern Raven.
Bald Eagle.	Crow.
Long-eared Owl.	Crossbill.
Barred Owl.	Pine Siskin.
Saw-whet Owl.	House Sparrow.
Screech Owl.	White-breasted Nuthatch.
Great Horned Owl.	Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Hairy Woodpecker.	Chickadee.
Downy Woodpecker.	Hudsonian Chickadee.
Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.	

SUMMER RESIDENTS.

Loon.	White-throated Sparrow.
Herring Gull.	Chipping Sparrow.
Merganser.	Field Sparrow.
Red-breasted Merganser.	Slate-colored Junco.
Black Duck.	Song Sparrow.
Wood Duck.	Lincoln's Sparrow.
Golden-eye.	Swamp Sparrow.
Bittern.	Towhee.
Least Bittern.	Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Great Blue Heron.	Indigo Bunting.
Green Heron.	Scarlet Tanager.
Black-crowned Night Heron.	Purple Martin.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Virginia Rail. | Cliff Swallow. |
| Sora. | Barn Swallow. |
| Florida Gallinule. | Tree Swallow. |
| Coot. | Bank Swallow. |
| Woodcock. | Rough-winged Swallow. |
| Upland Plover. | Cedar Waxwing. |
| Spotted Sandpiper. | Migrant Shrike. |
| Killdeer. | Red-eyed Vireo. |
| Passenger Pigeon. | Philadelphia Vireo. |
| Mourning Dove. | Warbling Vireo. |
| Marsh Hawk. | Yellow-throated Vireo. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk. | Blue-headed Vireo. |
| Cooper's Hawk. | Black and White Warbler. |
| Red-shouldered Hawk. | Nashville Warbler. |
| Broad-winged Hawk. | Northern Parula Warbler. |
| Duck Hawk. | Yellow Warbler. |
| Sparrow Hawk. | Black-throated Blue Warbler. |
| Osprey. | Magnolia Warbler. |
| Yellow-billed Cuckoo. | Cerulean Warbler. |
| Black-billed Cuckoo. | Blackburnian Warbler. |
| Belted Kingfisher. | Black-throated Green Warbler. |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. | Pine Warbler. |
| Red-headed Woodpecker. | Oven-bird. |
| Flicker. | Water-thrush. |
| Whip-poor-will. | Louisiana Water-thrush. |
| Nighthawk. | Mourning Warbler. |
| Chimney Swift. | Maryland Yellow-throat. |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird. | Yellow-breasted Chat. |
| Kingbird. | Hooded Warbler. |
| Crested Flycatcher. | Canada Warbler. |
| Phoebe. | Redstart. |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher. | Catbird. |
| Wood Pewee. | Brown Thrasher. |
| Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. | House Wren. |
| Alder Flycatcher. | Winter Wren. |
| Least Flycatcher. | Long-billed Marsh Wren. |
| Prairie Horned Lark. | Brown Creeper. |
| Bobolink. | Golden-crowned Kinglet. |
| Cowbird. | Wood Thrush. |
| Red-winged Blackbird. | Baltimore Oriole. |
| Meadowlark. | Rusty Blackbird. |

Bronzed Grackle.
 Purple Finch.
 Goldfinch.
 Vesper Sparrow.
 Savannah Sparrow.
 Grasshopper Sparrow.

Veery.
 Olive-backed Thrush.
 Hermit Thrush.
 Robin.
 Bluebird.

TRANSIENTS.

Horned Grebe.
 Pied-billed Grebe.
 Red-throated Loon.
 Ring-billed Gull.
 Bonaparte's Gull.
 Common Tern.
 Black Tern.
 Double-crested Cormorant.
 Hooded Merganser.
 Mallard.
 Gadwall.
 Baldpate.
 Green-winged Teal.
 Blue-winged Teal.
 Shoveller.
 Pintail.
 Redhead.
 Canvas-back.
 Scaup Duck.
 Lesser Scaup Duck.
 Buffle-head.
 Old-squaw.
 King Eider.
 Scoter.
 White-winged Scoter.
 Surf Scoter.
 Ruddy Duck.
 Canada Goose.
 Whistling Swan.
 Yellow Rail.
 Red Phalarope.
 Northern Phalarope.
 Wilson's Phalarope.

Pectoral Sandpiper.
 White-rumped Sandpiper.
 Baird's Sandpiper.
 Least Sandpiper.
 Red-backed Sandpiper.
 Semipalmated Sandpiper.
 Sanderling.
 Hudsonian Godwit.
 Greater Yellow-legs.
 Yellow-legs.
 Solitary Sandpiper.
 Long-billed Curlew.
 Hudsonian Curlew.
 Black-bellied Plover.
 Golden Plover.
 Semipalmated Plover.
 Turnstone.
 Rough-legged Hawk.
 Pigeon Hawk.
 Short-eared Owl.
 White-crowned Sparrow.
 Tree Sparrow.
 Fox Sparrow.
 Orange-crowned Warbler.
 Tennessee Warbler.
 Cape May Warbler.
 Myrtle Warbler.
 Bay-breasted Warbler.
 Black-poll Warbler.
 Yellow Palm Warbler.
 Connecticut Warbler.
 Wilson's Warbler.
 Pipit.

Wilson's Snipe.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Dowditcher.	Gray-cheeked Thrush.
Knot.	Bicknell's Thrush.

ACCIDENTAL.

Holbæll's Grebe.	Wilson's Plover.
Brunnich's Murre.	Willow Ptarmigan.
Parasitic Jaeger.	Turkey Vulture.
Kittiwake.	Golden Eagle.
Iceland Gull.	Barn Owl.
Great Black-backed Gull.	Red-bellied Woodpecker.
Least Tern.	Orchard Oriole.
Black Skimmer.	Evening Grosbeak.
Black-capped Petrel.	Nelson's Sparrow.
Cormorant.	Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow.
Black Brant.	Lark Sparrow.
Egret.	Blue Grosbeak.
Little Blue Heron.	Plumbeous Vireo.
Sandhill Crane.	Short-billed Marsh Wren.

WINTER VISITORS.

Great Gray Owl.	Redpoll.
Snowy Owl.	Greater Redpoll.
Hawk Owl.	Snow Bunting.
Horned Lark.	Lapland Longspur.
Pine Grosbeak.	Bohemian Waxwing.
White-winged Crossbill.	Northern Shrike.

The notes under some species in the list give dates of arrivals (the water birds for Oneida Lake, the others for Utica and vicinity.) They were only kept for the commoner species and for a limited number of years, but will be of some assistance to observers.

The nomenclature used is that of the third edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's "Check List of North American Birds." This makes unnecessary the authority for each name, which has been accordingly omitted.

The terms used, such as "Common," "Rare," etc., explain themselves, but it should be borne in mind that they are comparative. "Common" as applied to a bird of prey indicates a much smaller number of individuals than the same term when applied to a sparrow or a swallow.

For assistance, my obligation is, always first, to the late Dr. William L. Ralph. In the introduction to the first list we acknowledged the assistance of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Messrs. A. L. Brainard, and A. A. Howlett, which acknowledgment I now repeat, and I wish to add my thanks to Messrs. William P. Shepard, Robert J. Hughes, George C. Embury, William R. Maxon, A. A. Beardsley, the Rev. Francis C. Smith, to my own two sons and to those other observers who have rendered valuable assistance and who are credited in the proper place in the body of the list.

In conclusion I beg to say that the list is absolutely accurate. Every item of which I have not personal knowledge is so given with the authority. No bird is given as "breeding" without positive proof, though it is fair to assume that all "summer residents" and all "residents" do so.

With this introduction I submit this, my second contribution to the history of Oneida County.

EGBERT BAGG.

Utica, N. Y., 1911.

LIST.

1. *Colymbus holboëlli*.

HOLBÖELL'S GREBE.

A rare migrant. A female taken out of a flock of five or six on the Mohawk River in 1867. In February, 1902, and again in February, 1904, when all water was frozen, large numbers of these birds appeared in this county, undoubtedly driven from open water by storms. They were perfectly helpless, easily taken with the hands and captured in large numbers. They were reported from Rome, Oriskany, Utica, Clinton, and New Hartford. All efforts to keep them alive failed. Dissection of one showed the gizzard to be filled with feathers of the bird.

2. *Colymbus auritus*.

HORNED GREBE.

A not common migrant.

3. *Podilymbus podiceps*.

PIED-BILLED GREBE.

A common migrant in the county and common summer resident on the marshes of the Seneca River. See *Galinula galeata*.

4. *Gavia immer*.

LOON.

Common at Oneida Lake. Occasionally seen in other parts of the county. A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds.

5. *Gavia stellata*.

RED-THROATED LOON.

A young bird killed at Clinton, October, 1889. One on exhibition at Sylvan Beach in 1891 was killed at Durhamville several years before.

6. *Uria lomvia lomvia*.

BRUNNICH'S MURRE.

Several specimens of this bird have been taken in winter. Recorded from Utica, December 24, 1894; Boonville, December 5, 1894; Western, December 15, 1894; Yorkville, January 2, 1901; Whitestown, November 29, 1910. Like the Grebes, they were helpless and were undoubtedly driven inland by storms.

7. Stercorarius parasiticus.

PARASITIC JAEGER.

A young bird of this species was taken August 22, 1886, on Joc's Lake in the West Canada Creek Valley, by Mr. W. P. Shepard. The bird was seen to alight on the lake, and, apparently exhausted with a long journey, allowed itself to be approached in a boat and killed with a paddle.

8. Rissa tridactyla tridactyla.

KITTIWAKE.

A young male killed at Constantia on Oneida Lake by Mr. Robert J. Hughes November 9 1890.

9. Larus leucopterus.

ICELAND GULL.

Recorded from Peterboro, N: Y., February 1, 1884, by Mr. George N. Lawrence in the "Auk," Vol. I, page 240.

10. Larus marinus.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.

Recorded from Boonville, young female, latter part of February. 1903, by Mr. W. S. Johnson, in the "Auk," Vol. XX, page 303.

11. Larus argentatus.

HERRING GULL.

Occurs occasionally throughout the county. A common migrant at Oneida Lake. A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Have known of nests on Joc's, Canachagala, Big Moose, Cedar, and West Canada Lakes

12. *Larus delawarensis*.

RING-BILLED GULL.

Common at the eastern end of Oneida Lake in early fall of 1909 and 1910.

13. *Larus philadelphia*.

BONAPARTE'S GULL.

A common migrant at Oneida Lake, where the common name is "Black-head Gull." Eight of these birds out of a flock of about fifty were killed on the Utica Water Works reservoir in 1879.

14. *Sterna hirundo*.

COMMON TERN.

An irregular migrant on Oneida Lake. Sometimes in large flocks for weeks at a time. Sometimes not seen for several years.

15. *Sterna antillarum*.

LEAST TERN.

Mr. F. J. Davis states that he killed a bird of this species on the "Capron Pond," so called, in the town of New Hartford about thirty years ago. Mr. E. H. Eaton regards this record and also those of DeKay and the Rathbun-Fowler list as "probably partly in error," as all specimens which he has examined proved to be juvenile specimens of the Black Tern. See "Birds of New York," page 148.

16. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.

BLACK TERN.

An irregular migrant on Oneida Lake. Quite common in the fall of 1907. Several records in other years.

17. *Rynchops nigra*.

BLACK SKIMMER.

I have a specimen of this bird which was killed with a stone near Whitesboro. Baird, Brewer and Ridgway say of this bird: "It is never known to be driven astray by any storm, however violent."

18. *Æstrelata hasitata*.

BLACK-CAPPED PETREL.

A male of this rare straggler was shot at Verona Beach, Oneida Lake, August 28, 1893, by the Rev. G. A. Biedermann. The stomach was empty. Mr. B. reports that there were two birds together, but he secured only one, and further search failed to discover the other again, and it may have been of some other species. The measurements were as follows: Length, 16 inches; wing, 10; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$; its graduation, $1\frac{3}{8}$; bill, $1\frac{3}{8}$, 2-3 deep, $\frac{1}{2}$ wide; tube, $\frac{3}{8}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$; middle toe and claw, $2\frac{1}{4}$. This bird was later purchased for a European ornithologist.

19. *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

CORMORANT.

A female shot on Oneida Lake near upper South Bay by Mr. J. J. Beh of Utica, October 13, 1890, was examined at the taxidermist's, who reported that the stomach contained a small fish and a soft-shelled crab. How long was this bird from salt water?

20. *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.

One was killed on Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain about 1895. Now owned by Mr. J. A. Wood of Old Forge. Cor-

morants are often killed by gunners on Oneida Lake, most of which are undoubtedly of this species. I have several records and have seen at least one myself, but could not secure him. I think the species might fairly be put down as a "Not common migrant."

21. *Mergus americanus*.

MERGANSER.

A not common migrant.

22. *Mergus serrator*.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

Common migrant at Oneida Lake. Common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds.

23. *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

HOODED MERGANSER.

A common migrant.

24. *Anas platyrhynchos*.

MALLARD.

A common migrant.

25. *Anas rubripes*.

BLACK DUCK.

A common migrant. A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. A nest on almost every small pond in the valley.

26. *Chaulelasmus streperus.*

GADWALL.

Two killed in April, 1884, and one in October, 1885, on Oneida Lake by Mr. A. A. Howlett of Syracuse and several killed at the same place by Mr. N. Wood of Brewerton.

27. *Mareca americana.*

BALDPATE.

A not common migrant.

28. *Nettion carolinense.*

GREEN-WINGED TEAL.

A common migrant.

29. *Querquedula discors.*

BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

A common migrant.

30. *Spatula clypeata.*

SHOVELLER.

Two recorded at Utica April 19, 1884. Occasionally killed on Oneida Lake.

31. *Dafila acuta.*

PINTAIL.

A common migrant.

32. *Aix sponsa*.

WOOD DUCK.

A not uncommon summer resident at Oneida Lake. Breeds. A common migrant throughout the county.

33. *Marila americana*.

REDHEAD.

A not uncommon migrant at Oneida Lake.

34. *Marila valisineria*.

CANVAS-BACK.

A rather rare migrant at Oneida Lake.

35. *Marila marila*.

SCAUP DUCK.

A common migrant.

36. *Marila affinis*.

LESSER SCAUP DUCK.

A common migrant, much more numerous than the preceding. These two birds are known to all sportsmen as the "Big and Little Blue-bill." They are also called "Broad-bills" and often "Black-heads." They are great favorites, as they come in good numbers, decoy well, and are considered among the best of our "winter ducks" for the table.

37. *Clangula clangula americana*.

GOLDEN-EYE.

A common migrant. Another favorite of the gunners, who know it as the "Whistler." A summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Nested on Jones Lake and on Deer Lake in June, 1878 and 1879.

38. *Charitonetta albeola.*

BUFFLE-HEAD.

A common migrant.

39. *Harelda hyemalis.*

OLD-SQUAW.

A rare migrant. Gunners get a few at Oneida Lake every fall. One taken at Utica October 27, 1881.

40. *Somateria spectabilis.*

KING EIDER.

A rare migrant. Several have been killed at Oneida Lake.

41. *Oidemia americana.*

SCOTER.

A rather rare migrant.

42. *Oidemia deglandi.*

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.

A common migrant.

43. *Oidemia perspicillata.*

SURF SCOTER.

A fine male in full plumage, formerly in the collection of Mr. A. L. Brainard of Oneida, was killed on the lake in the fall of 1884. It is probably not uncommon, but as the gunners do not distinguish the species of Scoters, or "Coots," as they call them all, and as the birds are mostly young, it is difficult to judge accurately.

44. *Erismatura jamaicensis*.

RUDDY DUCK.

A not common migrant at Oneida Lake. One taken on the reservoir at Utica by W. C. Bagg in fall of 1903.

45. *Branta canadensis canadensis*.

CANADA GOOSE.

A common migrant.

46. *Branta nigricans*.

BLACK BRANT.

A fine specimen of this rare straggler was killed by Mr. Gustavus Dexter of Utica, at Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, October 30, 1891. The bird flew in from the lake and alighted on the sand beach, where it was attacked by Crows. These birds attracted its attention so that Mr. Dexter easily walked within range and secured the bird.

47. *Olor columbianus*.

WHISTLING SWAN.

A rare migrant. A fine specimen was killed on the Mohawk River flats in the town of Deerfield, March 13, 1890. Several swans, undoubtedly of this species, have been killed on Oneida Lake.

48. *Botaurus lentiginosus*.

BITTERN.

A common summer resident.

49. *Ixobrychus exilis.*

LEAST BITTERN.

An uncommon summer resident. Taken at New York Mills, May, 1892; Oneida, August, 1892; Vernon, 1897; Verona Beach, September 1, 1898.

50. *Ardea herodias herodias.*

GREAT BLUE HERON.

A common summer resident. Breeds near the western end of Oneida Lake. Northrup in the "Ornithologist and Oölogist," Vol. X, page 11, described this heronry, which has existed ever since. A very interesting letter received a short time ago from Mr. A. A. Beardsley of Constantia tells that about 1895 the timber was cut where the heronry was located in "Pody-gut Bay," which was locally known as "Crane Heaven." The next year the birds, or what was left of them, moved east and came within about one mile of Constantia, in what is known as "Three Mile Bay." "I don't think there are quite so many as there used to be, but they are still nesting here and, with the protection they now have, I think in a few years they will be as plentiful as ever."

• 51. *Herodias egretta.*

EGRET.

A rare visitant from the South. One was taken by Mr. A. H. Eysaman of Eatonville in the spring of 1882 in the town of Herkimer, Herkimer County. He reports that there were six of these birds in a flock and they remained in the vicinity about a month, but only one was taken. Messrs. Davis, taxidermists, of Utica, mounted a specimen which was killed on the Mohawk flats several years ago. A specimen was killed in Marcy, November 10, 1889, and lastly I am able to report a personal visit from this rare bird at my summer home on Verona Beach. The bird was first observed on the beach

August 8, 1910. He was watched for some time through a strong field glass, but at long distance. The next day, August 9, he appeared again and I was able to approach him in a boat. He was not very shy, although he would not allow approach within gun shot. I observed him at leisure at a distance of one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards feeding on the open beach. When I approached nearer it would only fly about two hundred yards and alight again. He kept a careful watch, however, keeping his long neck elevated often. There could be no possible doubt of the identification. On August 13 I saw the bird again at the same place but in company with five Blue Herons. This gave a fine opportunity of comparison as to size. He was no more shy, perhaps not so much so, as the great blue birds. August 16 a lady neighbor reported that she saw three Egrets together. Though not an ornithologist, she is perfectly reliable and I fail to see how she could mistake these birds. On August 17 my daughter and I were fishing, anchored on a bar in South Bay, perhaps half a mile from shore. when an Egret flew over us so close as to enable us to see distinctly its shiny black legs and its lemon-yellow bill. August 18 my daughter and myself saw two Egrets together near Lewis Point. Another neighbor reported seeing three together. August 22 I saw a single Egret in Messinger's Bay. After this date, though out every day, I saw no more of these interesting visitors, nor were they again reported.

52. Florida *cærulea*.

LITTLE BLUE HERON.

The Rev. Francis C. Smith writes under date of October 23, 1908, that on September 24 he saw a Little Blue Heron on the bank of the Black River Canal between Boonville and Port Leyden. He was quite close and positively identified the species. In reply to a letter he wrote again describing the identification: "Dark reddish head and neck, bluish plumage, of correct size and without egret plumes. As positive an identification as is possible with a field glass."

53. *Butorides virescens virescens.*

GREEN HERON.

A common summer resident. Breeds.

54. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius.*

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.

A summer resident. Not uncommon at Oneida Lake, where young birds are seen every year. Old birds are very rare. The only record I have is a full plumaged male in the collection of Mr. W. R. Maxon of Oneida, which was taken in a steel trap set for muskrats, at Higginsville. A young bird taken near Utica August 12, 1878.

55. *Grus mexicana.*

SANDHILL CRANE.

Formerly a transient visitor. Now unknown. Messrs. J. P. & F. J. Davis, taxidermists, Utica, report that they mounted for a Mr. Catwell of New York Mills a specimen of this bird which was taken in that village in the year 1873.

56. *Rallus virginianus.*

VIRGINIA RAIL.

A not common summer resident. Breeds.

57. *Porzana carolina.*

SORA.

A summer resident. Breeds. More common during migrations.

58. *Conturinicops noveboracensis.*

YELLOW RAIL.

One taken near Utica October 3, 1883.

59. *Gallinula galeata*.

FLORIDA GALLINULE.

A few have been taken at Utica, and one at Boonville. Occasional at Oneida Lake. Very common on the marshes of the Seneca River, where they are called "Water Chickens," and where they breed in numbers. This bird shares its nest not only with its own species but sometimes with the Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*, also, as the following observations will show. On June 4, 1879, a nest was found containing four eggs. June 5, at 11 A. M., it contained six eggs. On the same day, at 5 P. M., there were nine eggs. At this time the female, or one of them, was killed and the eggs taken. The same month an old bird followed by a brood of young was observed leaving her nest, which on examination was found to contain one egg of this species and two of the Grebe, all with chicks peeping in them. It was impossible to distinguish which of the two species the old bird was.

60. *Fulica americana*.

COOT.

Common at Oneida Lake. One taken at Utica.

61. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.

RED PHALAROPE.

An uncommon migrant at Oneida Lake. A single specimen killed at Utica on the water works reservoir, October 16, 1904.

62. *Lobipes lobatus*.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE.

A rare migrant. One taken at Oneida Lake September 21, 1889. Early in the spring of 1881 a specimen of this bird was taken in the town of Westmoreland in this odd manner. It

was first observed swimming about like a duck, in a little pond made by the melting snow and the spring rain, and catching insects which were swimming on the surface of the water. The bird being a strange one to the gentleman who observed it, it was watched closely for some time, but as there was no means at hand to capture it, the gentleman finally went about his work, which was near at hand, till his attention was again attracted by the loud outcries of the bird; and on hastening to the pond he found that the bird had been kindly captured for him by a large bullfrog, which was trying to swallow it. He killed the frog and secured the bird, which shortly died from the rough treatment it had received. It was then presented to Mrs. M. T. Brown, of Hecla, who mounted it herself and preserved it.

63 *Steganopus tricolor.*

WILSON'S PHALAROPE.

A specimen of this bird was shot near the eastern end of Oneida Lake, October 6, 1883, by Mr. Morgan K. Barnum of Syracuse. When first observed the bird was swimming on the lake.

64. *Ptilohela minor.*

WOODCOCK.

A common summer resident. Breeds.

65. *Gallinago delicata.*

WILSON'S SNIPE.

A common migrant. Arrives April 13 to 26.

66. *Macrorhamphus griseus griseus*.

DOWDITCHER.

A rare migrant. Taken at Oneida Lake September 22, 1883, by Mr. Morgan K. Barnum of Syracuse and in 1880 by Mr. A. A. Howlett of the same place.

67. *Tringa canutus*.

KNOT.

A rare migrant. A young bird taken at Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, August 26, 1891, and a second on Fish Creek, about two miles from the lake, September 4, 1906.

68. *Pisobia maculata*.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Quite common during some migrations.

69. *Pisobia fusicollis*.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.

A rare migrant. Three taken at Utica October 27, 1881. Several at Oneida Lake November 3, 1891, and one at same place October 30, 1896.

70. *Pisobia bairdi*.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.

A probably not uncommon migrant. One killed on Verona Beach by Egbert Bagg, Jr., September 4, 1897. A young bird in fair plumage. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing, $4\frac{7}{8}$; tail, 2; tarsus, $\frac{7}{8}$; middle toe and claw, $\frac{3}{4}$; culmen, $\frac{7}{8}$. One shot at Verona Beach by Egbert Bagg, Jr., September 5, 1899. Recorded on Verona Beach September 6, 1900.

71. *Pisobia minutilla*.

LEAST SANDPIPER.

An abundant migrant at Oneida Lake. August 1 to September 18.

72. *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*.

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.

A common migrant at Oneida Lake. One taken at Utica.

73. *Ereunetes pusillus*.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.

An abundant migrant at Oneida Lake. The most common sandpiper. August 1 to September 10.

74. *Calidris leucophæa*.

SANDERLING.

Very common migrant at Oneida Lake.

75. *Limosa hæmastica*.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT.

A rare migrant. A specimen killed about a mile west of Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, September 7, 1891, and another near the same place a few weeks later.

76. *Totanus melanoleucus*.

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.

A not uncommon migrant.

77. *Totanus flavipes*.

YELLOW-LEGS.

A common migrant.

78. *Helodromas solitarius solitarius*.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

A common migrant. A late spring arrival, May 3 to 15.

79. *Bartramia longicauda*.

UPLAND PLOVER.

A rather common summer resident. Breeds.

80. *Actitis macularia*.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 23 to 28.

81. *Numenius americanus*.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW.

Mr. A. A. Howlett of Syracuse reports that on October 5, 1880, at Oneida Lake, a flock passed near enough to give him a shot, and though he did not secure any, he is positive of their identification, being familiar with them and with the other curlews.

82. *Numenius hudsonicus*.

HUDSONIAN CURLEW.

One shot at Verona Beach, Oneida Lake, September 5, 1899, by Egbert Bagg, Jr. Sex unknown. A single bird.

83. *Squatarola squatarola*.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.

A common migrant at Oneida Lake during some falls. Taken from September 1 to October 8. Very plentiful in 1907.

84. *Charadrius dominicus dominicus*.

GOLDEN PLOVER.

A very uncertain migrant at Oneida Lake. Some years in fair numbers but more often very rare.

85. *Oxyechus vociferus*.

KILLDEER.

A common summer resident. Arriving March 19 to April 13. An early breeder. They appear on the beach at Oneida Lake with their fully fledged young as early as July 1 and remain in numbers till about September 1st, sometimes later. In 1910 they were particularly plentiful from July 2, increasing till the 15th, when they were on the beach in great numbers. We estimated 200 passing in a practically continuous flock.

86. *Ægialitis semipalmata*.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.

An abundant migrant at Oneida Lake.

87. *Ochthodromus wilsonius*.

WILSON'S PLOVER.

One shot near upper South Bay, Oneida Lake, in 1880, by Mr. A. A. Howlett of Syracuse.

88. *Arenaria interpres interpres*.

TURNSTONE.

Common migrant at Oneida Lake.

89. *Colinus virginianus virginianus*.

BOB-WHITE.

A rare resident. Breeds. While probably native, our hard and changeable winters make it difficult for these birds to maintain themselves, and if not extinct in the county they were nearly so, when they were introduced and liberated in various places, Verona, New Hartford and Constantia, but the experiment has been of doubtful success, though there are records almost every year of their nesting in the western part of the county.

90. *Canachites canadensis canace*.

CANADA SPRUCE PARTRIDGE.

Messrs. J. P. & F. J. Davis, taxidermists, of Utica, mounted a pair of these birds which were killed in the town of Greig, Lewis County, many years ago. I have in my collection a fine specimen which was killed at Lake Placid, Essex County, about 1893.

91. *Bonasa umbellus umbellus*.

RUFFED GROUSE.

A common resident. Breeds.

92. *Lagopus lagopus lagopus*.

WILLOW PTARMIGAN.

"Mr. Romeyn B. Hough has a specimen of this species that was killed in the town of Watson, on the eastern border of Lewis County, May 22, 1876." (Merriam: Preliminary List of the Birds of the Adirondack Region).

93. *Ectopistes migratorius*.

PASSENGER PIGEON.

In the 1886 list I wrote of this species: "A common migrant till within a few years, but is now less common than formerly. Breeds in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties." A great change has taken place since then. Undoubtedly it had taken place at that time, although I had no idea of it, nor had any other observer. This bird was then far on its way to extinction, which extinction is now complete. They disappeared quite suddenly from some cause which is yet undiscovered. It is customary, even among ornithologists, to claim that they were exterminated by man, as the bison were, but all the evidence is against this. At the State Sportsmen's convention held in Utica in 1873 Wild Pigeons were used as targets. From my scrap book I find that the number of birds shot at during two days of this convention was 2,860, in the regular matches. There were probably sweepstakes and outside matches requiring many more. So cheap were they that my recollection is that the price for sweepstakes was only 25 cents per bird shot at. Up to that time, therefore, and probably for a year or two after they were common enough to be used by thousands for targets at the State Association meetings. Ten thousand were purchased each year, I am informed. In the "Auk," Vol. XVIII, page 191, Mr. G. C. T. Ward says these birds became very rare about 1870. He certainly has the date too early. My personal journal shows that they were common in the West Canada Creek Valley in 1878. In June of that year I found a nest at Jones' Lake, on the Herkimer-Hamilton County line, on which the female was setting, and from which I collected one egg, which was the usual number laid by the bird. A male in my collection I shot near Joe's Lake (now Honnedaga) June 27 of the same year and my journal entry concludes: "Have seen a good many during the past month." The records of others, marketmen, dealers and observers, show that these birds nested in millions, perhaps billions, in the States about the Great Lakes, yearly, up to 1878. During this year they were killed, trapped and shipped alive and dead in as great numbers as ever (a million and a quarter birds from one district). It seemed impossible that these immense numbers could be much reduced except by years of persecution. But

the next year, 1879, the birds did not return to their usual nesting places. It was supposed that they had gone further west or further north and that the scouts of the hunters and the trappers would soon discover the nesting places again. But though searched for thoroughly by those who, being financially interested, spent time and money liberally, they were never found, and the few birds which occurred throughout the country, though no longer disturbed, continued to diminish in numbers till they have entirely disappeared, and standing rewards, aggregating \$1,000, have failed to bring the report of a single nest. A very small number were kept in captivity in Cincinnati till last year, when the last but one died, and it is probable that there is now not a single Wild Pigeon of the billions which once nested through this country.

Mr. John D. Collins of this city, one of the oldest of our sportsmen, writes me very interestingly as to his personal recollections of the days when these birds were plenty. I quote a part of his letter: "About the year 1847 during the month of April there was a nesting ground or breeding place in what was commonly called the 'Fish Creek Wilderness, a large tract of virgin woodland extending from near Annsville, Oneida County, to near Watertown, Jefferson County, a distance of some thirty miles. For a strip of it about three miles wide, along the easterly edge of its entire length, every tree therein was filled with pigeon nests. Every morning at sunrise their flight easterly and southerly would begin and darken the sky, cover the entire country for miles and look as if the ground had been plowed, even as far as Utica, where they could be killed from the house-tops. They have never nested here in such numbers since, although they have nested on portions of this land in much smaller numbers since." His description of the netting, which he witnessed personally, is as follows: "The way the birds are caught is by nets about 18 x 30 feet, so placed that when sprung the inner edges of the nets meet together and lap slightly. A live pigeon is placed in the space under the nets on an arm (like the pan of a steel trap), to be lifted and dropped to make this stool pigeon flutter as if lighting. Another live one is hitched to a string and thrown up into the air over the nets, to light thereon. Both of these stools are carefully and well trained for the work, so well that they seem

to take delight in attracting others into the net covered space. A bough-house of evergreen brush is built near one end of the net and facing the direction from which the birds are to come in their morning flight. When a flock appears in the distance the stools are made to flutter, the flock light, the net is sprung and the birds are caught under it. To illustrate how very destructive this process is: A net which we saw sprung three times in succession; from the first flock, of about thirty birds, but three escaped; the second flock of twenty or twenty-five only three escaped, while of the third flock of twenty or more, not one escaped. Time occupied, five minutes."

94 *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*.

MOURNING DOVE.

A common summer resident in the western part of the county. Rare in the eastern part. Breeds.

95. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.

TURKEY VULTURE.

In May, 1879, Mr. Lavello J. Groves of Westmoreland shot a bird of this species in that town. When first seen the bird was in company with three others. A specimen was winged in Marcy, in August, 1896, and was kept in captivity for some time by Mr. Batsford of Utica.

96. *Circus hudsonius*.

MARSH HAWK.

A not common summer resident. Breeds. Nests recorded from Frankfort, Herkimer County, and from Hamilton, Madison County.

97. *Accipiter velox*.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.

A not common summer resident. Breeds. Nests taken in Frankfort, Herkimer County; and at Holland Patent, May 18, 1887, and June 7, 1887.

98. *Accipiter cooperi*.

COOPER'S HAWK.

Quite common summer resident in some parts of the county.
Breeds.

99. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*.

GOSHAWK.

Not common except in the northern part of the county and in the West Canada Creek Valley, where I see them every spring and where I collected a nest May 9, 1898, about five miles from Morehouseville, Hamilton County, in a beech, thirty feet from the ground, where several branches starting out in all directions made a perfect chair for the nest. In the virgin forest, one-quarter of a mile from the West Canada Creek. Composed of coarse sticks and lined with rotten wood. Outside diameter about three feet; nest proper, eight inches by two. Birds were demonstrative, flying about and uttering their shrill, flicker-like cry, but not coming very close till the climber descended. Eggs 2 7-16 x 1 13-16, 2 7-16 x 1 12-16, 2 8-16 x 1 12-16. Pale green, blotched or apparently stained with light ochreous of various shades. A specimen taken at Remsen in January, 1888, a second somewhat later in the same winter, one at Trenton Falls during the next summer and one at Remsen in October, 1889. Illustrating the boldness of this bird: The late George H. Ferris of Utica reported that while he was hunting grouse on the Deerfield hills some years ago, he was in the thick brush and wearing a fur cap, when a Goshawk, probably mistaking his head covering for some small animal, swooped upon it, discovered its mistake before striking, and passing close to his head, immediately lit and was shot from its perch.

100. *Buteo borealis borealis*.

RED-TAILED HAWK.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Some probably remain all winter.

101. *Buteo lineatus lineatus.*

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.

By far our most common hawk. Breeding plentifully. Mr. W. J. B. Williams of Holland Patent took a set of five eggs in 1898, a most uncommon number.

102. *Buteo platypterus.*

BROAD-WINGED HAWK.

One of the most common hawks in the West Canada Creek Vailey in summer. A not common summer resident elsewhere. Breeds. Several nests taken in New Hartford.

103. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis.*

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.

A not uncommon migrant.

104. *Aquila chrysaetos.*

GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fine specimen of this magnificent bird was shot near Frankfort, Herkimer County, October 23, 1885. Another was wounded, captured and kept alive at Clinton early in May, 1896.

105. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus.*

BALD EAGLE.

A common resident on Oneida Lake. Mr. A. A. Beardsley of Constantia writes me in 1910: "We have a pair of Eagles that lives and nests within two thousand feet of our depot, and they live here the year around. I saw them several times this winter. They live within five hundred feet of Carter's farm." Speaking of the Eagle's nest which I had seen from the lake he says: "Eagles have nested there since I was a boy. I can remember that tree for forty years. Several years ago, when I used to fish through the ice, the Eagles used to come

to the lake from this same swamp to feed. They came about the same time every day. They would fly around the fish holes until they saw a minnow on the ice or a 'lawyer,' and they would come very close sometimes to get them. It would depend on how hungry they were. I have not been on the lake very much the last few years, but I hear they do the same now."

106. *Falco peregrinus anatum*.

DUCK HAWK.

A rare resident. Breeds. It has always been said in that part of the country that a pair of Golden Eagles breed on the cliff on the east branch of the West Canada Creek in the town of Morehouse, Hamilton County. In August, 1895, I visited the place, saw the cliff, that rises to an estimated height of 600 feet, but failed to see either old or young birds, though my guide assured me that he had often seen them and that he had found bones of good-sized mammals at the foot of the cliff. On May 15, 1896, while I was at Pine Lake, Charles Haskell, a collector in the employ of Dr. William M. Ralph, passed on his way to try and collect this nest. He returned the next day with a beautiful set of three eggs of the Duck Hawk. He found the nest thirty feet below the top of the cliff. He was let down with a rope from above. The bird was a very bold one and he had to keep her off with a short club. A fine young bird was shot by Mr. Robert J. Hughes on Star Hill in the town of Steuben, October 12, 1909. Length, 20 inches; wing, $13\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 8; tarsus, 1.80; middle toe, 2.60.

107. *Falco columbarius columbarius*.

PIGEON HAWK.

A rare migrant. Messrs. J. P. & F. J. Davis, taxidermists, report that they have had several to mount during spring and fall. One taken at Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, September 12, 1889, by Mr. Wm. P. Shepard. Mr. Embury reports one from Madison County, October 2, 1900.

108. *Falco sparverius sparverius.*

SPARROW HAWK.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 3 to 9.

109. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis.*

OSPREY.

Not uncommon in summer.

110. *Aluco pratincola.*

BARN OWL.

About the middle of September, 1898, Mr. Charles L. Smith of Utica was driving in Marcy, when he saw an owl of this species in a tree near the road. While he was watching it, it left its perch and flew to a neighboring farm yard, where it proceeded to "chase the chickens." Mr. Smith left his horse and went to the rescue of the chickens, expecting to see the owl fly, but instead it sought safety by retreating under the barn (probably having been there before). Mr. S. crawled in after it and caught it alive, took it home and kept it for some time alive, but finally had it mounted and placed it in his store window, where I identified it and obtained from Mr. S. this account of its curious capture.

111. *Asio wilsonianus.*

LONG-EARED OWL.

A common resident. Breeds.

112. *Asio flammeus.*

SHORT-EARED OWL.

Not uncommon spring and fall. A few taken near Utica every year.

113. *Strix varia varia*.

BARRED OWL.

A not uncommon resident. Breeds. A nest and two eggs taken near Holland Patent April 18, 1889. One flew against a gentleman in one of the streets of the closely built part of the city, grasping his clothes with its claws, was struck down with his fist and killed with a stone.

114. *Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*.

GREAT GRAY OWL.

A rare straggler from the north. Messrs. J. P. & F. J. Davis, taxidermists, mounted a bird of this species which was killed in the town of Marcy in February, 1875. In the "Auk," Vol. XII, page 301, Mr. W. S. Johnson records the killing of a specimen at White Lake in February, 1895.

115. *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*.

SAW-WHET OWL.

A not very uncommon resident in the northern part of the county. Several nests have been taken and as such records are uncommon I repeat in full some of the accounts which we have published before.

In the neighborhood of Holland Patent, seven or eight individuals have been under careful surveillance this spring (1886). The result of a good deal of hard work in exceedingly unpleasant weather, has been the finding of four nests. The first was found March 12th, at which time it contained nothing; was visited again March 25th—still empty. But on April 5th it contained six eggs. Being left till the seventh, the complement was found to be seven eggs. It was situated in high and dry woods of hardwood timber, with a few hemlocks, about five rods from the open field, in a deserted woodpecker's hole in a dead maple stub, twenty-two feet from the ground. This hole had been left by the original woodpeckers at least

two seasons, for in 1885 it contained a nest of flying squirrels. The entrance was round, and about two inches in diameter, just such a size that the head of the bird exactly filled it, so that, as she looked out, she presented very much the appearance of an owl's face fastened against the side of the stub. The hole was a foot deep, and eight inches in diameter at the bottom. There was no nest except small chips of rotten wood and a few owl's feathers. The bird would not leave the nest till she was threatened with the hand several times, and then flew into the nearest tree (a small hemlock), and sat there without moving during all the time that her visitors remained (about three-quarters of an hour), and no sooner was the stub left than she flew back again. The eggs were pure white, nearly the same size at each end, and averaged 1.16×0.97 inches. They were variously advanced in incubation, though of course none were very far along. The consistency of the albumen was particularly viscid, and the yolk small and light colored.

The second nest was found near Holland Patent, April 21st, 1886, in a woodpecker's hole in a stub, forty feet from the ground, contained five young, and one egg just on the point of hatching.

The third nest was found the same day about half a mile below Trenton Falls, near the West Canada Creek, in an old woodpecker's hole in a stub, twenty feet from the ground. The hole was nine inches deep and nine inches across inside, lined with a few feathers, birch leaves and chips. It contained seven eggs, nearly hatched, measuring $.97 \times 1.18$, $.98 \times 1.18$, $.98 \times 1.24$, $.98 \times 1.25$, $.99 \times 1.21$, 1.00×1.23 . The bird was taken alive from the nest.

The fourth nest was found April 30th, 1886, about one mile north of Gang Mills, Herkimer County, in a deserted woodpecker's hole in a stub, fifty feet from the ground, in a swamp, and contained seven eggs on the point of hatching.

116 *Otus asio asio*.

SCREECH OWL.

A common resident. Breeds.

117. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*.

GREAT HORNED OWL.

A common resident. Breeds.

118. *Nyctea nyctea*.

SNOWY OWL.

A not uncommon, but irregular, winter visitor.

119. *Surnia ulula caparoch*.

HAWK OWL..

Messrs. J. P. & F. J. Davis, taxidermists, mounted a specimen of this bird which was killed at Clark's Mills in the winter of 1885.

120. *Coccyzus americanus americanus*.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

A rare summer resident. Breeds. Nests taken in New Hartford and at Holland Patent.

121. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.

A common summer resident. Arrives May 11 to 14. This species shows its relationship to its more famous European cousin by occasionally depositing an egg in the nest of some other bird. This has been recorded by several observers in different parts of the country and we have one record for this county. On July 10th, 1874, a nest of the Cedar Bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*) was taken in New Hartford which contained four eggs of the owner and one of this parasite. The nest was deserted, and apparently had been for some time; nor could it be discovered that incubation had commenced; certainly it had not in the Cuckoo's egg. (Recorded, Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol II, page 110.)

122. *Ceryle alcyon.*

BELTED KINGFISHER.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 8 to 16.

123. *Dryobates villosus villosus.*

HAIRY WOODPECKER.

A rather common resident. Breeds.

124. *Dryobates pubescens medianus.*

DOWNY WOODPECKER.

A common resident. Breeds.

125. *Picoides arcticus.*

ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Common in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds.

126. *Picoides americanus americanus.*

THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

A not uncommon resident in the upper West Canada Creek Valley.

127. *Sphyrapicus varius varius.*

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.

A common summer resident. Breeds.

128. *Phlœotomus pileatus pileatus.*

PILEATED WOODPECKER.

A not rare resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Apparently more common than formerly.

129. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

A common summer resident, especially in the northern part. Breeds. A nest taken within the limits of the City of Utica. These birds found at Remsen December 20 to 22, 1888.

130. *Centurus carolinus*.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

Dr. Merriam says: "A rare straggler." Mr. Geo. C. Embody says: "Of rare and irregular occurrence. One record, March 8, 1898."

131. *Colaptes auratus auratus*.

FLICKER.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 15 to April 15.

132. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.

A common summer resident in the western part of the county. Not observed in the eastern part. Occurs, though not common, in the West Canada Creek Valley.

133. *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*.

NIGHTHAWK.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 16 to 20.

134. *Chætura pelagica*.

CHIMNEY SWIFT.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 27 to May 8. A nest was taken in a hollow tree in the town of New Hartford—a return to original conditions, which is uncommon.

135. *Archilochus colubris.*

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 17 to May 23.

136. *Tyrannus tyrannus.*

KINGBIRD.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 27 to May 7.

137. *Myiarchus crinitus.*

CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 30 to May 12.

138. *Sayornis phœbe.*

PHŒBE.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 29 to April 17.

139. *Nuttallornis borealis.*

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.

A rare summer resident. Breeds in the West Canada Creek Valley and probably at the east end of Oneida Lake.

140. *Myiochanes virens.*

WOOD PEWEE.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 8 to 14.

141. *Empidonax flaviventris*.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

A not common summer resident. Breeds. Nest and eggs taken at North Lake Reservoir, Herkimer County, June 24th, 1885. Eggs nearly hatched. Nest composed of fine grass, roots, leaf-bud scales of deciduous trees, and inner bark; lined with grass and fine black hair-like roots. It was sunk in a mossy bank, in the edge of thick, heavy timber. Measured: outside diameter, 3.50 inches; inside diameter, 2.50 inches; depth about 1.50 inches. The eggs were so far advanced as to make it impossible to save them, and therefore no measurements can be given.

142. *Empidonax trailli alnorum*.

ALDER FLYCATCHER.

A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 22.

143. *Empidonax minimus*.

LEAST FLYCATCHER.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 29 to May 22.

144. *Octocoris alpestris alpestris*.

HORNED LARK.

A winter visitor. Rare, except possibly in the northern part of the county.

145. *Octocoris alpestris praticola*.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.

A common resident in the spring. Breeds. This is the first bird to arrive in the spring, in fact it is difficult to distinguish its arrival from its possible winter residence. In 1877 one of these birds was a rarity, but from that date they became rapidly more common each year, till in the spring of 1885 I

saw a flock of fifty feeding on the seeds of the weeds which rose above the snow, within the limits of the city of Utica. Arrives March 7 to 18.

146. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata.*

BLUE JAY.

A common resident. Breeds in the northern part.

147. *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis.*

CANADA JAY.

A common resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. They are very familiar and amusing about the camps in the Adirondacks, where they have various names, mostly significant of their sociable and bold character, as "Whiskey Jack," "Meat Hawk," "Moose Bird," etc.

148. *Corvus corax principalis.*

NORTHERN RAVEN.

A resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Formerly common, but not nearly so plentiful as formerly.

149. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos.*

CROW.

Common all the year around. Breeds.

150. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus.*

BOBOLINK.

A common summer resident. Breeds. A nest taken several years ago contained four eggs, pale bluish gray, with a few blackish marks and scratches around the larger end. The bird was taken with the nest and the eggs are still preserved. Arrives May 5 to 12.

151. *Molothrus ater ater.*

COWBIRD.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 25 to April 13.

152. *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus.*

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 14 to April 5.

153. *Sturnella magna magna.*

MEADOWLARK.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives early, March 23, and remains late, sometimes quite into the winter.

154. *Icterus spurius.*

ORCHARD ORIOLE.

Mr. George C. Embury reports that a pair of these birds were taken at Hamilton, Madison County, May 26, 1900. On May 15, 1887, I had the pleasure in company with Mr. W. P. Shepard of watching a male of the third year near Bear Pond in Herkimer County, both with the naked eye and with a strong field glass.

155 *Icterus galbula.*

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 4 to May 9.

156. *Euphagus carolinus*.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD.

A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Two nests taken May 7 and 20, 1886, four miles north of Wilmurt, Herkimer County. They were placed five feet from the ground in spruce saplings in open marsh, beside a pond, in heavy timber. Composed of hemlock twigs and grass and lined with fine grasses (some of which were green). Eggs were four, pale green, faintly marked as compared with others of the same family, with different shades of purplish brown, but not streaked. They measured 1.03 x .72, 1.03 x .74, 1.05 x .72, 1.06 x .74. Several pairs of these birds breed on the islands in Pine Lake every year and nests have been taken twice. One, in 1903, was a beautiful structure, and, like those mentioned above, was composed of small evergreen twigs, apparently broken off by the birds, and lined with fresh green, a sort of fine water grass which grows in the lake and remains green all winter. The eggs were four, light green, thickly spotted with light purple brown; shells very thin. Measurements much less than those given above, .84 x .60, .85 x .63, .85 x .63, .92 x .63. Another nest taken on one of these same islands in 1909 had a mud foundation. Possibly the birds had made over an old Robin's nest, although it did not have the appearance, being a much neater work than the Robins usually construct.

157. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*.

BRONZED GRACKLE.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 12 to April 4.

158. *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*.

EVENING GROSBEAK.

The unusual migration of this western species to the east during the winter of 1890 brought us a record, as it did so many other localities. On February 9,

1890, Mr. James R. Benton of Clinton saw a flock of four singing on a tree before his house and had the good fortune to secure three, a male and two females. Mr. Charles C. Davis, of this city, a competent observer, reports two birds of this species in a mountain ash on Noyes Street, February 8, 1907. He was within a few feet of them and the identification was perfect. Mr. H. VanArnam reports a flock at Westernville in January, 1911. Three appeared first about the first of the month and after that he saw them daily and found them very tame. In the morning they came to the village and fed on the seeds of the box elders. Later they retired to the hillside and worked at the sumac buds till evening, when they again came to the box elders. They were reported from Broadwell the last of March. April 6 to 9 a flock of about twelve were in the shade trees on Scott Street, Utica, N. Y., apparently eating elm buds.

159. *Pinicola enucleator leucura*.

PINE GROSBEAK.

An irregular winter visitor.

160. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*.

PURPLE FINCH.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Sometimes winters. Arrives February 29 to April 18.

161. *Loxia curvirostra minor*.

CROSSBILL.

A very common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley, where they come in flocks about the hunter's camps and gather the crumbs literally from under the table, and where ham, bacon and such provisions have to be carefully covered to protect them from these birds. Seen occasionally throughout the county in winter and as far south as Holland Patent in summer.

162. *Loxia leucoptera*.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

A winter visitor. Much less common than the preceding. A fine male killed at Utica May 5, 1900 (an uncommonly late date) by Egbert Bagg, Jr., was in company with two or three females and some common crossbills.

163. *Acanthis linaria linaria*.

REDPOLL.

A rare winter visitor.

164. *Acanthis linaria rostrata*.

GREATER REDPOLL.

Taken at Locust Grove, Lewis County, by C. H. Merriam, M. D.

165. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*.

GOLDFINCH.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Occasionally winters. Arrives May 4 to 8.

166. *Spinus pinus*.

PINE SISKIN.

Seen occasionally throughout the county during migrations. Apparently a resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Messrs. Shepard and Hughes found them in large numbers near Remsen April 4 to 9, 1889, apparently mated and preparing to nest, but a careful search a week or two later failed to find them. On March 8, 1895, I found a large flock at Joc's Lake, singing in the tops of the trees, where the morning sun shone on them, though it was midwinter weather, snow deep, and ice on the lake several feet thick—not the first sign of spring.

167. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*.

SNOW BUNTING.

A common winter visitor.

168. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR.

Mr. George Roth, taxidermist, of Utica, reports that he mounted one which was killed in Deerfield several years ago. Dr. C. H. Merriam says they occur with the Snowflakes, though not so common. Mr. F. J. Davis has a specimen of this bird which was killed at Mexico, Oswego County, by George A. Davis in the winter of 1884.

169. *Pyrgita domestica*.

HOUSE SPARROW.

A common resident. Breeds. Though not a native species, they have become so thoroughly naturalized that they are entitled to a place in any list of our birds. Originally introduced into New York to destroy the insects in the parks, they soon appeared here and made themselves entirely at home. They have undoubtedly made it difficult for some of our smaller birds to maintain themselves in the more thickly settled portions of the county, but since the public ceased to protect and feed them their number has fallen off and they are much less objectionable than they were twenty-five years ago. Personally I do not believe that they are responsible for the disappearance of our Wrens and Purple Martins, for the simple reason that these birds did not disappear in other parts of the State where the sparrows were equally numerous. In the country the native birds seem to have held their own, though in the closely built part of the city the sparrows have pretty full possession.

170 *Poœctes gramineus gramineus.*

VESPER SPARROW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 9 to 12.

171. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.*

SAVANNAH SPARROW.

A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds.

172. *Ammodramus savannarum australis.*

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

Mr. William R. Maxon reports this bird as a common summer resident in the hills south of Oneida. Mr. George C. Embody reports it as common at Hamilton, Madison County, and the Rev. Francis C. Smith reports a single specimen from Boonville.

173. *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni.*

NELSON'S SPARROW.

A specimen was taken near Utica October 12, 1883. Mr. George C. Embody reports taking four of these birds at Hamilton, October 8, 1898, and a fifth, October 17, 1900.

174. *Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus.*

ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.

Mr. Embody reports that he sent two of the Sharp-tailed Sparrows taken by him October 8, 1898, to Mr. Frank M. Chapman for identification and that he assigned one of them to the "Acadian."

175. *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*.

LARK SPARROW.

In the "Auk," Vol. XXI, page 281, Mr. W. S. Johnson of Boonville records this bird from the northeast corner of the county. "Positively identified but not taken."

176. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.

A not uncommon migrant.

177. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

A common migrant throughout the county. A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley and at the eastern end of Oneida Lake. Breeds. A nest with five eggs, somewhat advanced, taken June 1886, in Steuben. Arrives April 22 to 27.

178. *Spizella monticola monticola*.

TREE SPARROW.

A very common migrant. Arrives March 10 to April 12.

179. *Spizella passerina passerina*.

CHIPPING SPARROW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. March 22, 1886, I found a nest in a bunch of clover, two inches above the ground, in an orchard and only a few feet from an apple tree. A very uncommon location, as the bird is well known as a tree builder. Arrives April 16 to 27.

180. *Spizella pusilla pusilla.*

FIELD SPARROW.

A not common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 28 to May 1.

181. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis.*

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.

A very common migrant. A common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. A nest taken June 28, 1880, contained two perfectly fresh eggs and two nearly hatched. Arrives March 10 to April 4.

182. *Melospiza melodia melodia.*

SONG SPARROW.

A very abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 9 to April 4.

183. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni.*

LINCOLN'S SPARROW.

A rather rare migrant. A summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. On the 13th of June, 1878, a nest of this species was taken on the banks of a little pond dignified with the name of "Moose Lake," and situated in Hamilton County, about twenty miles northeast of Wilmurt post-office, Herkimer County. The nest was placed on the ground where it was almost spongy with water, about two rods from the pond, and about the same distance from the edge of the forest. It was not under the protection of any bush or stone, but was quite well concealed by some last year's grasses. It was composed entirely of dry grasses, both inside and out, the lining being neatly made of the finer spears; and contained three eggs, a few days advanced in incubation.

These measured .74 x .56 inches. The ground was a pale greenish, covered with spots and blotches of different shades of reddish brown. On one of them the spots were so numerous as to become confluent and almost conceal the ground-color, while on another they were much smaller, so that the greenish white of the ground-color was the predominant tint, except at the large end, where the spots became larger and more confluent, as indeed they did on all three.—(Recorded, Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. III, page 198.)

June 16th, 1881, another nest of this species was taken on "Otter Lake" or pond, about half a mile from the locality of the first. The nest was situated almost exactly like the other, in wet, spongy ground on the edge of the pond; not under any bush or weed but quite well concealed by last year's grasses. Diameter, outside, 3.75 inches; inside, 2 inches; depth, outside, 2.25 inches; inside, 1.75 inches. It was composed of fine grass loosely put together, and set down nearly level with the moss. The eggs, which were four, slightly advanced in incubation, were exactly like those taken in 1878, except that the spots of reddish brown were rather larger and more marked.—(Recorded, Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. VI, page 246.)

In both cases the bird was taken, positively identified and preserved.

184. *Melospiza georgiana*.

SWAMP SPARROW.

A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds.

185. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*.

FOX SPARROW.

A not common migrant.

186. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.

TOWHEE.

A rare migrant. A rare summer resident at the eastern end of Oneida Lake, where it undoubtedly breeds.

187. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBKAK.

A rather common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 11 to May 29.

188. *Guiraca cærulea cærulea*.

BLUE GROSBKAK.

Some time between 1862 and 1865 I saw a pair of Blue Grosbeaks on the Henry Wood farm at the foot of Dry Hill, Litchfield, Herkimer County. On account of my youth and the fact that I did not take the birds, I never published this record. During August, 1910, the Rev. J. B. Wicks of Paris Hill, in an article in the Utica Observer, stated that he had seen one of these birds near his residence. Paris Hill is about six miles from Dry Hill in an air line and about the same elevation. In reply to a letter he writes as follows: "About the middle of July, 1910, the fellow came to me, making two brief visits, both the same day. I was sitting on the porch and the flutter of wings attracted my attention, and there on the railing sat the bird, almost in reach of my hand. He stayed long enough so that I noted the color, bill, etc. He tallied exactly with the book description. Neither visit was more than two or three minutes long, the second being in the apple tree, ten yards from the house. It is about forty years ago that I saw one of these birds near the roadside in the Bridge-water swamp. It was late in the fall." In his newspaper article he speaks of the fact that he knew these birds during his residence in Oklahoma. How could he be mistaken in such a marked bird?

189. *Passerina cyanea*.

INDIGO BUNTING.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 14 to 25.

190. *Piranga erythromelas*.

SCARLET Tanager.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 8 to 22.

191. *Progne subis subis*.

PURPLE MARTIN.

Thirty years ago, a very common summer resident. Breeding in martin houses and in cornices of buildings throughout the city. In the country they were equally common. In the center of the village of Prospect there was a large martin house where numbers of these birds bred every summer, and similar houses were maintained in various places. Twenty-five years ago, when I wrote the original list, I recorded it: "A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds." A few years later I wrote the "Auk": "Has practically disappeared within the last few years; an occasional migrant is all that is seen." Letters written in several directions finally brought the information that the birds were breeding in the village of Oneida and they were reported from that village up to two years ago, but they are there no longer. Rev. Francis C. Smith of Boonville writes that he saw a flock of about two hundred near Port Leyden September 4, 1908.

192. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*.

CLIFF SWALLOW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 3 to 12.

193. *Hirundo erythrogastra*.

BARN SWALLOW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 25 to May 4.

194. *Iridoprocne bicolor*,

TREE SWALLOW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 13 to May 2.

195. *Riparia riparia*.

BANK SWALLOW.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 27 to May 3. On April 2, 1899, Heatly Green reports that he saw three skimming over the snow at Alder Creek, everything being snowed under and frozen up.

196. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.

A summer resident. Probably not rare, as it is difficult to distinguish from the preceding. Breeds. Several pairs nested in the abutments of the bridge over the West Canada Creek at Trenton Falls, in 1886. A nest which was examined June 19 contained young.

197. *Bombycilla garrula*.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

A rare and irregular winter visitor. Mr. J. P. Daxis, taxidermist, reports having killed thirty-two, within the limits of the city of Utica, in one winter, some years ago.

198. *Bombycilla cedrorum*.

CEDAR WAXWING.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Often seen during winter. See *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.

199. *Lanius borealis*.

NORTHERN SHRIKE.

A not uncommon winter visitor.

200. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.

MIGRANT SHRIKE.

A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 18 to April 7.

201. *Vireosylva olivacea*.

RED-EYED VIREO.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 5 to 19.

202. *Vireosylva philadelphia*.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO.

A rare migrant. One taken September 14, 1880. Mr. George C. Embury records one May 7, 1898, one May 4, 1900, one May 16, 1900, all at Hamilton.

203. *Vireosylva gilva gilva*.

WARBLING VIREO.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Nests taken May 27 and June 12, 1886, at Holland Patent and Trenton Falls, were near the tops of high maple shade trees, in the villages. Arrives May 5 to 8.

204. *Lanivireo flavifrons*.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.

A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds. Nest taken May 24, 1886, in the village of Holland Patent, in maple shade tree, about twenty feet above the sidewalk. Arrives May 6 to 12.

205. *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius.*

BLUE-HEADED VIREO.

Seen occasionally throughout the county. Taken September 26, 1879, September 23, 1880, May 4, 1900. A summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Mr. W. P. Shepard found a nest near Joc's Lake, July 25, 1888.

206. *Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus.*

PLUMBEUS VIREO.

Recorded from Peterboro, Madison County, September 24, 1893, by Gerritt S. Miller, Jr., in the "Auk," Vol. XI, page 79.

207. *Mniotilta varia.*

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.

A not uncommon summer resident. Arrives May 3 to 5.

208. *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla.*

NASHVILLE WARBLER.

Not uncommon migrant and an occasional summer resident near Holland Patent. Breeds. Arrives May 3 to 8.

209. *Vermivora celata celata.*

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.

Rare. One taken September 16, 1880. Mr. George C. Embody reports one at Hamilton May 15, 1899.

210. *Vermivora peregrina.*

TENNESSEE WARBLER.

A rare migrant. One taken September 30, 1879.

211. *Compothlypis americana usneæ*.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 3 to 12.

212. *Dendroica tigrina*.

CAPE MAY WARBLER.

A rare migrant. One recorded from Holland Patent some years ago by Mr. William Fowler of that place. Several in the springs of 1884 and 1885 at eastern end of Oncida Lake by Mr. A. L. Brainard. Four at Hamilton May 11, 1900, by Mr. George C. Embody.

213. *Dendroica æstiva æstiva*.

YELLOW WARBLER.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 3 to 9.

214. *Dendroica cærulescens cærulescens*.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.

A common migrant. A local summer resident in the northern part of the county. Breeds. Arrives May 5 to 13. In addition to the nest recorded in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. V, page 238, which seems to have been unusually located, three nests have been taken, May 29th and June 14th, 1886, near Holland Patent. They were all placed in maple bushes, from nine inches to two feet from the ground, in heavy timber grown up with maple brush. They were loose structures, placed in an upright fork, and composed in all three cases of strips of rotten wood held together and lined with fine black roots, and in one case further secured with strips of the inner bark of deciduous trees, and measured, outside diameter, from three to three and a half inches; inside diameter, from one and three-quarters to two and a quarter inches; outside depth, three and three-

quarters to five inches; inside depth, one and a half inches. The two sets of eggs, which seemed normal, consisted of four eggs each, one set, pinkish, quite heavily marked and blotched with dark brownish pink, especially at the larger end, and a few fine marks and scratches of a darker color; rather blunt at the small end, and large for the bird, measuring .75 x .54, .72 x .55, .76 x .54, .72 x .52 inches. The other set was white, rather sparsely marked with lilac and brown spots and dots, heaviest at the large end. In shape and general appearance resembling a Redstart's, and measuring .66 x .50, .64 x .51, .66 x .51, .64 x .51.

215. *Dendroica coronata*.

MYRTLE WARBLER.

An abundant migrant. Dr. C. H. Merriam says: "Breeds plentifully in the Adirondacks."

216. *Dendroica magnolia*.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER.

A common migrant. A few remain to breed in the northern part of the county. Of five nests found, four were placed in evergreens, from six to fifteen feet from the ground, in swampy woods. The fifth nest, taken July 1st, 1886, half a mile north of Wilmurt P. O., Herkimer County, was placed in a thick deciduous bush, underneath an evergreen, in a clump of small branches, two and a half feet from the ground, in a beaver meadow on the outer edge of the thick woods. It measured: Outside diameter, three and a half inches; inside diameter, two and one-eighth inches; outside depth, one and three-quarters inches; inside, seven-eighths of an inch. Composed of dry hemlock twigs, lined with fine, black, hair-like roots. The four eggs which it contained were white, spotted and blotched with lilac and brown, heaviest at the larger end, and measured .67 x .50, .67 x .50, .66 x .50, .66 x .50 inches.

217. *Dendroica cerulea*.

CERULEAN WARBLER.

A rare summer resident. A fine male taken at Clinton May 9, 1890. Mr. William R. Maxon of Oneida found these birds to the number of at least twenty-five, June 24, 1898, in a piece of woods about five miles south of Oneida. He secured three specimens. In June, 1899, he found them still common in the same piece of woods.

218. *Dendroica pensylvanica*.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 5 to 12.

219. *Dendroica castanea*.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

An irregular migrant. Sometimes not uncommon. A full plumaged female was taken in the West Canada Creek Valley, August 6, 1886.

220. *Dendroica striata*.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

An irregular migrant. Very common during some migrations.

221. *Dendroica fusca*.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

A common migrant Arrives April 27 to May 12. A not uncommon resident in the northern part of the county. Breeds. Several nests taken. Mr. Hughes found a nest containing young in July, 1887, near Remsen. July 16, 1888, we took a nest about four miles north of Holland Patent, which contained four eggs on the point of hatching. The nest was well concealed in a bunch of small branches, about fifteen feet

above the ground, in a spruce tree. It was composed of hemlock and spruce twigs outside, then pine needles and dry grass, and lined with horsehair. The eggs (which we were unable to save, they were so near hatching), were large for the size of the bird, and darker colored than is usual with Warblers' eggs.

222. *Dendroica virens*.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.

A common migrant. A not uncommon summer resident in the northern part of the county. Breeds. Arrives April 29 to May 12. Nests taken June 4th and 26th, 1886. Both were placed on a horizontal branch of a hemlock, about twenty feet from the ground, in a little clump of branches, but riding the horizontal limb; one on the edge of a heavy swamp, and the other in a swampy place in a large piece of very heavy timber. The nests were beautifully constructed, strong, compact and deep. The outer sides about perpendicular, measuring, outside depth, 2.25 to 2.50 inches; inside, 1.50 inches; outside diameter, 3 to 3.50 inches; inside, 1.75 to 2 inches; composed of green moss, birch bark, spider web, feathers, fine dry twigs of the hemlock, lined with fine strips of bark and hair. The eggs were rather a pointed oval; one set of three, white with a pinkish shade, marked with fine spots of darker pink, seeming to show through, and quite strongly marked over these with scattering blotches of light reddish brown with much darker edges. They measured, .65 x .54, .64 x .52, .64 x .52. The other set of two eggs were white, strongly blotched, especially at the larger end, with different shades of brown and lilac, and measured .70 x .53, .70 x .51 inches.

223. *Dendroica vigosii*.

PINE WARBLER.

A rare summer resident. Breeds. June 11, 1889, at Verona Beach, we saw at least two pairs building in high places. We watched them, with a glass and the naked eye, collecting

spiders' nests from under the veranda of a cottage and carrying these and other materials into two places in the pines. A day or so afterwards a gang of men moved a neighboring cottage a few feet, cutting two trees near those in which the birds were building, and the birds disappeared. About two weeks later a single bird was seen at the same place.

224. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.

YELLOW PALM WARBLER.

A rare migrant. Mr. Shepard records three specimens; two near Clinton, May 3 and 9, 1888, and one at the eastern end of Oneida Lake October 5, 1889.

225. *Seiurus aurocapillus*.

OVEN-BIRD.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 21 to May 6.

226. *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*.

WATER-THRUSH.

A not uncommon migrant. A not common summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley and at the east end of Oneida Lake.

227. *Seiurus montacilla*.

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.

A rare summer resident, of very local distribution. Found, evidently breeding, though the nest was not taken, in a little ravine on the headwaters of Mud Creek, in the town of Kirkland May 9, 1897, May 10, 1888, May 12, 1889.

228. *Oporornis agilis.*

CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

A rare migrant. One taken September 18, 1880, and one September 8, 1881.

229. *Oporornis philadelphia.*

MOURNING WARBLER.

Not common migrant. Not common summer resident in the northern part of the county.

230. *Geothlypis trichas trichas.*

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.

A common summer resident. Breeds.

231. *Icteria virens virens.*

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.

Mr. W. J. B. Williams of Holland Patent writes me under date of June 6, 1898: "This afternoon I have had the very unexpected pleasure of listening to the song and calls of the male, witnessing the antics of both birds, and collecting a nest with four fresh eggs of the Yellow-breasted Chat, less than half a mile from our dwelling."

232. *Wilsonia citrina.*

HOODED WARBLER.

A rare summer resident. Mr. William R. Maxon of Oneida found these birds a short distance south of that place in the summer of 1897, again in June, 1898, and again June, 1899. Mr. George C. Embody records on May 29, 1900, at Hamilton.

233. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.

WILSON'S WARBLER.

A rare migrant.

234. *Wilsonia canadensis*.

CANADA WARBLER.

A common migrant. Arrives May 10 to May 14. A common summer resident in the northern part of the county and at the east end of Oneida Lake. Breeds. Quite a number of nests found, were all on the ground, except one taken June 26th, 1884, near Holland Patent, which was placed about eighteen inches above the ground, in a cavity in the top of a slanting stump, which was so covered with vegetation as to entirely conceal the nest, which was composed of fine grass, hair-like roots and a few pine leaves. The eggs were four in number, white, showing rosy before blowing, covered with small spots of different shades of brown, thicker at the larger end, and measured .69 x .53, .67 x .53, .67 x .53, .67 x .55 inches.

235. *Setophaga ruticilla*.

REDSTART.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 10 to 13.

236. *Anthus rubescens*.

PIBIT.

A common migrant. Sometimes in hundreds if not thousands on the beach at Oneida Lake.

237. *Dumetella carolinensis*.

CATBIRD.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 8 to 13.

238. *Toxostoma rufum*.

BROWN THRASHER.

A not common summer resident throughout the county. Breeds. A common summer resident in the brush lots near the east end of Oneida Lake. July 8, 1897, found them there in large flocks. Arrives May 4 to 14.

239. *Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*.

HOUSE WREN.

A summer resident, not nearly so common as formerly. In 1875 it was one of our most abundant species, nesting in dozens of bird houses in the city and in every empty shed and wooden bridge in the country. In the first list I noted it was not nearly so common as formerly. And from that date (1886) till 1900 only one specimen was observed. About that time they began to appear again, though they have never returned to anything like their former numbers. Arrives April 25 to 30.

240. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.

WINTER WREN.

A common summer resident. Breeds. Arrives April 3 to 18. During the summer of 1885 thirteen nests were found near Holland Patent, and the birds were watched while building twelve of them, and not one of these was occupied. The thirteenth nest contained six eggs when found. One of these nests, which was built but not occupied in 1885, was occupied during 1886, and a brood of young raised in it. A nest taken July 16th, 1885 (undoubtedly a second laying, as a nest was found with young in May), two miles north of Holland Patent, was placed under the roots of a fallen tree, in a small cavity in the roots, about two feet above the ground, composed of moss, hemlock twigs, roots and pieces of rotten wood, and lined, first with fine grass and then with grouse feathers and horse hair; a compact mass of material, filling the cavity, and

containing in its center a cosy nest, to which entrance was obtained by a small round opening in the side. The eggs, six in number, were white, rather evenly marked with small spots and dots of reddish brown, and measured .67 x .50, .67 x .49, .65 x .49, .67 x .50, .63 x .47 inches.

241. *Cistothorus stellaris*.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.

"Mr. Romeyn B. Hough shot two females of this wren October 27, 1877, in the town of New Bremen, Lewis County, and writes me that he is confident that they breed there every year."—(Merriam, "Preliminary List of the Birds of the Adirondack Region.")

242. *Telmatodytes palustris palustris*.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.

A not common summer resident. This bird is very common and breeds plentifully in the marshes of the Seneca River, a short distance west of us. There we have observed it. Its peculiar habit of building several nests for every one occupied has been noted by others; and, while we kept no accurate record, our judgment is that the number of unoccupied nests is at least six or eight for every occupied one. It seems probable from the notes under the Winter Wren that this strange practice is also practiced by its sprightly little cousin.

243. *Certhia familiaris americana*.

BROWN CREEPER.

A not uncommon migrant. A summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. A nest was taken by the late C. F. Carpenter, C. E., in Hamilton County, about twenty miles northeast of Wilmurt P. O., Herkimer County, N. Y., July 28th, 1875. The nest was in a heavy forest, concealed behind a piece of bark which had been partly torn loose from

the side of a spruce tree, about six feet from the ground, but which still remained attached to the tree by the upper end. Mr. Carpenter describes the nest as "made of soft, downy materials, including feathers and such soft materials as you will find in a squirrel's nest. The whole bulk not larger than your fist." It contained three young birds with down only in tufts upon them, and two addled eggs, white, thinly marked with fine reddish dots or spots, and measuring respectively .60 x .47 and .59 x .47 inches. More recently we have taken three more, all near Holland Patent, and each placed under a loose piece of bark beside the trunk of a dead tree. The first was taken June 15, 1888, and contained four young birds ready to fly and two addled eggs. The second was taken June 21, 1888, and contained five nearly fresh eggs. The second was taken June 21, 1888, and contained five nearly fresh eggs. The third, taken June 30, 1888, contained six fresh eggs.

244. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis.*

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

A common resident. Breeds.

245. *Sitta canadensis.*

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

A common migrant. A common summer resident in the northern part of the county. Breeds. Of several nests taken, one of May 14th, 1886, at Trenton Falls, contained five eggs, nearly hatched. The hole was four inches deep and fifty feet from the ground, in the dead top of an ash, in a swamp. There were quantities of gum about the hole and running down the tree. The nest was composed of strips of bark, a little moss and a few feathers. The eggs closely resembled those of the white breasted, except in size, averaging .62 x .47 inches.

246. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.

CHICKADEE.

Abundant summer and winter. Breeds. This is the most common of our winter birds, but we are unwilling even to hazard an opinion whether the birds of winter are the same ones which are with us in summer, or are migrants from further north.

247. *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*.

HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.

Mr. Robert J. Hughes took a specimen at Remsen, December 25, 1886. Dr. C. H. Merriam reports the species as breeding in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, where it is very local.

248. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.

A common migrant. An occasional resident, both winter and summer. Breeds. A specimen was taken by Messrs. Hughes and Shepard at Remsen, December 25, 1886, and they also report that they found them there during other winters. During the latter part of June, 1888, near Holland Patent, we observed a pair of these birds followed by seven or eight young, which they were feeding.

249. *Regulus calendula calendula*.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.

A common migrant.

250. *Hylocichla mustelina*.

WOOD THRUSH.

A quite common summer resident. Breeds.

251. *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens.*

VEERY.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives May 5 to 21.

252. *Hylocichla aliciae aliciae.*

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.

Dr. C. H. Merriam gives it as a common migrant.

253. *Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli.*

BICKNELL'S THRUSH.

Dr. C. H. Merriam writes in his "Preliminary List of the Birds of the Adirondack Region": "In my cabinet is a specimen of this recently described thrush, which I shot in Lewis County, May 24, 1873."

254. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni.*

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.

A not uncommon migrant. An abundant summer resident in the West Canada Creek Valley. Breeds. Arrives April 14 to 26. Nest taken June 13th, 1876, between Deer and Otter Lakes, about twenty miles northeast of Wilmurt P. O., Herkimer County; was built about seven feet from the ground in a small spruce, and lined entirely with black fibrous roots, resembling horsehair. The eggs were four, .83 x .65 inches, green, spotted with reddish.

255. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi.*

HERMIT THRUSH.

A quite common summer resident in the northern part of the County. Breeds. Arrives April 16 to 25.

256. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius.*

ROBIN.

A very abundant summer resident. Breeds. Some are seen almost every winter. Males arrive March 8 to April 1. Females follow about fifteen days later.

257. *Sialia sialis sialis.*

BLUEBIRD.

An abundant summer resident. Breeds. Arrives March 8 to April 1. A nest taken contained four perfectly white eggs.

Life Members

Elected

A.

Feb 21, 1900	Agne, Jacob.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Amsbry, Lewis B.....	Utica, N. Y.

B.

Feb. 1, 1889	Bachman, Robert L.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
April 3, 1900	Bailey, E. Prentiss.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1896	Baker, William T.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Baker, Thomas F.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 20, 1900	Bellinger, William W.....	New York City
Jan. 30, 1900	Bigelow, Dana W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Boyle, John W.....	Whitesboro, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1900	Bradford, George L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Brainard, Charles G.....	Waterville, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Brayton, M. Jesse.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Breen, Jeremiah C.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 2, 1900	Brokaw, Ralph W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Burch, Robert.....	Providence, R. I.
Jan. 18, 1900	Butler, Charles A.....	Utica, N. Y.

C.

Feb. 12, 1900	Cassidy, Frederick A.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 3, 1900	Childs, Charles H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1905	Coley, E. Huntington.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 12, 1901	Comstock, Edward.....	Rome, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	Coxe, Alfred Conkling.....	New York City.
June 21, 1909	Crim, Frank D.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1906	Cross, Theodore L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 15, 1887	Crouse, Daniel Nellis.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 9, 1900	Crouse, May Conklin.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. John M. Crouse.	
Jan. 29, 1900	Crouse, Sophia Maynard.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Daniel Nellis Crouse.	
April 4, 1900	Curran, George L.....	Utica, N. Y.

D.

Feb. 3, 1900	DeAngelis, Pascal C. J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 23, 1900	DeLong, Frances C.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. James B. DeLong.	
Dec. 4, 1900	Dering, Brinley Sylvester.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Dering, Sylvester.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 20, 1897	Devereux, Nicholas E.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 16, 1899	Dimon, Abigail Camp.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Dimon, James Watson Williams.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 26, 1900	Doan, John R.....	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Jan. 31, 1900	Doolittle, William S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 22, 1900	Downing, William L.....	Utica, N. Y.

E.

Nov. 25, 1896 Ellinwood, Grace Munson.....Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank F. Ellinwood.

F

Sept. 20, 1900 Fairchild, Helen L.....Cazenovia, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild.

Feb. 9, 1900 Fitchard, William H.....Utica, N. Y.

April 3, 1900 Ford, Willis E.....Utica, N. Y.

May 7, 1900 Foster, David S.....Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 17, 1900 Fraser, Robert.....Utica, N. Y.

G.

Jan. 16, 1900 Gilbert, Sarah E.....Utica, N. Y.

Nov. 25, 1896 Goldthwaite, Cornelia Catlin.....Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite.

Mch. 24, 1900 Gouge, Frederick H.....Utica, N. Y.

April 16, 1900 Green, Sarah K. Swartout.....Utica, N. Y.

Nov. 25, 1896 Green, Walter Jerome.....Utica, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1903 Griffiths, Thomas J.....Utica, N. Y.

H.

Nov. 13, 1899 Haberer, Joseph V.....Utica, N. Y.

April 3, 1900 Hall, Benjamin.....Utica, N. Y.

April 7, 1900 Hart, H. Gilbert.....Utica, N. Y.

Feb. 15, 1905 Higgins, Jesse.....Utica, N. Y.

Mch. 30, 1900 Hoxie, John C.....Utica, N. Y.

April 3, 1900 Hunter, A. Sharp.....Utica, N. Y.

J.

Aug. 4, 1900 Jenkins, Thomas C.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1908 Jones, George Wilson.....Chicago, Ill.

K.

May 3, 1900 Kendrick, Frank M.....Utica, N. Y.

Mch. 21, 1900 Kernan, Francis.....Utica, N. Y.

April 3, 1900 Kernan, Walter N.....Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 12, 1900 Kingsley, William L.....Rome, N. Y.

L.

April 16, 1900 Lewis, William E.....Utica, N. Y.

May 10, 1900 Love, Henry M.....Utica, N. Y.

April 4, 1900 Lowery, Marklove.....Utica, N. Y.

M.

May 27, 1900 MacKinnon, Robert.....Little Falls, N. Y.

Jan. 29, 1900 Maher, John L.....Utica, N. Y.

May 4, 1900 Martin, Henry.....Utica, N. Y.

Feb. 3, 1900 Matteson, William A.....Utica, N. Y.

Oct. 20, 1896 Maynard, John Frederick.....Utica, N. Y.

June 30, 1900 Maynard, Isaac N.....Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 19, 1900 Meyer, Otto A.....Utica, N. Y.

June 29, 1900 Middleton, Walter J.....Utica, N. Y.

Jan. 18, 1900 Millard, William J.....Utica, N. Y.

April 9, 1900	Miller, Charles Addison.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 10, 1909	Miller, Howard.....	Deansboro, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Munson, Alfred H.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 25, 1900	Murray, D. Clinton.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 24, 1884	McIntyre, Donald.....	Utica, N. Y.
July 11, 1900	McLoughlin, John E.....	Utica, N. Y.
N.		
Mch. 19, 1900	Ney, Proctor Huxford.....	Utica, N. Y.
P.		
Feb. 6, 1900	Palmer, Harold L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 30, 1900	Pinkney, Edward A.....
Oct. 16, 1900	Pitcher, Charlotte A.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Herbert D. Pitcher.	
April 10, 1900	Pixley, Henry D.....	Utica, N. Y.
July 30, 1900	Proctor, Anne Dalusia.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Proctor, Frederick Towne.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1897	Proctor, Thomas Redfield.....	Utica, N. Y.
R.		
April 3, 1900	Roberts, John A.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900	Rogers, Charles Butler.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 11, 1896	Root, Elihu.....	Clinton, N. Y.
April 2, 1900	Rowley, Henry Waite.....	Utica, N. Y.
S.		
Jan. 27, 1900	Sanger, Mary Ethel.....	Sangerfield, N. Y.
	Cleveland, Dodge.	
	Mrs. Wm. Cary Sanger.	
Jan. 6, 1890	Sanger, Wm. Cary.....	Sangerfield, N. Y.
Nov. 13, 1899	Sayre, Theodore S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Schantz, Louisa Graham.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Samuel Schantz.	
Jan. 13, 1903	Sessions, Frederick W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Sheehan, John H.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Sheldon, Morris W.....
Mch. 20, 1900	Sherman, Richard W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Stewart, Victor B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 1904	Storrs, William M.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 28, 1900	Symonds, Charles S.....	Utica, N. Y.
W.		
Mch. 27, 1900	Watson, William H.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 9, 1900	Wells, Edward L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 24, 1900	Wetmore, Edmund.....	New York City
Jan. 13, 1900	Wheeler, Frank E.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 24, 1900	Wheeler, Thomas.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	White, Charles Carroll.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	White, Delancy Pierrepont.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 18, 1896	White, John Dolbear.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 31, 1897	White, William Pierrepont.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Williams, Cornelia D'Auby.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Williams, John Camp.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Winant, Frank R.....	Utica, N. Y.

Resident Members

Elected

A.

Feb. 11, 1906	Allen, C. Loomis.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 17, 1911	Allen, George B.....	Utica, N. Y.

B.

Jan. 8, 1901	Bacot, William S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 1879	Bagg, Egbert.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Baker, Smith.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Bosworth, Frank A.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Brady, J. Benjamin.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Brennan, Russell.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Brown, Leslie W.....	Utica, N. Y.
July 14, 1896	Brown, Melville C.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Buell, Wales.....	Walesville, N. Y.

C.

Mch. 4, 1899	Clark, Walton.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 14, 1896	Cookinham, Henry J.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 8, 1883	Cooper, Henry H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Cooper, William J.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 22, 1889	Crumb, Everett F.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Curran, Lucy H. D.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Edward Curran.	
Nov. 10, 1896	Curran, Sherwood S.....	Utica, N. Y.

D.

Feb. 13, 1900	Dana, George S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Day, J. Francis.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	DeForrest, George.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Dimon, Harriette Camp.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. George D. Dimon.	
Oct. 11, 1909	Divine, Bradford H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Doolittle, Julius T. A.....	Utica, N. Y.
July 14, 1896	Dunham, George E.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 27, 1889	Dunmore, Watson T.....	Utica, N. Y.

E.

Nov. 14, 1910	Evans, Charles T.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1910	Evans, Thomas T.....	Utica, N. Y.

F.

June 21, 1909	Fenton, George.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 23, 1878	Fincke, Frederick G.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 30, 1887	Fish, Winslow P.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Ford, Mary Ledyard Seymour.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Willis E. Ford.	
April 30, 1909	Foster, Oscar S.....	Utica, N. Y.

- Mch. 8, 1909 Frisbie, George A.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 13, 1894 Fuller, Earl D.....Utica, N. Y.

G.

- May 6, 1889 Gibson, John G.....Utica, N. Y.
 April 30, 1909 Gilbert, Natalie.....Utica, N. Y.
 Oct. 12, 1908 Glass, James H.....Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 9, 1897 Goodrich, Susan.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Goodwin, Samuel W.....Waterville, N. Y.
 April 3, 1909 Gordon, Mary L. C.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Beirne Gordon, Jr.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Griffin, Charles A.....Utica, N. Y.

H.

- Mch. 8, 1909 Harding, John R.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Hart, Merwin K.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 9, 1905 Hobbs, Charles W.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 14, 1910 Howe, Dennis F.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Hollingworth, W. G.....Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 15, 1911 Hughes, Robert J.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 12, 1878 Hunt, James G.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Hunt, Loton S.....Utica, N. Y.
 April 14, 1902 Hyland, Edward M.....Utica, N. Y.

I.

- Mch. 12, 1899 Ibbotson, Edward D.....Utica, N. Y.
 May 14, 1895 Irish, Charles G.....Utica, N. Y.

J.

- Jan. 13, 1908 Jones, Charles O.....New Hartford, N. Y.
 Dec. 12, 1899 Jones, Frank L.....Utica, N. Y.
 April 30, 1909 Jones, Milton T.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 12, 1900 Jones, Thomas S.....Utica, N. Y.

K.

- Nov. 10, 1896 Kathern, Helen M.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Charles Kathern.
 Jan. 14, 1896 Kellogg, Frederick S.....Utica, N. Y.
 Dec. 9, 1901 Kellogg, Spencer.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 12, 1900 Kernan, George A.....Utica, N. Y.
 May 10, 1909 Kernan, James S.....Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 12, 1901 Kernan, Thomas P.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Kernan, Warnick J.....Utica, N. Y.
 June 15, 1878 Kernan, William.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 8, 1909 Kilbourn, Judson G.....Utica, N. Y.

L.

- Jan. 14, 1902 Leahy, James F.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 9, 1911 Lewis, Clifford, Jr.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1896 Lowery, Emily J.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. James L.
 Jan. 9, 1911 Lynch, J. DePeyster.....Utica, N. Y.

M.

June 21, 1909	Martin, Richard R.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1906	Masse, E. F. H. J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 13, 1905	Maxson, Sands C.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Mayer, W. G.....	Waterville, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Maynard, Mary Adams Beardsley.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. J. Frederick Maynard.	
Nov. 11, 1907	Mead, Emory L.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 19, 1895	Merwin, Milton H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 8, 1895	Millspaugh, Edward J.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Munson, Walter S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 9, 1898	McQuade, Patrick J.....	Utica, N. Y.

O.

May 31, 1887	Olmsted, Charles Tyler.....	Utica, N. Y.
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P.

April 14, 1896	Pease, Herbert J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Peck, Fayette H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1888	Putnam, Frederick W.....	Waterville, N. Y.

R.

Nov. 10, 1896	Ralph, Cornelia Marion Barnes.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. G. Frederick Ralph.	
Mch. 15, 1910	Rathbun, Frank B.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Rayhill, James W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1910	Retson, Douglas D.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Roberts, Frances White.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Henry L. Roberts.	
May 10, 1909	Ross, John M.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 11, 1881	Rowley, Warren C.....	Utica, N. Y.

S.

Mch. 13, 1894	Schuyler, William J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Seward, Anna Raymond Beardsley.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Alexander Seward.	
July 14, 1896	Seward, Elliot H.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Sherman, James S.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 17, 1911	Smith, William B.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 14, 1910	Sprague, Wilbur B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 8, 1912	Stack, George H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1897	Stradling, Edmund W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 12, 1901	Stryker, Thomas H.....	Rome, N. Y.

T.

May 10, 1909	Taber, William I.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Talcott, Charles A.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 3, 1902	Thompkins, Henry H.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Torney, George H., Jr.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 8, 1900	Town, John J.....	Utica, N. Y.

W.

Nov. 10, 1896	Watson, Julia Millard.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. William H. Watson.	
Nov. 10, 1896	Watson, Lucy Carlile.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 13, 1883	Weaver, George M.....	Utica, N. Y.
May '10, 1909	Weaver, George M., Jr.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 9, 1910,	Westcott, Addison H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Wilcox, Wallace B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1876	Wolcott, Emily J.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Samuel G. Wolcott.	
Feb. 13, 1900	Wright, William C.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1911	Wright, Benjamin H.....	Utica, N. Y.

Deceased Members

A.

Elected		Died
Jan. 14, 1879	Abbott, Henry G.....	Jan. 17, 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Allen, Benjamin.....	Mch. 28, 1903
Nov. 10, 1896	Allen W. Frederick.....	Jan. 4, 1911
Oct. 26, 1889	Armour, Philip D.....	Jan. 6, 1901
Nov. 6, 1889	Armour, Herman O.....	Sept. 8, 1901
Dec. 10, 1879	Armstrong, Jonas W.....	Jan. 30, 1901

B.

Dec. 15, 1876	Bacon, William J.....	July 3, 1889
June 6, 1877	Bagg, Matthew D.....	Jan. 6, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Bagg, Moses M.....	May 2, 1900
Nov. 13, 1899	Ballou, Daniel.....	Feb. 15, 1902
June 6, 1877	Ballou, Theodore P.....	April 30, 1887
April 8, 1879	Barber, Amaziah D.....	June 28, 1902
June 6, 1877	Barnard, Charles E.....	May 4, 1888
May 26, 1884	Barnes, Charles C.....	Feb. 17, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Barnett, Milton D.....	Aug. 3, 1887
May 26, 1884	Barnum, George G.....	Oct. 1, 1899
April 25, 1887	Barrows, Samuel J.....	July 3, 1910
Dec. 15, 1876	Barrows, Storrs.....	Mch. 4, 1877
Feb. 25, 1879	Bartlett, Dwight H.....	Jan. 11, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Batchelor, Daniel.....	Dec. 14, 1893
Jan. 14, 1879	Beach, Bloomfield J.....	Mch. 21, 1894
Aug. 25, 1887	Beare, Henry C.....	Jan. 2, 1900
Dec. 12, 1878	Bennett, Dolphus.....	Sept. 7, 1881
June 6, 1877	Benton, James.....	Sept. 19, 1895
Jan. 13, 1885	Bidwell, Hudson.....	Aug. 17, 1895
Jan. 13, 1880	Bigelow, Horace P.....	Nov. 15, 1894
Jan. 28, 1879	Bigelow, Horace Porter.....	June 27, 1902
Oct. 29, 1878	Bissell, John G.....	Oct. 21, 1900
Feb. 15, 1900	Brandegee, John Elmendorf.....	May 1, 1905
Feb. 9, 1896	Brandegee, Martina Louisa.....	Dec. 11, 1904
	Mrs. John J. Brandegee.	
April 27, 1890	Brandelee, Caleb Davis.....	Mch. 1, 1897
Dec. 12, 1878	Brayton, Edward S.....	June 2, 1887
Mch. 11, 1879	Brooks, Erastus.....	Nov. 25, 1886
April 9, 1900	Brower, Abram G.....	Nov. 8, 1907
April 22, 1889	Brown, John G.....	Mch. 27, 1903
June 15, 1878	Brown, Samuel G.....	Nov. 4, 1885
Sept. 23, 1878	Buckingham, Edward Doty.....	May 3, 1891
Dec. 17, 1878	Buell, Abel B.....	Mch. 20, 1880
Feb. 9, 1896	Buell, Harriet E.....	Jan. 27, 1908
Oct. 23, 1878	Bulger, Patrick F.....	Dec. 30, 1898
April 25, 1887	Butler, Morgan.....	Aug. 3, 1892
June 6, 1877	Butler, Truman K.....	Nov. 11, 1888
Feb. 16, 1900	Butterfield, Daniel.....	July 17, 1901
Jan. 14, 1879	Butterfield, Theodore F.....	Feb. 21, 1891

C.

June 6, 1878	Campbell, Samuel.....	Sept. 22, 1885
June 6, 1877	Campbell, William W.....	Sept. 7, 1881
June 28, 1889	Cantwell, Edward.....	April 11, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	Caton, John D.....	July 21, 1895
Nov. 10, 1896	Chamberlain, Theresa W.....	Oct. 14, 1907
	Mrs. Ephraim Chamberlain.	
April 14, 1891	Chamberlayne, John K.....	Oct. 5, 1893
Feb. 5, 1882	Childs, Elias.....	Jan. 19, 1895
Dec. 8, 1889	Childs, J. Morris.....	April 15, 1892
April 12, 1892	Childs, Lucius C.....	July 31, 1895
June 6, 1877	Christian, William H.....	May 8, 1897
Mch. 27, 1900	Churchill, G. Clarence.....	June 3, 1902
Oct. 5, 1878	Clark, Erastus.....	Dec. 31, 1900
Mch. 20, 1900	Clark, George A.....	Mch. 15, 1908
Feb. 11, 1879	Clinton, George W.....	Sept. 7, 1885
Feb. 9, 1892	Cobb, Lyman.....	Sept. 2, 1891
Nov. 12, 1900	Coggeshall, Henry J.....	July 15, 1907
April 28, 1890	Collins, Daniel M.....	Sept. 13, 1895
Dec. 15, 1876	Conkling, Roscoe.....	April 18, 1888
Dec. 17, 1888	Constable, Cassimer.....	Feb. 8, 1895
May 27, 1889	Constable, James.....	Aug. 23, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Constable, John.....	April 4, 1887
Dec. 15, 1876	Cook, Theodore Dwight.....	May 27, 1887
Oct. 13, 1887	Corey, Daniel G.....	Feb. 20, 1890
Jan. 10, 1900	Crittenden, Cornelia G.....	Oct. 31, 1908
	Mrs. Seth B. Crittenden.	
Dec. 15, 1877	Crocker, John G.....	July 8, 1888
Feb. 22, 1900	Crouse, Charles B.....	Mch. 25, 1903
Feb. 9, 1897	Crouse, John M.....	July 10, 1906
June 6, 1887	Curran, Edward.....	June 4, 1894

D.

Feb. 11, 1879	Dana, James Dwight.....	April 14, 1895
May 27, 1889	Dana, James W.....	May 2, 1894
Nov. 24, 1897	Dana, William B..... 1911
Dec. 8, 1891	Danforth, Elliott.....
Sept. 11, 1883	Darling, Charles Chauncey.....	Sept. 15, 1887
Nov. 24, 1884	Darling, Charles W.....	June 22, 1895
Nov. 13, 1883	Darling, Henry.....	April 20, 1891
Mch. 11, 1879	Davis, Peter.....	Oct. 7, 1893
June 5, 1878	Dawson, Henry B.....	May 23, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	DeLancy, Edward F.....	April 7, 1905
Sept. 23, 1878	Dennison, Charles M.....	Nov. 5, 1900
Dec. 15, 1878	Devereux, John C.....	Dec. 24, 1884
Nov. 23, 1878	Dimou, George D.....	April 13, 1897
Nov. 10, 1897	Dimou, Theodore.....	July 17, 1898
June 6, 1877	Dix, John A.....	April 21, 1879
Dec. 24, 1878	Donaldson, David.....	Mch. 25, 1879
April 14, 1900	Doolittle, Julia Tyler.....	Nov. 20, 1904
	Mrs. Charles H. Doolittle.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Dorsheimer, William.....	Mch. 26, 1888
Oct. 9, 1881	Douglass, Isaac H.....	April 13, 1884
June 15, 1878	Draper, Lyman Copeland.....	Aug. 27, 1891

Deceased Members.

Feb. 8, 1882	DuBois George.....	Sept. 27, 1887
April 25, 1887	Dunham, Moses E.....	Dec. 17, 1898
Jan. 12, 1886	Dwight, Benjamin Woodbridge.....	Sept. 18, 1889

E

June 6, 1877	Earl, Robert.....	Dec. 2, 1892
June 6, 1877	Earl, Samuel.....	Oct. 10, 1891
June 25, 1900	Earl, John L.....	Mch. 4, 1907
April 22, 1889	Eaton, James.....	Nov. 18, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Edmonds, John H.....	April 15, 1881
Dec. 11, 1900	Edmunds, James.....	June 13, 1906
May 31, 1887	Everts, Daniel T.....	June 11, 1902

F.

June 6, 1877	Faxton, Theodore S.....	Nov. 30, 1881
Feb. 9, 1892	Flower Roswell P.....	May 12, 1899
Oct. 29, 1878	Foster, Charles B.....	July 22, 1882
Dec. 15, 1876	Foster, Gilbert A.....	Dec. 7, 1877
Oct. 14, 1879	Foster, Henry A.....	May 12, 1889
Oct. 8, 1878	Fowler, Philemon H.....	Dec. 19, 1879
Dec. 23, 1878	Frederic, Harold.....	Oct. 19, 1898
Oct. 29, 1888	Fuller, John W.....	May 12, 1891
Feb. 22, 1886	Furniss, Frederick H.....	Nov. 10, 1890

G.

Oct. 14, 1879	Gardner, Murray Monticello.....	July 31, 1880
Jan. 12, 1892	Gatfield, George.....	
Feb. 1, 1889	Gibson, William T.....	Nov. 23, 1896
Oct. 12, 1900	Gilbert, Frederick.....	Dec. 20, 1911
May 14, 1885	Girder, Rufus A.....	Feb. 7, 1900
Feb. 9, 1897	Glenn, Hugh.....	Nov. 5, 1904
Mch. 11, 1879	Goodale, John A.....	Oct. 20, 1898
Oct. 8, 1878	Goodwin, Alexander T.....	July 3, 1889
Dec. 15, 1876	Goodwin, Daniel Butler.....	Oct. 20, 1889
Dec. 27, 1886	Graham, A. A.....	Feb. 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Graham, Cornelia Cooper.....	July 17, 1898
	Mrs. Edmund A. Graham.	
May 30, 1887	Graham, Edmund A.....	Jan. 27, 1889
Sept. 18, 1878	Graham, George.....	July 26, 1897
July 6, 1877	Graves, Ezra.....	Jan. 8, 1882
Feb. 22, 1886	Gray, Asa.....	Jan. 30, 1888
Feb. 13, 1883	Gray, Israel J.....	April 1, 1891
Dec. 15, 1876	Gray, John P.....	Nov. 29, 1886
Feb. 9, 1897	Gray, Mary B. W.....	Oct. 1, 1907
	Mrs. John P. Gray.	
Jan. 27, 1879	Green, W. Jerome.....	Jan. 27, 1885
May 3, 1882	Greene, Horace L.....	Oct. 2, 1891
Feb. 9, 1897	Gridley, Caroline.....	Nov. 6, 1904
Jan. 8, 1895	Griffith, George.....	May 28, 1904
Dec. 29, 1894	Guiteau, Frederic W.....	Oct. 5, 1903
Dec. 15, 1876	Guiteau, Luther.....	June 13, 1885

H.

Nov. 24, 1884	Hackett, Cordon	Dec. 31, 1891
Jan. 26, 1886	Hale, Horatio	Dec. 28, 1896
Oct. 3, 1889	Handy, Truman P.	Mch. 27, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Hardin, George A.	April 16, 1901
Feb. 25, 1889	Harris, George H.	Oct. 5, 1893
Dec. 31, 1880	Hartley, Isaac Smithson	July 3, 1889
Oct. 9, 1883	Holbrook, Henry J.	June 11, 1895
May 6, 1879	Holden, Austin W.	July 19, 1891
June 6, 1877	Homes, Henry Augustus	Nov. 3, 1887
June 6, 1877	Hopper, Thomas	Sept. 8, 1894
May 27, 1889	Horton, George C.	May 30, 1898
June 6, 1877	Hough, Franklin B.	June 11, 1885
Feb. 7, 1900	Hoyt, John C.	Dec. 20, 1907
Sept. 18, 1895	Hubbard, Robert James	Dec. 7, 1904
June 13, 1900	Hughes, John F.	Mch. 13, 1903
Mch. 8, 1898	Humphrey Correl	Dec. 11, 1907
Dec. 15, 1876	Hunt, Ward	Mch. 24, 1886
May 8, 1894	Hunt, Ward, 2nd	Aug. 24, 1901
Feb. 24, 1890	Huntington, Channing Moore	Nov. 24, 1894
Dec. 15, 1876	Huntington, Edward	April 17, 1881
Dec. 1, 1876	Huntington, Charles W.	Sept. 14, 1896
Jan. 8, 1878	Hutchinson, Edwin	Oct. 19, 1887
Dec. 10, 1878	Hutchinson, Frederick E.	Sept. 22, 1883

J.

Oct. 29, 1878	Jackson, William B.	Dec. 28, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Johnson, Alexander Smith	Jan. 26, 1878
April 8, 1879	Johnson, Charles Adams	Mch. 30, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Johnson, Delos M. K.	July 29, 1886
July 27, 1900	Johnson, Herman L.	Oct. 14, 1909
Feb. 25, 1889	Johnson, William Clarkson	Jan. 22, 1893
May 22, 1900	Jones, David	May 16, 1902
Dec. 11, 1900	Jones, George W.	June 21, 1904
Dec. 1, 1876	Jones, Morven M.	Nov. 22, 1886
Dec. 15, 1876	Jones, Pomeroy	Dec. 30, 1889
May 8, 1883	Judson, Henry R.	Aug. 12, 1896

K.

Jan. 17, 1900	Kellogg, Charles C.	May 12, 1904
Dec. 15, 1876	Kernan, Francis	Sept. 7, 1892
Nov. 10, 1896	Kernan, Leslie Warnick	Sept. 6, 1903
Mch. 26, 1900	Kernan, Nicholas E.	June 26, 1902
Jan. 27, 1890	Kinney, Thomas E.	Nov. 4, 1899
Feb. 11, 1879	Kirkland, Charles P.	Aug. 7, 1883
Feb. 11, 1879	Knox, William E.	Sept. 17, 1883

L.

Oct. 29, 1888	Lacy, B.	
Oct. 7, 1881	Lamb, Martha Joanna	Jan. 2, 1893
	Reade, Nash.	
	Mrs. Charles A. Lamb.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Lathrop, Samuel	
Mch. 27, 1900	Lawrence, Lewis H.	June 17, 1905

April 8, 1879	Ledlie, James H.....	Aug. 5, 1882
Jan. 9, 1883	Ledyard, L. Walters.....	Sept. 25, 1897
April 25, 1887	Lengenhager, Frederick J.....	Dec. 4, 1888
Nov. 11, 1878	Lewis, Benjamin F.....	June 3, 1897
Jan. 9, 1894	Lewis, David B.....	Nov. 19, 1902
July 1, 1879	Lintner, Joseph Albert.....	May 5, 1898
Feb. 25, 1879	Littlejohn, A. N.....	Aug. 3, 1901
Feb. 11, 1879	Lossing, Benson John.....	June 3, 1891

M.

Feb. 9, 1897	Maine, August Theodore.....	April 4, 1902
Jan. 17, 1910	Marklove, Clifford.....	Sept. 26, 1910
April 22, 1889	Marklove, John G.....	Aug. 12, 1891
Jan. 30, 1888	Marsh, Luther R.....	Aug. 6, 1902
Feb. 11, 1879	Marshall, Orasmus Holmes.....	July 9, 1884
July 14, 1896	Mather, Charles W.....	Nov. 4, 1899
June 15, 1878	Merriam, Clinton L.....	Feb. 19, 1900
June 15, 1878	Messinger, I. Newton.....	Mch. 11, 1895
April 8, 1879	Miller, Addison C.....	Dec. 18, 1894
April 11, 1899	Miller, Blandina Dudiey.....	Jan. 6, 1912
Feb. 16, 1900	Miller, Henry W.....	May 10, 1905
Dec. 15, 1876	Miller, Rutger B.....	Nov. 22, 1877
Dec. 3, 1889	Moore, Horatio S.....	July 23, 1898
Dec 15, 1876	Moore, Michael.....	May 28, 1888
June 15, 1878	Munsel, Joel.....	Jan. 15, 1880
Feb. 9, 1897	Munson, Council.....	Feb. 12, 1897
April 22, 1889	Munson, Edmund L.....	May 20, 1910

Mc.

Nov. 13, 1883	McKinney, Charles.....	June 8, 1894
Jan. 8, 1878	McMillan, Andrew.....	July 27, 1893
Jan. 14, 1896	McMillan, Sally S.....	Dec. 9, 1896
	Mrs. Andrew McMillan.	
Oct. 8, 1878	McQuade, James.....	Mch. 25, 1885

N.

Dec. 15, 1876	North, Edward.....	Sept. 12, 1903
May 27, 1883	North, Walter C.....	Sept. 6, 1891

O.

Aug. 22, 1889	Oatley, Francis M.....	July 8, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	O'Calloghan, Edward Bailey.....	May 27, 1880
Jan. 24, 1896	Osborn, Ada Morse.....	April 5, 1902
	Mrs. Amos O. Osborn.	
Jan. 28, 1879	Osborn, Amos Ozias.....	Sept. 27, 1896
April 22, 1883	Owen, John.....	Dec. 26, 1905
Mch. 27, 1900	Owen, Philip.....	Sept. 12, 1907

P.

April 28, 1890	Parker, Elia Samuel.....	Aug. 31, 1895
Feb. 25, 1879	Parker, Matthew M.....	July 11, 1900
Oct. 16, 1894	Peattie, John.....	Mch. 19, 1896
Oct. 8, 1878	Peckham, Merritt.....	April 13, 1893
Feb. 11, 1879	Pierrepoint, Wm. Constable.....	Dec. 20, 1885

Jan. 14, 1879	Piper, John	Nov. 4, 1897
Feb. 11, 1879	Pratt, Daniel J.	Sept. 12, 1884
Dec. 17, 1878	Prescott, Cyrus D.	Oct. 23, 1902
July 13, 1900	Proctor, Lomy Redfield.	Oct. 6, 1904

R.

June 6, 1877	Ray, Benjamin F.	Dec. 15, 1884
June 15, 1878	Redfield, Lewis Henry.	Dec. 17, 1881
Dec. 28, 1885	Ricord, Frederick William.	Aug. 12, 1897
Jan. 31, 1887	Roberts, James	July 4, 1889
June 6, 1877	Roberts, John E.	Nov. 4, 1897
Nov. 10, 1896	Rogers, Elizabeth Butler.	Dec. 25, 1903
	Mrs. Publius V. Rogers.	
June 6, 1877	Rogers, Publius Virgilius.	July 3, 1895
Feb. 25, 1879	Roof, Garret L.	July 15, 1891
April 25, 1887	Russell, William	Jan. 27, 1890

S.

June 6, 1877	Sammons, Simeon	May 9, 1881
Jan. 11, 1887	Sayre, Charles H.	April 27, 1894
April 25, 1887	Schiller, Charles H.	Dec. 25, 1899
Feb. 25, 1879	Schroepfel, Richard	Sept. 14, 1882
May 30, 1884	Schiupler, George W.	Feb. 1, 1888
May 16, 1889	Scranton, William C.	Aug. 29, 1907
Dec. 1, 1876	Seward, Alexander	Mch. 14, 1897
Dec. 15, 1876	Seymour, Horatio	Feb. 12, 1886
Dec. 11, 1905	Seymour, Horatio, Jr.	Feb. 21, 1907
Dec. 1, 1876	Seymour, John F.	Feb. 22, 1890
May 6, 1879	Seymour, Norman	Feb. 21, 1892
Jan. 28, 1879	Shattuck, Lewis H.	Sept. 23, 1884
May 27, 1889	Shaver, Charles C.	Nov. 26, 1900
Dec. 15, 1876	Sherman, Richard U.	Feb. 19, 1895
Sept. 23, 1896	Schreiber, John C.	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 12, 1897	Sicard, Montgomery	Sept. 14, 1900
Nov. 12, 1878	Sieboth, Joseph	Sept. 19, 1885
June 6, 1877	Simms, Jephtha R.	May 31, 1883
Sept. 7, 1881	Smith, Erminnie Adelle.	June 9, 1886
	Mrs. Simeon H. Smith.	
April 8, 1879	Smith, Green	
May 27, 1889	Smith, William T.	Aug. 18, 1905
Feb. 4, 1897	Soper, Arthur W.	Nov. 30, 1901
Jan. 16, 1900	Spencer, Thomas W.	Feb. 22, 1902
June 6, 1877	Spinner, Francis E.	Dec. 31, 1890
Nov. 29, 1886	Spriggs, J. Thomas.	Dec. 23, 1888
Feb. 11, 1879	Street, Alfred B.	June 2, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Stryker, John	April 30, 1885
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Joseph R.	Dec. 13, 1901
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Emma Mann.	April 16, 1910
	Mrs. Joseph R. Swan.	

T.

Jan. 8, 1878	Tallman, Edward A.	July 13, 1898
Jan. 13, 1880	Taylor, James W.	April 28, 1893
Nov. 8, 1892	Terrett, William R.	May 4, 1902
Feb. 15, 1882	Terry, Edward A.	May 15, 1899

Deceased Members.

99

Mch. 30, 1900	Terry, Israel N.....	July 8, 1908
Nov. 12, 1878	Thomas George R.....	July 25, 1897
May 15, 1900	Thomas, Thomas R.....	July 10, 1906
Nov. 25, 1876	Thomson, Helen E.....	Mch. 24, 1899
	Mrs. Milton H. Thomson.	
June 7, 1883	Thomson, Milton H.....	Mch. 5, 1893
April 22, 1889	Thorn, John.....	Dec. 31, 1894
April 22, 1889	Tisdale, William T.....	Mch. 7, 1898
Jan. 28, 1879	Tourtellot, Louis A.....	April 4, 1899
Dec. 15, 1876	Tower, Charlemagne.....	July 24, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, Charles.....	Mch. 4, 1885
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, William.....	Nov. 2, 1881
Nov. 10, 1896	Trevvett, Edward.....	Feb. 19, 1904
Jan. 13, 1885	Trowbridge, Thomas R.....	
Feb. 11, 1879	Trumbull, James Hammond.....	April 5, 1897

U.

Dec. 8, 1896	Upton, Anson J.....	June 5, 1902
--------------	---------------------	--------------

V.

Dec. 17, 1878	Van Emberg, Thomas.....	June 11, 1892
Dec. 6, 1877	Van Schaack, Henry C.....	Dec. 16, 1887
May 31, 1886	Vermilye, A. G.....	
Feb. 25, 1879	Visscher, Frederick J.....	Mch. 6, 1880
June 6, 1877	Visscher, Simcon G.....	Dec. 24, 1887

W.

Dec. 15, 1876	Wager, Daniel E.....	April 3, 1896
Feb. 25, 1879	Wagner, Peter J.....	Sept. 13, 1884
June 6, 1877	Wagner, Webster.....	Jan. 13, 1882
Dec. 15, 1877	Walcott, William D.....	April 1, 1890
Feb. 25, 1879	Walcott, W. Stuart.....	Sept. 4, 1895
June 6, 1877	Walker, George.....	Nov. 22, 1890
April 22, 1889	Warnick, Leslie A.....	Aug. 7, 1907
Mch. 27, 1900	Watson, William L.....	June 24, 1908
May 22, 1900	Weaver, Frederick G.....	July 21, 1908
June 6, 1879	Webster, Peter G.....	April 15, 1888
April 22, 1889	Wells, Jolin B.....	Nov. 27, 1891
June 15, 1878	West, DeWitt C.....	Aug. 27, 1880
June 6, 1877	West, Joseph E.....	Mch. 6, 1897
June 15, 1878	White, David P.....	June 19, 1881
Nov. 10, 1896	White, Henry L.....	Jan. 18, 1900
Feb. 12, 1884	White, N. Curtis.....	Feb. 16, 1900
Dec. 15, 1876	White, Philo.....	Feb. 11, 1883
Feb. 13, 1883	White, William M.....	July 2, 1896
Nov. 10, 1896	Wiley, George H.....	Aug. 9, 1904
Nov. 16, 1899	Williams, Abbey D.....	Dec. 21, 1908
	Mrs. Robert S. Williams.	
Feb. 14, 1900	Williams Irvin A.....	Feb. 29, 1912
April 25, 1887	Williams, James H.....	Oct. 6, 1896
June 13, 1900	Williams, John R.....	1907
Dec. 15, 1876	Williams, Othniel S.....	May 20, 1880
Jan. 14, 1879	Williams, Rees G.....	Dec. 24, 1895

Dec. 1, 1876	Williams, Robert S.....	Aug. 6, 1899
Feb. 11, 1879	Williams, S. Wells.....	Feb. 16, 1884
Feb. 28, 1887	Winston, Dwight D.....	Jan. 8, 1895
Jan. 28, 1879	Wolcott, Samuel G.....	June 3, 1883
April 22, 1889	Wood, Henry J.....	April 27, 1907
Nov. 29, 1886	Woolen, William W.....	Sept. 24, 1902
Feb. 25, 1879	Wright, Ebenezer Kellogg.....	Aug. 5, 1895

In Memoriam

This society is again called upon to mourn the departure of one of its most eminent members.

Blandina Dudley Miller died in Utica January 6th, 1912. She was a descendant of Judge Morris S. Miller, one of the early settlers of Utica, and one of the first judges of Oneida County; a Representative in Congress and trustee of Hamilton College. She was the daughter of Rutger B. Miller, who was an accomplished gentleman and held prominent official positions in the county. His wife was Mary Seymour, eldest daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Governor Horatio Seymour. Miss Miller was born in Utica May 1st, 1843. For a time she resided with her father at Alder Creek, in this county, and afterwards removed with him to Utica. She was educated at the Moravian Seminary of Bethlehem, Pa. Miss Miller gave much attention to literary subjects and particularly in the line of local history, and was one of the best informed women in Central New York on that subject. She was a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Utica, a number of charitable societies in this vicinity, a member of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of New England. Miss Miller had traveled quite extensively and was proficient in several foreign languages and wrote elegant English. In later years she spent much of her time in the Utica Public Library, and most of her writings are there on file.

Of a large and very influential family, she is one of the few that remained with us to the present year, as there are living, of the immediate family of Rutger B. Miller, only Mrs. Andrew H. Green of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Helen Miller of Utica. It can be truly said of Miss Miller that she was a very accomplished and excellent woman and this society will ever hold her in fond memory.

Honorary Members

Elected	
Feb. 9, 1903	Bagg, Miss Sophia.....Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 11, 1899	Miller, George L.....Omaha, Neb.
Feb. 11, 1879	Parkman, Francis.....Boston, Mass.
	Pride, Herbert A.....Holland Patent, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Maria Watson-Williams.....Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Thomas Redfield Proctor.
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Rachael Munson-Williams.....Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Frederick Towne Proctor.
Dec. 9, 1907	Roberts, Ellis H.....Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Roosevelt, TheodoreOyster Bay, N. Y.

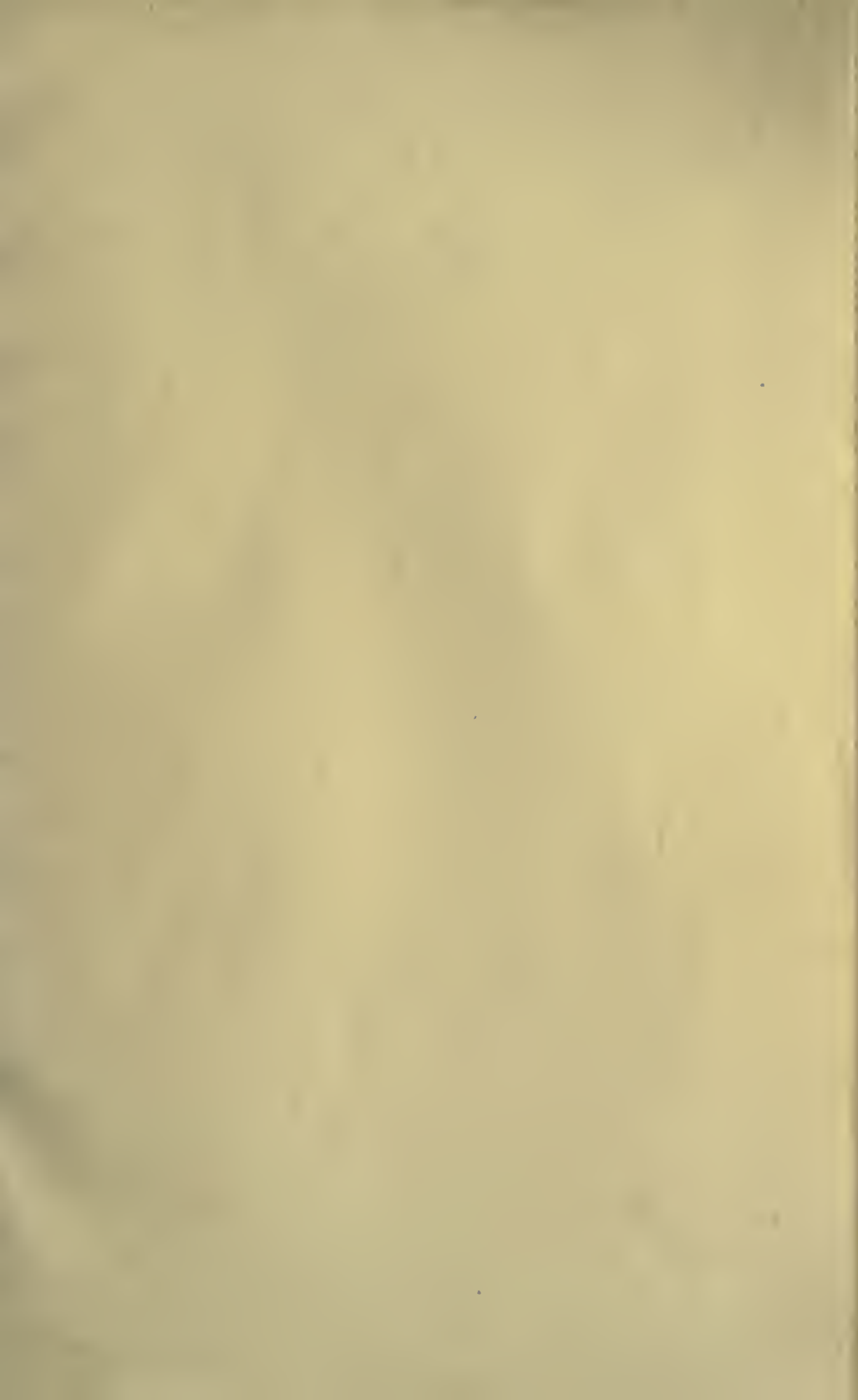
For the Future

The following suggestions in regard to the drafting of wills are made for the information of those who desire to leave bequests to the Society, and thus perpetuate the work when their own personal efforts are ended:

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Onecida Historical Society at Utica, founded in 1876, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York November 16, 1878, the sum of.....to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society.







MUNSON-WILLIAMS MEMORIAL

THE HOME OF
THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AT UTICA

Year Book

No. 13

of the

Oneida Historical Society

at Utica, N. Y.



1914

Munson-Williams Memorial



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1914

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DANA W. BIGELOW.

Vice-Presidents,
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RALPH W. BROKAW.

Recording Secretary,
SYLVESTER DERING.

Corresponding Secretary,
WILLIAM M. STORRS.

Librarian,
GEORGE W. FENTON.

Treasurer,
PROCTOR NEY.

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WILLIAM G. MAYER
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OTTO A. MEYER
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THOMAS R. PROCTOR
ELIHU ROOT
WARREN C. ROWLEY
WM. CAREY SANGER
RICHARD W. SHERMAN
CHARLES S. SYMONDS
W. PIERREPONT WHITE

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1914

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WARREN C. ROWLEY, FREDERICK H. GOUGE.

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GEORGE S. DANA, GEORGE L. CURRAN, MERWIN K. HART

Library and Exchange.

GEORGE W. FENTON, BRINLEY S. DERING, WILLIAM M. STORRS.

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GEORGE L. CURRAN, LOTON S. HUNT, WALTER J. GREEN

Property, Fixtures and Hall.

SYLVESTER DERING, WILLIAM M. STORRS, NELLIS M. CROUSE

Addresses.

GEORGE W. FENTON, E. HUNTINGTON COLEY, WILLIS E. FORD

Publications of the Society.

SYLVESTER DERING, THOMAS P. KERNAN, HENRY H. TOMPKINS

Natural History and Specimens.

JOSEPH V. HABERER, EGBERT BAGG, EARL D. FULLER

Biography, Necrology and Historical Material.

HENRY J. COOKINHAM, WATSON T. DUNMORE, CHARLES A. MILLER

Statistics.

JAMES G. HUNT, PATRICK J. MCQUADE, MILTON T. JONES

Membership.

GEORGE A. KERNAN, FREDERICK S. KELLOGG, ADDISON WESTCOTT,
RICHARD U. SHERMAN, JOHN M. ROSS.

Monuments.

FREDERICK H. GOUGE, GEORGE B. ALLEN, J. LINDSLEY HUGHES

Early Utica Publications.

MRS. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, MRS. W. E. FORD, MRS. FRANCES W. ROBERTS
MRS. HERBERT D. PITCHER, MRS. GEORGE D. DIMON.

Law.

CHARLES G. IRISH, GEORGE M. WEAVER, CHARLES A. TALCOTT

Portraits.

FREDERICK T. PROCTOR, WILLIAM G. MAYER, MRS. DANIEL N. CROUSE,
MRS. FREDERICK T. PROCTOR, MRS. LOUISA G. SCHANTZ,
MISS CORNELIA D'AUBY WILLIAMS.

Entertainments.

MRS. JULIUS T. A. DOOLITTLE, MRS. ALEXANDER W. DOOLITTLE,
MRS. CONWAY A. FROST, MISS GERTRUDE D. CURRAN, MISS BESSIE C. BAILEY
MISS MARY MERWIN, MISS ROSEMARY KERNAN,
MISS MARY PIERREPONT WHITE.

Officers of the Society since its foundation

PRESIDENTS.

1876-1886	Horatio Seymour.....	Deerfield, N. Y.
1887-1890	Ellis H. Roberts.....	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1896	Charles W. Hutchinson.....	Utica, N. Y.
1897	George D. Dimon.....	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	Thomas R. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1900-1901	Alfred C. Coxe.....	Utica, N. Y.
1902-1903	Charles S. Symonds.....	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	E. Prentiss Bailey.....	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Milton H. Merwin.....	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Wm. Cary Sanger.....	Sangerfield, N. Y.
1910-1911	Charles T. Olmsted.....	Utica, N. Y.
1912-1913	Edward Huntington Coley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1914	Dana W. Bigelow.....	Utica, N. Y.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1876-1877	Alexander Seward.....	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1883	Charles W. Hutchinson.....	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1886	Ellis H. Roberts.....	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1889	Isaac S. Hartley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1890	Charles W. Hutchinson.....	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1893	Henry Hurlburt.....	Utica, N. Y.
1894-1895	William M. White.....	Utica, N. Y.
1896	George D. Dimon.....	Utica, N. Y.
1897	Thomas R. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	Alfred C. Coxe.....	Utica, N. Y.
1900	Frederick T. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1901-1903	Edward Comstock.....	Rome, N. Y.
1904-1905	Milton H. Merwin.....	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	John L. Earll.....	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Charles T. Olmsted.....	Utica, N. Y.
1910	Herbert J. Pease.....	Utica, N. Y.
1911	E. Huntington Coley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1912	Willis E. Ford.....	Utica, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1876-1877	Charles W. Hutchinson.....	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1881	Alexander Seward.....	Utica, N. Y.
1882-1883	William J. Bacon.....	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1886	Isaac S. Hartley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1889	Daniel E. Wager.....	Rome, N. Y.
1890	Henry Hurlburt.....	Utica, N. Y.
1891-1895	George D. Dimon.....	Utica, N. Y.
1896	Thomas R. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1897-1900	Cyrus D. Prescott.....	Rome, N. Y.
1901-1902	George M. Weaver.....	Utica, N. Y.
1903	Milton H. Merwin.....	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	John L. Earll.....	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Ralph W. Brokaw.....	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Herbert J. Pease.....	Utica, N. Y.
1910-1911	Thomas R. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1912	Henry J. Cookinham.....	Utica, N. Y.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1876-1881	Edward Huntington.....	Rome, N. Y.
1882-1886	Daniel E. Wager.....	Rome, N. Y.
1887-1889	John F. Seymour.....	Utica, N. Y.
1890-1896	Daniel E. Wager.....	Rome, N. Y.
1897	Alfred C. Coxe.....	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1899	N. Curtis White.....	Utica, N. Y.
1900	Warren C. Rowley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1901-1902	Joseph V. Haberer.....	Utica, N. Y.
1903	John L. Earll.....	Utica, N. Y.
1904-1905	Ralph W. Brokaw.....	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Willis E. Ford.....	Utica, N. Y.
1908-1909	Thomas R. Proctor.....	Utica, N. Y.
1910	E. Huntington Coley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1911	Herbert J. Pease.....	Utica, N. Y.
1912	Ralph W. Brokaw.....	Utica, N. Y.

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1876-1877	Moses M. Bagg.....	Utica, N. Y.
1878-1882	S. N. Dexter North.....	Utica, N. Y.
1883-1888	Moses M. Bagg.....	Utica, N. Y.
1889-1892	Rees G. Williams.....	Utica, N. Y.
1893-1897	William Pierrepont White.....	Utica, N. Y.
1898-1913	Donald McIntyre.....	Utica, N. Y.
1914	Sylvester Dering.....	Utica, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

1876-1883	Morven M. Jones.....	Utica, N. Y.
1884-1905	Charles W. Darling.....	Utica, N. Y.
1906-1907	Horatio Seymour.....	Utica, N. Y.
1908	William M. Storrs.....	Utica, N. Y.

LIBRARIANS.

1876-1886	Morven M. Jones.....	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1888	Frederick C. Ingalls.....	Utica, N. Y.
1889-1900	Moses M. Bagg.....	Utica, N. Y.
1901-1913	Dana W. Bigelow.....	Utica, N. Y.
1914	George W. Fenton.....	Utica, N. Y.

TREASURERS.

1876-1886	Robert S. Williams.....	Utica, N. Y.
1887-1898	Warren C. Rowley.....	Utica, N. Y.
1899-1910	Sylvester Dering.....	Utica, N. Y.
1911-1913	Frank R. Winant.....	Utica, N. Y.
1914	Proctor Ney.....	Utica, N. Y.

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BACON, WILLIAM J.	JONES, POMEROY
BAGG, MOSES M.	KERNAN, FRANCIS
BALLOU, DANIEL	KINNEY, THOMAS E.
BARROWS, STORRS	MCINTYRE, DONALD
BATCHELOR, DANIEL	MILLER, RUTGER B.
BUTLER, CHARLES A.	MOORE, MICHAEL
CAMPBELL, SAMUEL	NORTH, EDWARD
COGGESHALL, HENRY J.	OSBORN, AMOS O.
CONKLING, ROSCOE	PRESCOTT, CYRUS D.
CROCKER, JOHN G.	SEWARD, ALEXANDER
EARLL, JOHN L.	SEYMOUR, JOHN F.
EDMONDS, JOHN H.	SHERMAN, RICHARD U.
FAXTON, THEODORE S.	SPENCER, THOMAS W.
FOSTER, GILBERT A.	STRYKER, JOHN
GRAY, ISRAEL J.	TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE
GRAY, JOHN P.	VISSCHER, SIMON G.
GOODWIN, ALEXANDER T.	WALCOTT, WILLIAM D.
GROVE, DEWITT C.	WALCOTT, W. STUART
GUITEAU, FREDERICK W.	WATSON, WILLIAM H.
GUITEAU, LUTHER	WHITE, N. CURTIS
HARTLEY, ISAAC	WHITE, PHILO
HUNT, WARD	WHITE, WILLIAM M.
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES W.	WILLIAMS, OTHNIEL S.
JOHNSON, ALEXANDER S.	WILLIAMS, REES G.
JONES, MORVEN M.	WILLIAMS, ROBERT S.

Mission of the Oneida Historical Society

It is the mission of this Society to cover in its collections and researches the entire territory embraced in the original civil division of Central New York—the County of Tryon, erected in 1772, rechristened Montgomery in honor of Gen. Montgomery, and in contempt of a royal governor in 1784; divided in 1791 into the Counties of Montgomery, Otsego, Tioga, Ontario and Herkimer, Oneida County being erected out of the latter in 1798. It is a wide field, for the boundaries of Tryon County included all the territory lying west of a line running nearly north and south through the present County of Schoharie. All the State of New York west of that line is our particular field; but we go beyond this, and exchange publications with many kindred societies in the United States and Europe. The County of Tryon included the hunting grounds of the Five Nations of Iroquois, who were the owners of this soil before our fathers possessed themselves of it, and whose civil and military achievements form a glorious chapter in the aboriginal history of America. We are the center of the famous “long house,” within fifty miles of the spot where the council fires were held, and so directly in the home of the Oneida tribe of Iroquois—the only one of the Original Five Nations which stood by the colonists in their struggle for independence—that Utica is the custodian of its “Sacred Stone.” In many ways the original Tryon County is peculiarly interesting, in a historical point of view. Here lived, labored and died, Sir William Johnson, in many respects the most prominent figure in the colonial annals of America. Here also lived his sons and their ally, Joseph Brandt, who made the Mohawk Valley forever memorable as the scene of the fiercest and most relentless Indian and Tory massacres. Hither migrated the chief segment of the exiled Palatinates; and the story of their pioneer battles with the wilderness, their revolutionary patriotism under circumstances the most perilous that tested the nerves of any colonists, with the later record of their remarkable assimilation with the American race—a story never yet fully written out—offers inspiration for song, romance and history. Here, also, were the frontier and defensive forts and castles of the French, the Indians and the English, as well as the colonists—Fort Bull, Fort Plain, Fort House, Fort Hill, Fort Hunter, Fort Dayton, Fort Schuyler, Fort Stanwix, Fort Oswego, and Fort Brewerton. Here passed and repassed along the water courses, over the Indian fords and through the trackless forests, the military expeditions of French and English, until the prowess of the latter at length determined that the English race and civilization should predominate upon the continent. Here were fought the battles of Oriskany and Saratoga, upon whose fields the

war for independence ceased to be a rebellion and became a revolution. Here the Western Inland Navigation Company made the first attempt at artificial water navigation in America, an attempt which soon developed into the Erie Canal, upon whose waters the commerce of a continent traverses from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Here was the scene of the romantic adventure and the untold fate of the Castorland Company, and here is the grave and monument of the brave Baron Steuben. Here was tested one of the first railroads ever built. Here was organized the first express company. Here the telegraph was put to its first practical utility. Here was erected the first cotton factory and the first woolen factory chartered by the State of New York, and here has been the home of more than a due proportion of the statesmen whose life work is a part of the history of New York and the Nation.

The Oneida Historical Society is the proper custodian of the documents, manuscripts, relics and memorials, of every kind and description, which relate to and illustrate this remarkable history. And it remains for us to faithfully gather and preserve the valuable materials of local history that still remain scattered, and are fast disappearing.

The Oneida Historical Society has in no way done more to preserve and keep alive our local history than by the monuments which it has helped to erect. The beginnings of our city are defined and perpetuated by the memorial of old Fort Schuyler. The settlement of the country is forever traced back to its pioneer by the monument to Hugh White in the town which bears his name. The towering column at Oriskany teaches for all the strategic and commercial relations of the valley of the Mohawk to the continent, while it gives immortality to the yeomen who withstood the armed hosts of invasion. For these this Society may claim its share of credit. The monument to Baron Steuben, due in large part to the thoughtfulness of our German fellow-citizens, at all its stages had the favor of our distinguished president, the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, whose eloquence crowned its dedication. He also contributed to the memorial to that early soldier—the soldier of the cross—Samuel Kirkland, missionary, leader in education in Central New York, and efficient patriot, by whose grave the hillside above Oriskany Creek is made ever consecrated ground.

Regular monthly meetings of the Society are held on the second Monday of each month.

Addresses before the Society

- Nov. 27, 1905—Edmund Wetmore of New York, on "The Puritans."
Dec. 11, 1905—Admiral Coughlan, on "The Battle of Manila Bay."
Jan. 8, 1906—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, on "Benjamin Franklin."
Feb. 1, 1906—Hon. Wm. H. McElroy of New York, on "George William Curtis."
Jan. 10, 1907—Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, on "The Lecture Bureau."
Jan. 14, 1907—Gen. A. S. Daggett, on "The Allied Armies at Peking in 1900."
Feb. 11, 1907—Rev. J. B. Wicks, on "Fort Fisher in 1865 and 1907."
April 8, 1907—Prof. N. B. Ward of Hamilton College, on "Ancient Rome."
Oct. 4, 1907—Rev. Henry A. Brann of New York, on "Dante."
Jan. 13, 1908—Rev. John B. Devins, D. D., of New York, on "Burmah, Its Peoples and Customs."
April 13, 1908—Gen. Fred'k Dent Grant, on "The Siege of Vicksburg."
May 11, 1908—Dr. Wm. Lord Smith of Boston, on "Tiger Lands."
Jan. 11, 1909—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, on "Colonial Governors of New York."
Feb. 10, 1909—Mr. Clifford Richardson of New York, on "The Good Roads Problem."
March 8, 1909—Col. Wm. Cary Sanger, on "Labrador."
March 29, 1909—Maj. Gen. Chas. F. Roe, U. S. A., "The Custer Massacre."
May 10, 1909—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "The American As He Is."
Nov. 20, 1909—Hon. Victor Hugo Pallsits, "The State Historianship and the Executive Relation of New York to Historical Scholarship."
Dec. 16, 1909—Rev. Charles A. Richmond, D.D., "Brotherhood and the Republic."
Jan. 10, 1910—Rev. E. B. Bryan, President of Colgate University, "Civil Government in the Philippines."
Feb. 14, 1910—Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., "The Army of the United States, Its Origin, Maintenance and Value."
March 14, 1910—Mr. John Kilham, "Indian Relics."
April 11, 1910—Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D.D., "Baron Steuben."
Oct. 10, 1910—Rev. Oliver A. Kingsbury, "Early History of Local Churches."
Dec. 12, 1910—Prof. Frank H. Wood, "Present Situation in the Far East from American Point of View."
Jan. 9, 1911—Bishop Ethelbert Talbott, D.D., "On the Vanishing Civilization of the Rocky Mountains."
Feb. 13, 1911—Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, "The Larger Aspects of Commercial Geography."
March 13, 1911—Egbert Bagg, "Birds."

- April 19, 1911—John W. Sanborn, "North American Indians."
Nov. 13, 1911—Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, "The Pan-American Republics."
Dec. 11, 1911—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., "Welsh People of America."
Dec. 22, 1911—Edmund Wetmore, "Birth of the Constitution."
Jan. 8, 1912—Rev. Milton Lloyd Andrews, LL. D., "Plato's Commonwealth
in the Height of Modern Life."
Feb. 19, 1912—Hon. Frederick M. Davenport, "Abraham Lincoln."
March 12, 1912—Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, "Phases of Pioneer Life in
Central New York."
Oct. 14, 1912—Rev. James B. Rogers, D.D., "Scenes in the Philippines."
Nov. 12, 1912—Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, "Indian Life in New York."
Dec. 12, 1912—Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D., "Alaska."
Jan. 13, 1913—Rev. Reese F. Alsop, "The Outlook for Peace."
Feb. 22, 1913—Miss Mary Walcott Green, "Our Pioneer Mothers."
April 9, 1913—Hon. Henry J. Cookinham, "General Grant."
Oct. 13, 1913—Uri Mitchell, "A Trip Through Canada, From Montreal to
the Pacific."
Nov. 13, 1913—Avery W. Skinner, "The Old Trail From the Mohawk to
Lake Ontario."
Dec. 10, 1913—Sherman Williams, Ph. D., "The Purposes of the New York
State Historical Association."
Jan. 12, 1914—James G. Riggs, Ph. D., "Tennyson in His Home."

Publications of the Society

1. Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Oriskany: 1877. Address by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
2. Historical Fallacies Regarding Colonial New York. Douglass Campbell. Annual Address: 1879.
3. The Men, Events, Lawyers, Politics and Politicians of Early Rome. Hon. D. E. Wager: 1879.
4. Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, Officers, Members and Donors of the Society, and Proceedings of Annual Meeting: 1879.
5. Early History of Oneida County. William Tracy. Annual Address: 1880.
6. Transactions (1) of the Oneida Historical Society, with Annual Address and Reports for 1881, Paris Re-Interment and Papers Read before the Society from 1878 to 1881.
7. Semi-Centennial of the City of Utica, and Supper of Half Century Club: 1882.
8. A Long Lost Point in History. L. W. Ledyard. Annual Address: 1883.
9. Col. John Brown. Rev. G. L. Root, D.D.: 1884.
10. Transactions (2) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1881 to 1884, containing Whitestown Centennial, Whitesboro's Golden Age; Wagner Re-Interment; Old Fort Schuyler Celebration; and Dedication of the Oriskany Monument: 1885.
11. Transactions (3) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1885-1886, containing Early Protestant Missions Among the Iroquois; The Streets of Utica; The Utica Water Works; Forts Stanwix and Bull and Other Forts at Rome; Memorial of S. Wells Williams; The Utica High School; List of the Birds of Oneida County: 1886.
12. Amended Constitution and By-Laws and Catalogue of Members of the Oneida Historical Society, 1887.
13. The Historic Difference of English and Continental Civilization. Rev. Dr. William T. Gibson, LL. D.: 1888.
14. Transactions (4) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1887-1889, containing The New Hartford Centennial: Is Local History Worth Studying?; Geology of Oneida County; The New York Iroquois; The Bleecker Street Church; Ancient Utica; and Botany and Botanists of This Vicinity.

15. Catalogue of the Library of the Oneida Historical Society. Manuscripts, Maps, &c.: 1890.
16. Col. Marinus Willet. Hon. Daniel E. Wager: 1891.
17. Transactions (5) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1890-1892, containing Geographical Names as Monuments of History; Gen. John A. Dix; Iroquois and Colony of New York; Early Welsh Settlers of Oneida County; Fairfield Medical College; Chapter in Glacial History; Silas Wright; Pre-Historic Remains in Sweden; Sangerfield; Laying of Historical Stone of Utica Y. M. C. A.; John F. Seymour: Constitution and By-Laws, Officers, Members, Publications and Addresses Oneida Historical Society: 1892.
18. Transactions (6) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1892-94, containing The Dutch Our Allies in the Revolution; The Unresponsive Roll Call at Tattoo; Watauga and Franklin; Two Episodes in Early United States History; The City in the Roman Constitution; The Madog Tradition; The Mystery of the Muller Mansion; Reminiscences of the Utica Literary Club, and Its Earliest Members; The New York Indians: 1894.
19. Transactions (7) of the Oneida Historical Society, Ceremonies Connected with the Dedication of "Munson-Williams Memorial," the Home of the Oneida Historical Society.
20. Transactions (8) of the Oneida Historical Society. The Mohawk Indians: An Inquiry into Their Origin, Migration and Influence upon the White Settlers, by S. L. Frey.
21. Transactions (9) of the Oneida Historical Society.
22. Dedication of the Seymour Memorial. George L. Miller.
23. The Federal Era in American History. Rev. E. P. Powell.
24. New England in New York. Hon. Stephen Holden.
25. Political and Social Life in Washington During the Administration of President Monroe. Robert J. Hubbard.
26. The Philippine Problem in the Light of American International Policy. Prof. E. W. Huffcut.
27. The Migration of Trade Centers. Dr. Robert E. Jones.
28. Recollections of Lincoln and Grant. Gen. James Grant Wilson.
29. The Social and Political Influence of Some Inventions of the 19th Century. Edmund Wetmore.
30. Abraham Lincoln. Hon. Thomas L. James.
31. The Genius of Anglo-Saxon Law. Rev. W. T. Gibson, D.D., LL.D.
32. The Mohawk Valley a Channel of Civilization. Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss.
33. "Colonization and Civil Government in the Tropics." Samuel L. Parish.

34. Recollections of the Oneida Bar. Henry J. Cookinham. Appendix, Life Sketches.
35. McKinley and the Spanish War. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain.
36. Year Book (10) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1905, containing The Genius of Anglo-Saxon Law and Institutions Contrasted with the Latin Civilization of Imperialism; The Mohawk Valley, a Channel of Civilization; Colonization and Civil Government in the Tropics; Recollections of the Oneida Bar; Appendix, Life Sketches; McKinley and the Spanish War; Biographical Sketches.
37. Year Book (11) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1910, containing the address, "Baron Steuben."
38. Year Book (12) of the Oneida Historical Society, 1912, containing the address, "Birds."
39. Year Book (13) of the Oneida Historical Society, containing addresses, "The Birth of the Constitution," "General Grant."



BATTLE FLAGS

Battle Flags

REMNANT OF GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS FLAG.

Presented by Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, N. Y., and which floated over
Prisoners

1862	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	15,000
1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	31,000
1863	Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.....	9,000
1865	Petersburg and Pursuit.....	20,000
1865	April 9, Appomattox.....	27,000

Carried and Taken by the Oneida County Regiments During the War of the Rebellion. Now in the Custody of the Oneida Historical Society.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF THE 5TH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF GEN. McQUADE, 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 5TH ARMY CORPS.

PALMETTO FLAG, CAPTURED BY THE 14TH REGIMENT AT MALVERN HILL, VA., JULY 1, 1862.

TWO FLAGS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Hall's Hill, Va., September, 1861.

Howard's Mills, Va., April, 1862.

Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862.

New Bridge, May, 1862.

Hanover Court House, Va., May 27th, 1862.

Mechanicsville, Va., June 26th, 1862.

Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27th, 1862.

Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Second Bull Run, Va., August 30th, 1862.

Shepherdstown, Va., October 2d, 1862.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

SIGNAL FLAG, TAKEN FROM THE HANDS OF A CONFEDERATE AT FORT FISHER, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1865, BY E. S. FOSKETT, CORPORAL CO. B., 117TH N. Y. V.

FLAG WHICH WAS RAISED OVER LIBBY PRISON IN RICHMOND AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THAT CITY BY THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

FLAG OF THE 97TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. (known as the Conkling Rifles).

This flag was made by Mrs. Conkling and her friends and presented to the regiment on its departure for the war by Hon. Roscoe Conkling. It was carried in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Raccoon Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Petersburg, Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Hicksford, Quaker Road, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House and Lee's Surrender.

FLAG OF THE 146TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WHICH WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Fredericksburg, Va., December 10-12, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863.
 Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.
 Bristow Station, Va., August 27, 1863.
 Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
 Mine Run, Va., November 26, 1863.
 Williamsport, Va.
 Wapping Heights, Va.
 Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad, Va., May 5, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
 North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
 Laurel Hill, Va., July 12, 1864.
 Bethesda Church, Va.
 Tolopotomy, Va.
 Chappel House, Va.
 Illicks Ford, Va.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.
 Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.
 White Oak Road.
 Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

SIX FLAGS OF THE 2D N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, WERE CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Manassas Junction, Va., August 17, 1862.
 Spottsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
 North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
 Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30th, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va., June 15 to 17, 1864.
 Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and August 14-18, 1864.
 Reams Station, Va., August 26, 1864.
 Hatcher's Run, Va., October 28, 1864.
 Sunderland Station, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Dentonville, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

FLAG OF THE 26TH N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
Rappahannock Station, Va., August 20, 21 and 22, 1862.
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862.
Groveton, or Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863.

FLAG OF THE 117TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., WAS CARRIED IN THE BATTLES OF—

Siege of Suffolk, Va., 1863.
Hanover Junction, Va., July, 1863.
Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., 1863-1864.
Swift's Creek, Va., 1864.
Drury's Bluff, Va., May, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.
Petersburg Heights, Va., June 15, 1864.
Siege of Petersburg, Va., 71 days in trenches, 1864.
Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30, 1864.
Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864.
Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864.
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.
Fort Anderson, N. C., February 18 to 22, 1865.

“The Birth of the Constitution”

An Address Before The Oneida Historical Society

By Hon. Edmund Wetmore of New York City.

The only political union between the thirteen original States, from the Declaration of Independence to the adoption of our present constitution, a period of twelve years, was that embodied in the Articles of Confederation adopted in November, 1777. These were, in substance, simply a treaty of alliance between the separate States. There was no central sovereign power. The States agreed each for itself to do certain things for the common welfare and defense, but neither the Continental Congress nor any other branch of the government could enforce the agreement if any State neglected or refused to perform its part.

This mere league of Friendship as it was called—a gentleman's agreement as we should say to-day—was sufficient, notwithstanding all its defects, to hold the States together under the stress of the Revolutionary War. But as floating timbers are held together when the waters are rushing through a long and narrow pass, but separate and float apart when the river widens into a smooth lake, so, when peace came, and the cohesive force of the common peril lost its strength, the separate States followed each its own individual interest, and the confederate government practically dissolved. The Continental Congress lost all authority and respect; sometimes not more than eight or ten members attended its sittings; and with the loss of central control the nation was fast drifting into anarchy and civil war. In this state of affairs two events brought matters to a crisis, one was the refusal on the part of some of the States to furnish their quota towards paying the expenses and debts of the general government, which amounted to an act of national bankruptcy; the other was the culmination of the spirit of lawlessness in what is known as Shay's rebellion. The country was left impoverished by the war. The cry was raised that the few were growing rich at the ex-

pense of the many. The doctrines that are generally classed under the indefinite title of socialism were carried out to their logical conclusion. Daniel Shay in Massachusetts, a former captain in the revolutionary army, headed a band of the discontented who not only repudiated government by injunction, but any government at all that was administered by Courts and lawyers, and so they stormed the court rooms, chased the judges out of the county towns, caused the lawyers instead of appearing for others to disappear for themselves, and proceeded to divide or destroy any property they could lay their hands on. It took an army of four thousand men commanded by General Lincoln and called out by the Governor of Massachusetts to put this rebellion down. These events conveyed a startling warning that a strong arm was needed to collect the public revenues and to put down the spirit of lawlessness. The majority sentiment that a reform was necessary found expression in a movement begun by Virginia which culminated in a resolution of the Continental Congress calling a convention of delegates to be appointed by the several States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and recommending that such a convention should meet in Philadelphia the month of May next ensuing. The call was heeded, and on the 27th of May, 1787, the delegates met in Independence Hall in that City and organized. Though the call only mentioned a revision of the Articles of Confederation it was soon well understood that the Convention would propose a new Constitution.

Macaulay, in splendid rhetoric, has described the scene when the House of Lords in gold and ermine, the Judges in their robes of state, the Royal Family of England and the dignitaries of the Kingdom, gathered in Westminster Hall, to hear the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings for high crimes and misdemeanors as Governor General of India, presented on behalf of the Commons of Great Britain by Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, the most brilliant orators of their age; and, as the picture rises before the historian, he exclaims "perhaps there never was a spectacle so well calculated to strike a highly cultivated, a reflecting, an imaginative mind." Yet to the highly cultivated, the reflective and the imaginative mind, that convention in Philadelphia presented a spectacle as much more impressive than the picturesque opening of the trial of Warren Hastings, as the grandeur of nature surpasses the scenery of the stage. The one in brilliant and glittering setting, exhibited the attempt, splendid indeed, but, as it

proved cumbrous and abortive, to vindicate the justice of Great Britain by punishing the oppressor of a distant race that conquest had brought beneath her sway, but the other the imperial act of framing a lasting government for a new nation. Independence Hall, where the convention met, was not hung with scarlet, nor venerable with the historic associations of centuries, but it had witnessed the solemn pledge of life, fortune and honor redeemed by eight dark years of war, and the light that came through the high windows and brought out its fine and stately proportions, fell upon an assembly unsurpassed in dignity and wisdom. Washington presided. Among the members before him sat Franklin, his noble head, whitened by the passing of his eighty-two years, the first philosopher of the age, renowned throughout the world; and James Madison, his face illumined with the profound study of statesmanship that made him, before all others, the master and leader in the work in which he and his colleagues were engaged; and Alexander Hamilton, from whose black eyes flashed the genius that conquered minds and hearts alike, and of whom Talleyrand said that even with his knowledge of Napoleon he would not hesitate to place Hamilton first among the great men of the epoch in which he lived. There, too, were Connecticut's noble sons, Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, and Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and James Wilson of Pennsylvania, and Edmund Randolph of Virginia, and John Rutledge, and the Pinckneys of South Carolina, and John Langdon of New Hampshire, and others whose names are familiar in our history, and are worthily preserved by their descendants. No parliament or senate ever sat charged with a weightier task or composed of men abler to perform it. Thomas Jefferson was then in France as our Minister to that country, and when he read the list of the members of the Convention, although there were among them those to whom he was politically opposed and personally hostile, yet with a fervor of expression caught perhaps from his French surroundings, he exclaimed that it was an assembly of "demigods."

The Convention sat with closed doors. And it was wisely done. It was hard enough, under any circumstances, to reach an agreement among themselves, and that agreement was only reached after serious debate, conducted under a deep sense of responsibility. Had the doors been open to the foolish suggestions of irresponsible writers, and the storms of conflicting criticism from the public at large, it is practically

certain we should have had no Constitution at all. The attempt to form one, under such circumstances, amid blasts and counter-blasts of fault finding, threats and denunciations, would have been as hopeless as an attempt to compose a symphony in the Cave of the Winds at Niagara. The injunction of secrecy was continued after the adjournment of the Convention in order that the Constitution might stand before the people solely upon its own merits, unaffected by what had been said or considered before it was finally agreed upon. And it was not until fifty years afterwards that the authorized publication of Madison's daily notes gave anything like full information of what had occurred in the Convention, and not indeed until within a few years past, and as the result of the researches of Professor Max Ferrand of Yale, in his lately published work on the origin and growth of the Constitution, that we have learned all that was said and done during that momentous debate.

That the members of the Convention finally reached any agreement at all, amid such conflicting interests and opposite views, and with such tremendous consequences awaiting any mistakes they might make, seems almost miraculous. And that an agreement nevertheless was reached is, of itself, the highest tribute not only to their wisdom but to the deep sincerity of their patriotism. The delegates came together solely as the representatives of the separate States. The vote on every question was taken by States. It required broader views than can generally be looked for in human nature itself to expect, in such an assemblage as that, the full perception of the truth that the particular interests of the several States must, as to some things, yield to the paramount interest of the whole nation. The sticking point arose from the inequality of the States, in size, wealth and population. How was little Delaware, for example, to be given her fair share in the government by the side of the then great States of Virginia and Massachusetts, or have protection against their overwhelming preponderance. For a time no answer to this question could be found. The convention was fast drifting towards dissolution. All parties had reached an agreement that the legislature should be made up of two bodies—the House and the Senate—but the larger States insisted that the representation in each body should be based upon population, and, rather than yield to this, the smaller States would not only leave the convention, but they threatened to appeal to foreign

powers. Said Gunning Bedford from Delaware to the representatives of the larger States: "Gentlemen, I do not trust you. If you possess the power, the abuse of it could not be checked; and what then would prevent you from exercising it to our destruction * * * Sooner than be ruined, there are foreign powers who will take us by the hand."

The situation grew worse with each day's debate. It was a deadlock. Dissolution seemed inevitable, and if that had happened the breaking up of the convention meant the eventual partition of the country into States discordant, belligerent, civil war, anarchy and foreign intervention. And so near was this catastrophe that Luther Martin of the Maryland delegation afterwards said of this period: "The Convention was on the verge of dissolution, scarce held together by the strength of a hair." In the midst of this darkness a light arose from the State of Connecticut. What is known as the Connecticut compromise, because, whoever originated the idea, it was proposed and advocated by the Connecticut representative, Oliver Ellsworth, was adopted, and saved the day. It was the simple and brilliant plan that while representation in one branch of the Legislature should be based on population, representation in the other branch, the Senate, should be based on the States, each State having an equal representation, namely, two Senators, to be elected by the State legislatures, and each Senator to have one vote. Thus the rights of the whole people and State rights were equally preserved. It took away any justification for secession, and linked the States together by a bond that a gigantic Civil War could not sever. Whoever reads the history of our Constitution must take off his hat to Connecticut! And we owe to one of her sons still another debt. After the great question of equality among the States was settled, the other basic features of the new government were determined with less difficulty. And yet those features were in some particulars so novel that they have been classed as discoveries in modern political science, and the credit for their discovery has been given by the latest writer on the subject, Dr. Hannis Taylor, a well-known author in the field of jurisprudence, to a writer very little known, a native of Connecticut and graduate of Yale—Peletiah Webster. He moved to Philadelphia, was noted for his public spirit and patriotism, and was an able and successful man of business, who employed his leisure in the study of financial and political subjects. In February, 1783, fully four years before the meeting of the

Constitutional Convention, he published a pamphlet proposing a plan of government for the States, which set forth the leading features subsequently embodied in the Constitution, and which Dr. Taylor contends, and seems to show, he was the first to clearly enunciate and give to the world. These novel ideas and principles were taken up by the leaders of the convention and reduced to a practical working system. There were three, and they lie at the base of our system of government, namely, First, A Federal Government, that is, a government founded on the union of a number of separate States, clothed with the independent power of taxation, a thing never before known in the history of the civilized world; Second, The separation of this Federal Government into three departments, the legislative, the executive and the judicial—a division of powers which, by inexorable logic, established the principle that the Supreme Court is the final judge of the constitutionality of the laws of the land—a feature unique in itself and which has proved the steady force in our government; Third, a Federal government clothed with delegated powers, acting directly upon the citizen, the residuum of power remaining in the States. That is the powers given to the Federal Government to be exercised as if there were no States, and there was only the single central government. This dual form of government is the one thing few foreigners can understand and the boldest stroke of all.

These things have become familiar to us now, but they were absolute novelties in government at the time they were enunciated and embodied in our Constitution. Such novelties that our government was characterized by De Tocqueville as “a great discovery in modern political science,” and drew from Mr. Gladstone his often quoted declaration that the United States Constitution was “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and the purpose of man.”

Dr. Taylor seems to have proved that the man whose brain conceived the ground plan of this wonderful work and first set it clearly forth, was Connecticut's son, Peletiah Webster, and it is noteworthy that this marvelous contribution to political science came not from a mere student and theorist, but from a keen, successful and experienced man of business, a merchant by profession, a statesman by development. But even if Dr. Taylor's assertions are fully established, the admiration rightly due to Peletiah Webster's creative conceptions cannot diminish the still greater admiration due to those

men who embodied those conceptions in our Constitution in a form that has given them practical and lasting efficacy. It was the more difficult and the nobler work, for it was a work that required not only intellectual power but moral strength. One cannot read the debates and proceedings of the Convention and fail to be impressed by the evidences they contain of a feeling among its members that clothed their work with an almost religious solemnity. Benjamin Franklin was not a devout man, but at the darkest crisis, when the Convention seemed ready to break down and dissolve, it was he who proposed that its sessions should be opened every morning with prayer, and his motion was adopted, and on the 4th of July, instead of an oration, the members went to Church to listen to a sermon preached at their own request. And in an informal discussion, while the convention was waiting for a quorum, Washington said: "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God." And it was in that spirit that the work was done and was offered to the people. Those who had done it had none of the over-confidence of the fool, begotten of ignorance and vanity, but the faith of the wise man who fears much because he knows much, but having done his best, though conscious of his fallibility, trusts that he is right and leaves the event to a higher power than his own.

The Convention sat for eighty-six working days. Its secrets had been well kept, and the outcome was awaited by the country with intense interest which, in a less degree, extended even to England. Rumor was rife as to what the proposed change in the government would be. In England they were quite confident that our experience under the confederation had taught us the folly of a republic, and they predicted a return to monarchy and, in order to lend a helping hand, furnished us with a candidate for the throne in the second son of George the Third, and it was seriously believed by a good many of our own people that the attempt would be made here to have the offer accepted. When the actual thing became known and the new Constitution was laid before the people, the storm broke forth. Orderly proceeding required that it should be first reported to the Continental Congress. This

was done, and Congress voted that a copy should be transmitted to the legislatures of the several States with the requirement that it be submitted to a convention of delegates, in each State, to be elected by the people thereof. By its terms it was to take effect when ratified by the conventions of nine States. Forthwith the country divided into two parties, the Federalists in favor of the Constitution, the Anti-Federalists against it. It was the beginning of our politics—the first separation of our people into two great parties, divided on a national issue; and in their basic principles those two parties have continued under changing names down to the present time. The character of the measures advocated by each have been modified by circumstances from time to time, but the fundamental beliefs and inclining to one side or the other as respects State rights and the Federal power, and the proper sphere of each, and, broadly as between individualism and centralization, has lain at the bottom of our political differences, and marked the boundaries of our political parties from the days of our forefathers to the present year.

And never has the country seen a hotter campaign than this campaign of the year 1787-8. The flood of campaign literature that inundated the country in the shape of pamphlets, circulars, addresses, newspaper communications and all that the printing presses of the day could bring forth, exceeded proportionally, in view of the slender facilities of those days, anything we have since seen. The land resounded with the din of oratory. The suspense while the country was waiting for the verdict of the convention, had wrought public feeling up to that degree that when parties were formed they were formed at white heat. There was no time lost in firing in the air; both sides shot to kill. The doctrine that the end justifies the means was stretched to the utmost. In Philadelphia, for instance, in order to prevent the State Legislature, there sitting, from calling the convention to pass on the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, enough of the Anti-federalist members stayed away to prevent a quorum. It required the attendance of at least two of the absentees to enable the legislature to act. This was obtained by an extemporized committee of the Federalists, it might perhaps be called a mob, that went to the lodgings of two of the recalcitrant members, dragged them out, carried them struggling and cursing through the streets to the Assembly Hall, and there held them forcibly down in their seats until the vote was taken

—the first instance of counting a quorum in our political history. A few living pictures have survived of similar scenes elsewhere. Elkanah Watson, an accomplished, distinguished and patriotic citizen, was living in North Carolina, at the time of the election of delegates to the Convention of that State.

He tells us in his memoirs, that he attended a meeting held in a church where the principal speaker explained that the ten miles square mentioned in the new Constitution as the contemplated seat of government, and which subsequently became the District of Columbia, would be walled in or fortified, and occupied by an army of fifty or a hundred thousand men, who would hence sally forth and enslave the people who would be gradually disarmed. To this a Federalist in the audience rose and began, "Sir, as to the ten miles square you are"—but got no further as an immediate rush was made to throw the interrupter out, which ended in a row that broke up the meeting.

After this, Mr. Watson—he was young then—joined with some other Federalists in getting up a poster containing a pictorial caricature of the speaker at the meeting, bearing the scriptural quotation, "Lo he brayeth!" The rest may be given in Mr. Watson's own language: "This poster," he says, "we committed to some resolute fellows, with instructions to post it up at the door of the Court House, at the opening of the polls; they engaged to defend and protect it." Some of the friends of the caricatured speaker attempted to pull it down. "Our gallant band defended it. A general battle ensued." * * * The candles which had been lighted in the Court House "were extinguished in the melee and both parties, in great confusion, were left in the dark, literally as well as politically. I embraced the opportunity of taking French leave." When such scenes as this were possible, violent language was to be expected, and violent it was. In the course of the canvas Washington was called a fool and Franklin a dotard. The Constitution was referred to as the crime of '87. It was denounced as a "Gilded Trap" and "Triple-headed Monster" and declared to be "as deep and wicked a conspiracy as ever was invented in the darkest ages against the liberties of a free people." Those words are a quotation from the "New York Journal" of November 30, 1787. But the opposition was not confined to a scurrilous press or to the lawless and ignorant. Fear of too strong a government influenced some of our foremost men to shrink from and refuse their assent to the startling novelties which the new scheme presented. Samuel Adams was against it in Massachu-

setts, though he finally voted for it. Patrick Henry was its unrelenting opponent in Virginia; George Clinton brought all his vast influence against it in this State and very nearly procured its rejection by the State Convention at Poughkeepsie; even Ezekiel Webster, the father of Daniel Webster, the Constitution's great defender, was, at first, compelled to oppose its adoption, in New Hampshire; and what is, perhaps, most striking of all, Richard Henry Lee, who introduced the resolution for the Declaration of Independence was its earnest opponent, while the one who as an ardent unionist fought most vigorously and successfully against his efforts to defeat its adoption was his own cousin "Light Horse Harry of the Revolution, and the father of Robert E. Lee of the Southern Confederacy. The feature which aroused the strongest opposition was that which gave Congress the power to regulate commerce. With some restrictions the old articles of Confederation left this matter wholly in the hands of the separate States; and advantage was taken of this, among them, to impose duties upon domestic as well as foreign imports. Especially was this true of New York. She maintained a State Custom House. Not only did the products of the New Jersey and Connecticut farms pay toll to get into her markets but with her fine harbor and commanding, as she did, the natural high road to the West, the route now occupied by the New York Central Railroad, her revenue from import duties promised to be an increasing source of wealth which Governor George Clinton did not propose to have diverted into the United States Treasury, if his great influence could prevent it.

The Federal judiciary was another point of attack. The debtor class, then very large feared the power to collect claims which that provision of the Constitution would give to creditors outside their own States, by coming into the Federal Courts in the home of the debtor. The standing army was still more dreaded than the judiciary, and, as against the whole scheme of the new government, the hostility and fears of the ignorant were aroused by the cry that it was a proposal to erect an aristocracy. That it would be a government of the classes over the masses, of the rich against the poor, of the well born over the lowly born. Said one of the delegates in the Massachusetts Convention: "These lawyers and men of learning and moneyed men that talk so finely and gloss over matters so smoothly to make us poor illiterate people swallow down the pill, expect to get into Congress themselves. They

mean to be the managers of the Constitution. They mean to get all the money into their hands, and they will swallow up us little folk, like the great Leviathan, Mr. President; yes just as the whale swallowed up Jonah." But all this was met by an overwhelming weight of argument and reason on the other side. The men who were in the Convention and had helped to frame the Constitution and the ablest of those outside the Convention who believed in its work, formed a group of political leaders that no subsequent campaign has ever surpassed, perhaps has never equalled. Madison in Virginia and Alexander Hamilton in New York led the fight for the Federalists in the two pivotal States of the contest. Of Madison, John Fiske says, that "the government under which we live is more his work than that of any other one man," and the *Federalist*, which was essentially the work of Hamilton, a series of weekly papers struck off at white heat and published in the periodical press of the City of New York, and afterwards collected into a volume, remains to-day the best exposition of the Constitution that has ever been made, and a lasting and profound treatise on the science of government. Side by side with Madison and Hamilton were the men that in character, foresight and in persuasive power, most fitly represented the patriotism and the intelligence of the country. Men like John Marshall, the future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Fisher Ames and John Jay, and Chancellor Livingston, with others of equal weight, and the controlling influence of Washington above all.

As the combat deepened the excitement increased, as it does now in the last weeks of a Presidential Campaign. Those who appreciated the necessity for the new government and the appalling consequences should it be rejected, were dismayed when it seemed at times as if the opposition might win, but that opposition, strong as it was in some localities, gradually gave way before that saving grace of the American people, that thus far has never failed us, and runs like a thread of gold through the fabric of our history, the sober second thought, born of the underlying sound sense of the race and developed by free discussion, which while it cannot prevent our often going wrong at first, has always brought us to going right at last, did not fail us then. One by one the States ratified. Gallant little Delaware, whose single vote carried the Declaration of Independence, led off with a unanimous ratification. Communication was slow then and weeks elapsed

before galloping express riders brought the news to quarters distant from the scene of action. As the long campaign progressed, State after State came in under the "New Roof," as it was called, and it began to look like a landslide, but the two huge rocks in its course were the great States of Virginia and New York. A Constitution without those States was impossible. The eloquence of Patrick Henry, and the influence of Richard Henry Lee and their fellow Anti-Federalists made Virginia so doubtful that the scheme was seriously and even earnestly considered of a separate Southern Confederacy, of Virginia and North and South Carolina, and, to her eternal credit be it remembered, that South Carolina repudiated the proposal and ratified the Constitution by a vote of two to one. This weakened the opposition in Virginia and she fell into line a month after South Carolina. The whole fate of this Nation then lay in the hands of the Convention sitting at Poughkeepsie. There Hamilton led the fight. The sincerity of his patriotism, his deep conviction that the Constitution was the only way then open out of anarchy, so inspired him that he seemed to rise above himself and with his brilliant powers and magnetic personality he gradually bent back and bore down the opposition. Just a month after Virginia, New York ratified by a vote of 30 to 27—a hard won majority of only three, but it was enough to save the Union. The beating hoofs came swiftly down the river road and by nine o'clock the evening of the next day the news reached the City. Then for the first time was seen such a night as we have now on the night that brings the returns of a great election, on a smaller scale indeed, as regards numbers, but not on a smaller scale as regards intensity of feeling and enthusiasm. Crowds paraded the streets shouting and singing. An impromptu procession was formed and cheered at the houses of the Federalist members of the Convention; but, a few days later, the first and perhaps, all things considered, the most impressive of our political processions, alive with music and banners, rank behind rank of the representatives of almost every trade and calling in the City, passed along the thronged streets. In the midst, shaking along and mounted on a truck drawn by a long train of horses, a great model of the good ship Constitution, fully manned, and firing salutes as she went along, and bearing on the drapery that covered the wheels of the vehicle the name of Hamilton in great letters, to show that his fellow townsmen knew to whom the victory was chiefly due.

The battle indeed was won, and five months later on the 4th of March, 1789, where his statue now stands in Wall Street, the first President of the United States took the oath of office and when the solemn act was ended and the tall form of Washington who had bent to kiss the Bible, stood erect, the deep voice of the shouting multitude, the clangor of bells and the thunder of artillery carried to the sky the proclamation that a new nation had taken its place among the powers of the earth.

Great was the relief and great the hopes when the country felt that it had a strong government at last. But it was hope without presumption. Federalists as well as Anti-Federalists, knew well and felt deeply that it was an experiment. The attitude of the prevailing party, the judgment of the country was that some new form of government was necessary. The old confederacy was broken down and it had become a choice between the Constitution and eventual anarchy. The Constitution might not be theoretically perfect, but it was the best that their wisest men could devise and the people rallied to give it a loyal support. But time gradually showed that its framers had builded better than they knew. From a country without revenues at home or credit abroad, we swiftly advanced, under the firm government of the Constitution, until we passed from indigence to wealth and our national securities commanded a premium in the markets of the world. With an increase of national power came an increase of national spirit. We gradually outgrew our provincialism. The war of 1812 awoke a pride in our country that was not bounded by State lines. In that war our little navy challenged the mighty sea power of Great Britain. The English Press had disdainfully characterized our best ship, as a bundle of pine boards sailing under a bit of striped bunting, which would be knocked to pieces by the first British frigate that came across it. But the first British frigate that came across was sunk to the bottom of the sea, while her commander as a prisoner on the deck of the bundle of pine boards and beneath the striped bunting surrendered his sword to Captain Isaac Hull, commander of the Constitution. This and like victories on the ocean and the final defeat of the veterans of Wellington's army by Jackson's rifleman at New Orleans awoke a thrill of patriotism that stirred our whole people. That war gave us our national song of the Star Spangled Banner and rallied us more closely beneath the folds of our flag. And, more and

more as the years passed on the security which the Constitution gives to the fundamental rights of the citizen, and the strength which it gives to the supremacy of the law, its majestic simplicity, its marvellous adaptation to the complexity of our modern civilization and the changes wrought by the vast growth of our Republic awoke a feeling of love and loyalty for it that reached deep down into the popular heart. A feeling that, fifty years ago, roused a million of men to risk life and all to defend it and is the unspoken sentiment that animates millions of loyal hearts to-day.

Sons of the Revolution, the object of our foundation is to perpetuate that sentiment, to foster by all the means in our power loyalty to the Constitution of our country, as the only means of securing for ourselves and our posterity the priceless blessing of free government which we have received from our forefathers. With masterly wisdom they embodied in noble form, what, as Jefferson said, is the only device by which the equal rights of man can be secured, to wit, government by the people, acting not in person, but by representatives chosen by themselves.

The right of representation was the war cry which called them to arms; and the solemn instrument by which, so far as human foresight could go, that right was secured for all time, was the crowning achievement of their sacrifices and toils.

And yet in some quarters we hear the voice of those who vainly say that we have outgrown the Constitution. God forbid! When the people of this country shall have outgrown the Constitution of the United States, they will have outgrown the capacity for self government. May that day never come, but come what will, our duty is plain. It is for us, by the way in which we perform our duties as citizens of the Republic, to see to it, that as far as our utmost efforts can go, what our ancestors thus achieved shall not be, in our day or generation, lost or impaired. Nor need we fear for the result. We cannot look back over the years that have passed and fail to see in the great crises of our country's history the ruling hand of a power greater than the power of man. And now, when new perils surround us, when innovation is mistaken for improvement, when we have to meet the consequences of ignorance which is most dangerous when accompanied by the best and most generous intentions, when we are confronted with problems more difficult and momentous than any that the

founders of the Republic had to solve, and it seems as if some hurricane of short-lived popular passion would sweep us from our path, we have only the more resolutely to follow the road that our fathers trod before us, to fix our eyes on the landmarks that have stood for ages, to remember our glorious past, and then whatever storms may surround us, we may rest tranquil in the faith that as we follow in the way of our fathers, the God of our fathers will not forsake us.

“Ulysses Simpson Grant”

—by—

HENRY JARED COOKINHAM

In his book entitled, “Representative Men,” Ralph Waldo Emerson, defines a great man as follows:—

“I count him a great man who inhabits a higher sphere of thought, into which other men rise with labor and difficulty; he has but to open his eyes to see things in a true light, and in large relations; whilst they must make painful corrections, and keep a vigilant eye on many sources of error.”

Is Emerson’s definition of a great man really correct? He says, “A great man inhabits a sphere of thought into which other men rise with labor and difficulty.” But, we ask do other men ever rise to inhabit the same sphere of thought that great men inhabit? Inspired by the lofty example of great men, the ordinary man may approach, but he never can inhabit the same sphere of the really great man. Who, among the most faithful students of art, has risen to inhabit a sphere of thought with Michael Angelo or Raffael? What student of poetry has risen to stand by the side of Homer, Shakespeare or Milton? Who has stepped within the charmed circle inhabited by Wagner, when he heard, for the first time, the prelude to Lohengrin or the Pilgrim’s Chorus of Tannhauser? No, great men inhabit a sphere of thought into which other men never enter. Doubly true is this with the great warrior. He sees the battle raging with its charges and counter-charges, and hears the shouts of victory before the war-cry is sounded or the wager of battle is cast. He has the power to change his methods, his plan of attack or defense in a moment. His comprehensive mind grasps a multitude of facts and conditions, and draws an instantaneous conclusion that may involve the fate of a dynasty or a nation. So was it with the great warrior who is the subject of consideration to-night—Ulysses Simpson Grant. He was born, neither to wealth nor poverty, at Mount Pleasant, Clearmont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was the son of Jesse Grant and Hannah Simpson. He belonged to the eighth generation of the family in this country. The founder of this family, in America, was Matthew Grant, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. Their patriotic impulse is demon-

strated by the fact that members of the family took part in all the wars between the colonies, the states, and their enemies from the time the ancestor settled on the American Continent.

Jesse Grant removed with his family from Mount Pleasant to Georgetown, Ohio, in 1823. The boy, Ulysses, attended the subscription schools, as there were no public schools in that locality at that early day. He also learned the work upon a farm, and became an expert in the handling of horses, of which he was very fond. During the winter of 1836-7 he attended a select school at Maysville, Kentucky, and the next winter at Ripley, Ohio. He was fond of athletic sports and was a leader among his youthful companions. Two incidents in his early life give evidence of a trait of character which later was exceedingly important to himself and to the nation. When a boy he attended a circus, and in the ring was a trained mule, which no one was supposed to be able to ride. He volunteered to try, but was soon thrown by the mule. He threw off his coat and hat and said: "I want to try again." Then, locking his legs around the mule's neck and taking hold of the animal's tail, he remained on the mule's back; and, amid the roars of laughter in the audience, he was declared victorious.

Another incident: At about this time the officials of the county where he lived built a jail of logs. His father sent the boy to draw the logs from the woods to the site of the jail. Later, he went to see what progress was made, and he found that the boy was drawing logs that it took several men to lift. He inquired who assisted in loading the logs, and was surprised to learn that no one assisted the boy. He then went to the woods to learn how the boy placed the logs upon the wagon. He found that the logs had been drawn over an upturned tree in such a way that one end extending some distance up into the air over the tree; that, the boy then backed the wagon under this end of the log, then hitched a chain to the log, and with the horses, draw it over upon the wagon. The boy evidently believed in the adage: "Do what your told, never ask for help, and accomplish what you undertake."

Through the influence of Thomas L. Hamer, Representative in Congress, at the time, he was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1839. He says he did not desire to go to West Point, nor to become a soldier; and, during the first two years hoped that something would occur to enable

him to obtain an honorable discharge. He also says he was not studious when there, but read many books. He excelled in mathematics, but gave little attention to languages and some other studies, and graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. There are but few incidents of interest in his career while at West Point. Perhaps, two are worthy of mention. He was noted as being the best horseman at the Academy; and, to illustrate this, on an occasion when a number of eminent men visited the Academy, he was called upon to exhibit his skill. In this exhibition his horse cleared the bar at six feet, which is the record high jump for war-horses to the present day. On another occasion his classmates had procured an enormous watch which contained a very loud alarm. It was handed about until just as the class went into a recitation, it fell into Grant's hands. To conceal it he put it inside his coat. He was called to the blackboard. He solved his example and turned to make the explanation when the alarm sounded. His face did not change expression, and the instructor, thinking the sound came from outside the room, ordered the door shut. Then the noise was louder, to the great annoyance of the professor. Although the room was in an uproar, Grant stood impassive until the noise ceased and then began: "As I was about to remark." Little did the puzzled professor think that the disturbing element was concealed within the bosom of the future commander of the army of the United States.

After graduating in 1843 he was assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant and went with the regiment to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis.

It was while located here that he became acquainted with the sister of his class and room-mate F. T. Dent, and this cultured lady afterward became his wife. He had no desire to remain in the army, but rather desired the assistant professorship of mathematics at West Point.

The controversy between the United States and Mexico had become serious in 1844, and the Fourth Regiment was ordered to the frontier. At this time Grant was suffering from a cough which presaged consumption and his friends were alarmed, as other members of the family had died of this disease. His outdoor life at Camp Salubrity, undoubtedly, aided much in restoring him to health. The regiment was ordered to New Orleans, thence to Corpus Christi. While attempting to leave a steamer in the harbor he nearly lost his life by a fall, head foremost, of about twenty-five feet into

the water. At Corpus Christi, an army consisting of about three thousand men under General Taylor, was assembled. Grant was with the army and was here promoted to full second lieutenant. This little army advanced to the Mexican border on the Rio Grande river, and here a portion of the American Army was attacked by the Mexicans. The Mexican War had begun, and on May 8th the battle of Palo Alto was fought. Then followed the battle of Resaca de la Palma. In both battles Grant took part. General Taylor, then with his army advanced to Monterey. During the battle there Grant volunteered to "run the gauntlet" across the streets swept by artillery and musketry, to procure ammunition. This he did safely. After the surrender of Monterey, with his regiment, Grant was transferred to Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Moleno del Rey and Chapultepec. In this last battle he distinguished himself by placing a cannon in the belfry of a church that it might do better execution. For this he was complimented by his Major, Colonel and General Worth. It is worthy of note that he had taken active part in eight battles and had escaped unharmed. He earned and received promotion for meritorious services as follows: At Molino del Rey, Brevet First Lieutenant, at Chapultepec, Brevet Captain and full First Lieutenant.

After the Mexican war, and on the 22nd day of August, 1847, he married Julia B. Dent of St. Louis. His regiment was stationed for a time at Detroit, and in 1851 was transferred to Sackets Harbor, and the following year, was sent to the Pacific Coast where Grant remained until the summer of 1854, serving most of the time as regimental quartermaster, and during this period he was promoted to a Captaincy. He resigned and returned to St. Louis, and to a farm owned by his wife, near that city. Here he remained for about four years carrying on the farm and working at all kinds of farm work until 1858. In 1859 he opened a real estate office in St. Louis, as a partner of a Mr. Boggs. The business was not sufficient to support two families, and he withdrew and removed to Galena, Illinois, where his father had established a leather store which was carried on by two sons. Although Ulysses entered the store as a clerk, it was the intention of the father to establish his three sons in this business at Galena. He had lived at Galena about a year when, on April 11, 1861, Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor, was fired upon by rebels. President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. April 18th a citizens' meeting was held at Galena and Captain

Grant presided. On assuming the chair, in reference to the controversy between the north and south he said: "It will not be settled except at the cannon's mouth." A company of volunteers was raised and the officers were elected at that meeting. He assisted the company in drills and went with it to Springfield. He was appointed by Governor Yates to aid in organizing the regiments from Illinois, and his services were of great value to the state. On June 16th, 1861, the Governor appointed him Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois volunteers.

He had, on May 24, 1861, by letter to the Adjutant General of the United States, tendered his services to the government, but the letter was never answered.

He was first ordered with his regiment to Mexico, Missouri, and there had command of three regiments. Without his knowledge he was made a Brigadier General. The first intimation of this he received through the St. Louis papers. Soon after he was assigned to the command of Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois. He removed his headquarters to Cairo, and at this time he had about 20,000 men. To prevent the reinforcement of Price, who was operating against General Fremont, Grant decided to capture and destroy a small encampment of rebels at Belmont, on the westerly side of the Mississippi. He knew that there were large rebel forces near, but his plan was to destroy the camp at Belmont and return before reinforcements could be brought against him. This he accomplished November 7th. Some writers say he was defeated at Belmont, although he accomplished what he planned to do, but could not hold the place nor was such his intention. In the engagements he was constantly under fire, was the last man to board the transports on returning, and narrowly escaped capture. This was his first battle of the Civil War. His loss was 485 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was 642. Grant captured two guns and spiked four others. He next turned his attention to Forts Henry and Heiman on the Tennessee river. It was important that these fortifications should be captured in order to open navigation of the river to the Union forces.

On February 2, 1862, Grant, with an army of about ten thousand men, and Flag Officer Foote with seven gun boats, started to capture Fort Henry. Grant landed his army, and an order was issued to advance on the fort at 11 A. M. February 6th. The fort was garrisoned by 2800 men and the camp outside the fort was entrenched. The gun-boats were to

attack the fort at close range while the troops were to invest the garrison. The gun-boats engaged the water battery, but the troops were delayed by floods. It was soon discovered, however, that on the approach of the Union forces the fort had been evacuated, only a few artillery-men being left to work the guns.

A far more important move was then undertaken, by General Grant, the capture of Fort Donelson on the west bank of the Cumberland river, about twelve miles from Fort Henry. Fort Donelson was garrisoned by 21,000 men, under the command of General John B. Floyd with Pillow second, and General Buckner third in command. The fort was protected by rifle pits about two miles out. The land about was broken and wooded; the trees had been felled outward and the limbs sharpened so as to form an abatis. On February 12th, Grant invested the fort with 15,000 men, while within the entrenchment were 21,000. Within the next two days Grant was reinforced, so that, on the day of the surrender, he had 27,000 men to guard the line of supplies and confront the enemy. Flag-Officer Foote arrived with his fleet February 13th, and on the 14th attacked the fort at close range. Most of the vessels were disabled and Foote was wounded. The Rebels were jubilant and telegraphed to Richmond that they had secured a great victory. At the request of Foote, Grant visited him on the Flag-ship, and was informed that the fleet was so disabled that it must go for repairs. When Grant returned to land he received a message to the effect that the enemy had made an assault on McClernand, who held the right of the line, had defeated his division, and that he was in full retreat. Grant hastened to the scene of the disaster. His presence restored confidence at the right, and he ordered a general attack all along the line. The attack was so successful that at night Smith's division of Grant's army was inside the rebel lines. Consternation reigned at the Confederate headquarters. General Floyd, Chief in Command, had been Secretary of War in Buchanan's cabinet, and did not relish falling into the hands of a Union General. A council was held and all agreed that the fort could not be held. Floyd and Pillow fled at night leaving Buckner, a brave soldier, in command. It is a notable fact that Grant and Buckner were old, and warm personal friends. Buckner asked Grant for the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation. In his reply Grant said: "No terms, except on unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose immediately to move upon your works." Buckner replied that he was compelled to

accept "the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms." Buckner said afterward that, after the surrender, Grant followed him into the dark apart from his officers, and tendered to him his purse. He remembered Buckner's kindness to him in former years when he needed money.

The fall of Donelson was the first great victory of the Federal armies. About 15,000 men and a large amount of arms and munitions of war were captured. While in the east there had been defeat after defeat of Federal forces; in the west, under the unassuming young Brigadier-General, victory followed victory, and he was made a Major-General of volunteers. Soon after this he was, without reason, relieved of command, but on March 13, 1862, he was restored, and on March 17th, assumed command of the army lying on the Tennessee river, near Pittsburg Landing. The rebels held Corinth, about twenty miles away with a much larger force under General A. S. Johnston. Grant had five divisions, commanded respectively by Generals C. F. Smith, McClernand, Lew Wallace, Hurlburt and Sherman. He was being reinforced slowly, but expected Buell with 40,000 men from Nashville, on April 6th.

On the night of April 4th, while he was passing to the front, he was severely injured by his horse falling on his foot. From this injury he suffered severe pain through the great battle. Before Buell arrived, the enemy came out from Corinth, attacked the Federals with a superior force, and after a desperate fight, drove them back nearly to the Tennessee river.

On the morning of April 6th, Grant intended to ride out and meet Buell; but, while at breakfast he heard heavy firing and immediately went to the front and found a terrible battle raging. He was personally in command all day and in the thick of the fight. Just at night a portion of Buell's forces reached the field, but the firing had substantially ceased. The next morning the tables were turned. The Commander of the Confederate forces—Johnson—had been killed the first day, and the Federals now outnumbered the Confederates and administered a severe defeat, and the enemy beat a precipitous retreat to Corinth.

In the second day of the fight a bullet struck the scabbard of Grant's sword and nearly broke it off. Undoubtedly the scabbard saved his life. Pittsburg Landing was the great battle of the war up to this time. The losses were, Federal 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded and 2,885 missing.

Beauregard, who succeeded to the command, on the death

of Johnston, reported his loss at 10,699, but it must have been more, because the Federals buried more Confederate dead in front of two divisions, than Beauregard reported killed in all.

General Hallock was placed in command of the district after this with Grant second in command. He says after that he was little more than an observer in the affairs about Corinth. His position, under Hallock, was unpleasant; and, having asked to be relieved, was permitted to remove his headquarters to Memphis. On his way to that city he barely escaped capture by a band of Confederates. Hallock was made Commander in Chief, and Grant succeeded in the command of the district of West Tennessee and afterward the Department of Tennessee.

Next came the remarkable campaign of Vicksburg. This city was called the Gibraltar of America. December 8th, 1863, Grant issued orders for Sherman to take his forces from Memphis into the vicinity of Vicksburg. Soon after he decided to take personal command of the Vicksburg campaign. He arrived at Young's Point, January 29, 1863, and began operations. At that time the Mississippi river formed almost an S in its bend in front of Vicksburg. Since that time it has so changed its course that, without knowing this fact, one cannot understand the situation there during the siege. The city was on a high bluff—very steep from the river and also on the northerly and southerly side. It was only approachable by a land force from the easterly side. The water in the river and in the many streams and bayous was very high during the winter. This made the movement of troops very difficulty. Grant, however, against all precedent, and against the advice of his generals decided to move his army south of the city by crossing the river above, passing around on the west side, a distance of some seventy miles, and re-crossing the river again below the city.

On April 16th, Admiral Porter ran the batteries with his fleet of gunboats and transports, and April 20, 1863, Grant ordered his army from Milikes Bend, above Vicksburg, to New Carthage below the city. April 29th, Porter attacked Grand Gulf, but could not silence the batteries, and ran past them with his fleet, at night, while McClermand's division, about 10,000 strong, marched around to the west of Grand Gulf. In the morning the fleet, and a portion of Grant's army, were safely moving down the river, to the astonishment of the rebel forces, at Grand Gulf. On April 30th part of Grant's army was landed on the east side of the river north of Bruens-

burg. On May 7th he had 33,000 men on dry land, on the east side of the river. Then followed some of the most extraordinary military manoeuvres in the history of wars.

The Vicksburg campaign has been severely criticised, but a statement of the important facts is sufficient to show to the unskilled in the art of war, as well as to the skilled military man, that, from May 5th to July 4th, 1863, Grant displayed generalship of the very first order. There were about 60,000 Confederates, distributed at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Jackson and Vicksburg, within a radius of about 50 miles. Grant with 33,000 was in the enemy's country, with, substantially, no communication with a base of supplies. In the next twenty days he fought and defeated the Confederates in five battles, captured Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, destroyed immense quantities of military stores, captured over 6,000 prisoners, killed and wounded as many more of the enemy, took twenty-seven heavy cannon and six field pieces. His entire loss was 695 killed, 3425 wounded and 259 missing. More than that, he had Pemberton shut up in Vicksburg, with more than 32,000 men, and his own army so securely around Vicksburg that ultimate surrender was inevitable.

A Confederate army under Johnston, about equal to Grant's, was soon assembled on the Big Black river in the rear of Grant, who in the meantime had received some reinforcements, and Sherman was assigned to take care of Johnston, while the siege went on. There was constant fighting, but the defense of the city was hopeless. There was no prospect of relief from outside and, on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered with its 31,600 men, 172 cannon and 60,000 small arms. This was, at that time, the largest capture of men and munitions of war, since the invention of gun powder. The President, General Hallock and every other prominent officer who had anything to do with the campaign, disapproved Grant's plan for taking Vicksburg. After the surrender, Mr. Lincoln wrote him, "I wish now to make the personal acknowledgment that I was wrong and you were right." Sherman had protested, in writing against the plan, handed the protest to Grant to be forwarded to Washington. Grant kept the protest, and just before the surrender handed it back to Sherman.

On entering the city Grant went to Pemberton's headquarters, and when he entered the room neither Pemberton nor any of his staff rose. He had been riding in great heat and dust and was thirsty. He asked for a glass of water and was told, by one of Pemberton's staff, where he could get

it. As there was no resentment in Grant's nature, he paid no attention to the intended slight.

Grant's name, notwithstanding Meade's defeat of Lee, at Gettysburg, was fast becoming the synonym for victory. Detail of manoeuvre and circumstances that had given success, were unknown to the people generally, but everyone knew of Forts Henry, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg, and they were satisfied with results. "Here is the man that always wins," they said, and "that is what we want." He was made a Major-General in the Regular Army without any request on his part. He was ordered to New Orleans, and while there was severely injured by the falling of his horse which was frightened by a locomotive. He returned to Vicksburg, although scarcely able to leave his bed, and was ordered by Hallock, to send all available troops to Rosencranz at Chattanooga. Sherman was left in command to take care of Johnston, and soon drove him out of Mississippi. Before Grant was ordered to Chattanooga, Rosencranz had been defeated, at Chicamauga, in the bloodiest battle fought since the invention of fire arms, was driven back to Chattanooga, and there his army was threatened with destruction by a superior force under Bragg, or by starvation. Grant was placed in command of the military division of Mississippi, and hastened, still very lame, to Louisville, and thence to Chattanooga. He arrived there October 24, 1863, and took formal command. The army was short of clothing and of rations and was confronted by a superior force. The situation was desperate. Grant's executive ability was such that, in a week, he had supplied the army with clothing and with full rations, and commenced aggressive operation against the enemy. The Federal Commander's headquarters were at Chattanooga, on the east bank of the Tennessee river. The greater part of the enemy was entrenched on Missionary Ridge, at an elevation of about 500 feet above the city, although, a considerable force was on Lookout Mountain about 2200 feet above the sea level. By skillful manoeuvring Grant concealed his real design from the Confederate commander; and, on November 23rd ordered an attack. Hooker took Lookout Mountain, by what was known as the "Battle Above the Clouds." While this battle was in progress Sherman was crossing the Tennessee river; and, concealed by the nature of the ground, was approaching Bragg's right flank.

On November 25th was fought the Battle of Missionary Ridge or Chattanooga. The headquarters of the two commanding generals, during this battle, were in plain sight; and,

perhaps, with their glasses they could count the buttons on each other's coats. Sherman attacked Bragg's right, Hooker his left and Thomas the center. The advance of Thomas' division was, perhaps, the most spectacular of anything of the kind during the great war. Generals Grant, Thomas and Granger stood on Orchard Knob; and, without any interfering object saw the magnificent charge. The order was to advance, and to capture the first line of entrenchments, and there await orders. But, without waiting for the second order, the troops, after capturing the first line, were so flushed with success that they rushed on, swept everything before them, and placed the Union flag on the enemy's work. The battle was won.

Again the country rang with the praises of the always victorious general. To measure the importance of these encounters, it is necessary to count the cost in blood. The Union's loss was 5,616, and the Confederate about 9,000. General Hallock, never profuse in his praise of Grant, said of the battle: "Considering the strength of the rebels position and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the Battle of Chattanooga must be regarded as the most remarkable in history." The great Napoleon said: "In war men are nothing, a man is everything." This seems to have been realized at the National Capital. It was there thought that, at last, the "man" had been found. The office of Lieutenant-General, which no man in this country but Washington had held, was created, and Ulysses S. Grant was appointed to that high office, and was ordered to Washington to receive his commission. He appeared at the Capital in the dress of a civilian, early in March, 1864. The attention shown him overpowered him, and lead him to say, to Mr. Lincoln, before he left, that he was "tired of this show business."

A private interview between himself and Mr. Lincoln took place at the White House. The President said to him that he had decided to place him in supreme command of all the armies. Grant walked back and forth across the room, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth, for sometime, and then, turning to Mr. Lincoln, said: "Mr. President, upon one condition I will accept, and that condition is, that I shall not be interfered with from Washington."

The President assured him that this should not be done, and the next day, March 9, 1864, was fixed upon for presenting the commission.

In the presence of his cabinet, and of the son of General Grant, and part of his staff, the President handed the Lieu-

tenant-General the important document and addressed him as follows:—

“General Grant, the nation’s appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission constituting you lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States. With this high honor, devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.”

To this he replied:—

“Mr. President, I accept the commission, with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me; and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.”

On assuming command he designated Sherman as his successor at Chattanooga, requested Meade to remain in immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, and on March 26, 1864, he took up his headquarters at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, near the headquarters of Meade. To understand the situation of the two contending armies at this time it is necessary to keep in mind certain important facts. The Army of the Potomac lay on the north side of the Rapidam and was confronted by Lee’s army well entrenched on the south side.

At the outbreak of the war Lee was a Colonel in the United States Army. He was fifty-seven years of age. He had been educated by the government at West Point, and at one time was Superintendent of that institution. Contrary to the popular opinion that he followed his state into rebellion, the truth is he preceded it. He resigned his position in the army, and accepted the command of Confederate troops before the people of Virginia had voted upon the subject of secession. He was the friend of Jefferson Davis, and at the very first, was placed at the head of the army in Virginia

with the rank of Brigadier-General. For three years he had been in command of the same army defending Richmond. He was in his own state where every road, river, valley, mountain and hill was familiar to him. He had nothing to do with any Confederate army, except his own. His theatre of war was within a radius of about one hundred miles.

Grant, at the time of assuming command of all the armies of the United States was forty-one years old. When the war commenced he was not in the army, and had no influential friends. He had never asked promotion, yet had won his way to the highest rank in the army. His command extended over a territory of more than a thousand miles square.

The departments and Commanders of the Federal armies, at this time, in the theatre of war, were as follows:—

Arkansas, under Steele, 18,000 men.

Gulf, under Banks, 56,600 men.

Tennessee, under McPherson, 56,000 men.

Cumberland, under Thomas, 102,000 men.

Ohio, under Schofield, 26,500 men.

West Virginia, under Sigel, 26,000 men.

Washington, under Augur, 28,000 men.

Virginia and North Carolina, under Butler, 47,000 men.

South Atlantic Coast, under Gillmore, 9,700 men.

Army of the Potomac, under Meade, 97,000 men.

The 9th Corps, under Burnside, about 22,000.

Over all these scattered forces Grant was in supreme command.

The particular army that he was to lead to battle was strange to him, as was nearly every general under him. He was to fight on the offensive. Lee on the defensive. Napoleon said, "One man on the defensive is equal to three on the offensive"; so that had every other thing been equal, he should have had three men to Lee's one. Yet he did not have two to Lee's one in the armies now confronting each other. Let this illustration make the situation still clearer. He was to play a game of chess, with the Southern champion, on the plains of Virginia, for a chess board, when the stake was human lives and the destiny of a nation. He was also to play, blindfolded, at the same time eight or ten other games in other parts of the great theatre of war.

His command extended over a territory greater than the British Isles, France, Germany and Italy combined. And while he played the game of war with the Champion of the

South, he also commanded all the Federal armies in the field and gave definite orders for all their operation. No other general in history had done this on so extensive a scale. His mind was so comprehensive that he carried the whole great field of war in its grasp.

May 4th, 1864, the Army of the Potomac, and the army of Northern Virginia lay face to face. This was the day selected by Grant for a forward movement, not only against Lee, but all over the theatre of war. The two great champions were, that day, to join in a mighty strife for the preservation or destruction of a nation. Meade, under Grant, was the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The corps commanders were Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. The cavalry was under Sheridan and the artillery under Hunt.

Lee's corps commanders were Longstreet, Anderson, Early and Hill. The cavalry was commanded by Stuart. Both armies were American and none better ever marched to battle.

The two great antagonists knew the character of the coming conflict and were prepared for it. Grant must attack, Lee must defend. Then followed the great Battle of the Wilderness. Grant had not broken through Lee's lines, and Lee had not driven Grant back to the Rapidam. The armies were in substantially the same position after, as before the battle. The next day Grant manoeuvred, but could not induce Lee to come out of his entrenchments. Against the advice of his generals, Grant decided to move his entire army at night, by the left flank on to Spottsylvania. This was done, but by accident some of Lee's army reached there first.

Then, May 9th and 10th, the armies again fought a terrific battle at Spottsylvania. Lee mostly in entrenchments and Grant the attacking party. The losses were heavy on both sides, but the result was not decisive. At the end of the battle Grant reported to General Hallock and said: "The result up to this time is much in our favor—I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Again, by the left flank Grant's army moved on toward Richmond, and again he fought Lee at North Anna and at Cold Harbor. Still the Army of the Potomac moved on, by the left flank, across the Chickahominy and the James, and on to Petersburg, ever drawing tighter and tighter, over the bloody trail, its coil around the vitals of the rebellion. Confederate and unfriendly writers have greatly exaggerated the number of men in Grant's army and his losses, and have underestimated Lee's army and his losses. They have also made exaggerated state-

ments as to Grant's reinforcements, and have said nothing about Lee's. The records show that when Grant crossed the Rapidan he had 116,000 men and that he received about 21,000 reinforcements; that in the campaign, he lost 6,586 killed, 26,047 wounded and 6,626 missing. There are no authentic figures, either of the numbers in Lee's army or the number of his losses. But Grant says that Lee had not less than 80,000 men at the start, and that Lee's reinforcements were about equal to his own; that, "all circumstances considered we did not have any advantage in numbers."

On June 15th, 1864, the Army of the Potomac had crossed the James river and commenced the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. It was Grant's plan to hold Lee's army together in his front, while Sherman made his march to the sea, and while Sheridan swept the Shenandoah valley—the granary of Lee's army—with the besom of destruction. It was, also, Grant's opinion that less lives would be sacrificed by a protracted siege, than by assault upon the well fortified position of the Confederate Army at Richmond and Petersburg. He knew the end must come and said: "I am as sure of taking Richmond as I am of death."

From his headquarters he directed the siege, and the many operations of the other armies, over a vast territory with supreme confidence and ability, until the time arrived when he determined to make the final onslaught. The fateful day of March 29, 1865, was at hand. Mr. Lincoln was at City Point the guest of the Lieutenant-General. Grant bade his wife good-bye, with unusual expressions of affection. They both knew his leave taking was the last until the great result, whatever it might be, would come. Mr. Lincoln accompanied him to the train and taking his hand said: "God bless you all." The situation since the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania had changed. It was not now a battle on even terms. The question of winning a battle was not in Grant's mind. The only question which he had to answer was, whether or not he could capture Lee's army. With Lee it was whether or not he could evade his pursuer, and escape to the mountains of Virginia, or reach Johnston's army, which was being driven through North Carolina by Sherman.

With spirits high the Federals went to the attack and swept all before them.

April 2nd, while in church, Jefferson Davis received the startling dispatch from Lee, that Richmond must be evacuated and consternation reigned in the Rebel Capital.

April 3rd, General Wetzel, at the head of a portion of Grant's army entered Richmond. The same day Petersburg fell with its 12,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of artillery. Lee's army fought, retreated and fought again, and almost starving fled westward in a desperate struggle to escape. But Lee's star had set. His last battle was fought. He could not escape. His relentless pursuer, with his victorious army had closed every avenue. In the little village of Appomattox on April 9, 1865, forty-eight years ago to-day, the greatest Civil War in history ended. On this memorable occasion there were, within the McLean house, besides the great chieftains, Major-Generals Philip H. Sheridan, Edward M. Ord and Seth Williams, Brevet-Major-Generals Rufus Ingalls and John G. Barnard, Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, Colonels Horace Porter, Orville E. Babcock, Eli S. Parker, a full blood Seneca Indian, Theodore S. Bowers, Frederick T. Dent and Alexander Badeau. No Confederate accompanied General Lee, but his Secretary, Colonel Charles Marshall.

Fiction has made the interview unbecoming the two participants in the event. It has pictured Lee as handing his sword to Grant who took it, and handed it back with the remark that it could not have been worn by a braver man. But these men were too great for such trivial things. Lee was fifty-eight years of age. His hair and beard were gray. He was nearly six feet tall and wore a new gray uniform with a sword and scabbard of great beauty and value. Grant was but forty-two years old, youthful in appearance, with brown hair and beard. He wore a soldier's blouse and was bespattered with mud from his ride that morning. He carried no sword and nothing marked his rank, except the three stars of a Lieutenant-General on his shoulder straps. They met, shook hands and Grant said: "I met you once before, General Lee, while we were serving in Mexico, when you came over from General Scott's headquarters to visit Garland's Brigade, to which I then belonged. I have always remembered your appearance, and I think I should have known you anywhere." "Yes," said Lee, "I know I met you on that occasion, and I have often thought of it, and tried to recollect how you looked, but I have never been able to recall a single feature." The terms of surrender had been stated in the correspondence and were quickly reduced to writing by General Grant, and accepted by Lee. Lee told Grant that his men were suffering for food and clothing. General Grant then gave directions to supply the Confederate Army with rations,

and that every soldier that claimed to own a horse or mule should be allowed to take it home, and the interview ended. Lee shook hands with General Grant, bowed to the others and left the room. He stood upon the piazza of the house and gazed upon the valley where his soldiers, were, now prisoners of war. He smote his hands together several times and then mounted his horse and rode away. What his thoughts were we may imagine. He had betrayed the government that had educated him, broken his oath, had waged a war for one of the worst causes for which any army ever fought and had lost all.

The victorious general had received the same military education, had proven loyal to his country, had kept his oath and had rendered a service of unparalleled value to his government. On leaving the McLean house, he heard the firing of a salute in honor of the victory which he immediately stopped, saying the war is over they are all our countrymen now. Instead of riding in triumph through Richmond, he went to Washington by the way of City Point, avoided all display, and, after reporting to the President and to the Secretary of War, left Washington with his wife, April 14th to visit their children, at school in Philadelphia, having declined an invitation to attend Ford Theatre that evening with the President. He reached Philadelphia and received the startling news that the President had been assassinated while in the theatre. He returned to Washington immediately, and as soon as circumstances would permit, he went to Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina. Sherman had granted provisional terms to Johnston for the surrender of his Army. Under the instructions of the President, Grant went to visit Sherman in order to procure a modification of the terms of surrender. He did not let Johnston know that he was present, and allowed the negotiations to go on between Sherman and Johnston, and the same terms were granted to Johnston that had been given to Lee. Soon after this the two victorious armies were received, in Washington, in grand review. Early in June, Grant visited his home in Galena. On his journey from Washington to New York, and on westward his reception by the people was such an ovation as was never witnessed before nor has it been since, in the country.

In 1866, Congress created the office of General, an office never before known in this country, and he was accorded the distinguished honor of being the first man to fill that high position.

His modesty was such that, in his Memoirs, he does not mention this fact.

In 1868 the Republican party nominated him for the Presidency; and, although Horatio Seymour, of Utica, New York, one of the most popular Democrats in this country was the candidate against him, he was elected by a very large majority. In 1872 he was re-elected by an increased majority, against Horace Greeley, who had been nominated as a Liberal-Republican, and had been adopted by the Democratic party. After his second term as President expired, he journeyed around the world, and received the most marked attention everywhere.

At the earnest solicitation of United States Senators Roscoe Conkling of New York, John A. Logan of Illinois, and Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Presidency in 1880, but did not receive the nomination. The convention, would, undoubtedly, have nominated him if it had not been for the precedent of nominating a man for President the third time. Mr. Conkling was so chagrined at the nomination of James A. Garfield, instead of General Grant, that he did not intend to support the ticket, and would not have done so, except for the influence of General Grant.

Having taken up his residence in New York City, Grant was persuaded to become a partner in a business enterprise. A sharp financial promoter, induced him to lend his name to a Brokage House, which was known as "Grant & Ward." His associate proved to be a veritable villian, and Grant's property was swept away and he was buried in debt. Kind friends came to his assistance, Congress revived the grade of General; the President appointed him to the position, and he was retired on half pay. He then took up the task of writing his remarkable memoirs, from which his family received a profit of about \$500,000.

The last portion of the book was written after the deadly malady had seized him, when he could not speak, and wrote with a trembling hand. His suffering was intense from a cancer of the tongue. No murmur passed his lips, and as he felt the approach of his only conqueror he said: "I am sorry to leave my family and friends; but I shall be glad to go; yes, I have many friends here, and I have also many friends on the other side of the river, who have crossed before me. It is my wish that they may not have long to wait for me, but that

the end will come soon." On July 23, 1885, his great spirit took its flight. Memorial services were held throughout the land. Expressions of sympathy came from the South as well as the North; and, also from all foreign nations.

The great Mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York City, erected by subscription, is a visible expression of the gratitude to him by his countrymen.

It must not be supposed that General and President Grant went through his eventful life without receiving more than the ordinary amount of adverse criticism and abuse. He had prevented the speculators in cotton from carrying on their profitable trade across the line. They attacked him through the public press and otherwise. He was called a drunkard, a butcher and was vilified most shamefully. By those whom he had refused requests, promotion and advancement, his generalship and plans were ridiculed, and Lee was magnified. Disappointed politicians, who did not obtain offices under him, while he was President, attacked him fiercely. Conspicuous was the attack of Horace Greeley, the great editor of the New York Tribune. To such extent did this go that, Mr. Greeley became the Liberal-Republican candidate against Grant in 1872. The historian Swinton, cunningly slurs Grant, but magnifies Lee. The reason for this is that Swinton, lurked secretly around Grant's headquarters to obtain secrets of the war for publication, and was ordered out of the army by Grant. General Burnside had ordered Swinton shot for the same reason, but Grant spared his life only to be abused by him afterward. Notwithstanding all this, Grant never denied, at any time or explained anything said against him, but kept on with his great work. "Being reviled he reviled not again."

In summing up his work it is probable that the fame of General Grant must rest, principally, on his career as a soldier. Of what value is the opinion of a civilian as to the ability of a military commander? It is as valueless as the opinion of a person who has no ear for melodious or concordant sounds, concerning a musical production. In order, therefore, to draw a fair conclusion of General Grant's position among military men, it is necessary to take the opinion of those skilled in military affairs. General Frank P. Blair, a much older man than Grant, but who served under him said: "I tell you, gentlemen, he is the greatest general in history." This was said when Blair was the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, Grant being the Republican candidate for President at the time.

General Longstreet, second in the Confederate Army only to Lee, said of Grant and Lee: "General Lee had acquired fame as a strategist in his two years service in the army in Northern Virginia, and General Grant, by his three years service in the west had come to be known as an all-round soldier, seldom if ever surpassed; but the biggest part of him was his heart. They were equally pugnacious and plucky, Grant the more deliberate" * * * * * As the world continues to look at and study the grand combinations and strategy of General Grant, the higher will be his award as a great soldier."

Within a few weeks of General Grant's death, a person in conversation with General Lee referred to General Grant as a Military Accident, who had no distinguishing merit, but had achieved success through a combination of fortunate circumstances." Lee replied: "Sir, your opinion is a very poor compliment to me. We all thought Richmond protected, as it was, by our splendid fortifications and defended by our army of veterans, could not be taken. Yet Grant turned his face to our capital and never turned it away until we had surrendered. Now, I have carefully searched the military records of both ancient and modern history, and have never found Grant's superior as a general, I doubt if his superior can be found in all history."

But, it may be asked, had any man a better opportunity of forming an opinion of Grant's ability than General William T. Sherman? When General Grant was made Lieutenant-General, General Sherman wrote him as follows: "You are now Washington's legitimate successor and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation * * * * I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype—Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest as a man should be; but the chief characteristic in your nature is the sublime faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in his Saviour." Again, Sherman said to the officers of the Army of the Cumberland: "He knows more than all of us put together."

At a banquet where Sherman and Sheridan were guests, in reply to a question whether or not Grant was a great warrior, Sherman said: "Yes, sir, Sheridan and I think so and we are soldiers."

Such testimony seems to put at rest all controversy as to General Grant's position among the great warriors of the world.

No general in the ages ever gained so great a name in so

short a time as this American soldier. Alexander of Macedon, won his fame in twelve years of war and died at thirty-three. Hannibal, the Carthaginian, after a life of forty-four years of war was defeated at Zama and committed suicide at 64.

Julius Cæsar, born to wealth and position, spent more than twenty years in war to win immortality as a soldier. During the seven years of the Revolutionary War, Washington fought, retreated, fought again and again, and ran away, until at forty-nine years of age, at Yorktown he sealed his fame as one of the greatest of military heroes.

From 1792 to 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte made history for Europe and by these twenty-three years of war, bought dearly his fame as one of the great soldiers of the world. Our American General between June, 1861 and April, 1865, less than four years, rose from no position in the army to the highest military position under the government. He fought battles and carried on a war which makes most of the European battles and wars seem like holiday parades. The sacrifice of human life in the battles of the Civil War, compared with that in the great battles of Europe, is about as three to one. This tells the story of the courage of American soldiers north and south. It was with, and against such soldiers as these, that the great American commander won his fame. In war he was terrible, because he believed the more terrible the war, the less would be the loss of human life, and the sooner the end would come.

His great antagonist in the war sometimes lost his self-control as at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. Even the immortal Washington so lost himself at the Battle of Monmouth as to use language that can scarcely be quoted in this presence, but General Grant never lost his self-control. He was ever the same in war and in peace, self-possessed. Never exhibited fear or excitement. When in battle, a shell burst immediately over his head, he did not raise his eyes from the paper upon which he was writing a dispatch. When the battle was going against him, or when victory was won, or when the white flag floated above the captured forts, his iron nerve preserved his even balanced sameness. It was only when prisoners were brought in that expressions of pleasure passed his lips. So many were taken from the enemy and saved from further danger and perhaps death. His manner was as gentle as a woman's. His voice soft and well modulated. He never used an oath nor a by-word. Never raised his voice nor used adjectives to enforce his statements. He never made answer to slander or abuse. His own disregard of self, and absolute

faith in the right, and its ultimate triumph gave him a confidence that was supreme. His kindness was the greatest part of his great nature. He rejoiced not at the downfall of an enemy, but only in the triumph of the right.

His affection was so great that, when he received the news of General McPherson's death, he went into his tent and wept like a child.

When the end came to him at Mount McGregor, there was found around his neck two interlocked braids of hair, one that of his wife, the other of his little boy. For thirty-two years he had worn them as an emblem of his love.

So gentle and kind was he because he was so great. It is the heritage of all Americans, both North and South, to see emblazoned upon the page of history, these three great, immortal names, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Simpson Grant.

Thomas R. Proctor at the conclusion of the address said: "We have had many lectures in this room, but I doubt if we have had any as interesting as the one we have just listened to. We have heard a most concise, most intelligent and withal a most comprehensive history of our side of the civil war. It is interesting to consider the fact that in yonder room there are many of the flags which were carried in the various battles described by the lecturer this evening. It is also interesting to know that the 'unconditional surrender' letter to General Buckner is in our library, together with one of the most valuable of Lincoln's letters. Besides that in our cemeteries there are several hundred citizens who went forth from Oneida County, and who survived until a few years ago. It has been an unusual occasion for this society. On behalf of the society I beg you to accept our most appreciative thanks for your able address.

In Memoriam

At the meeting of the Society October 13th, 1913, the following minute concerning DONALD McINTYRE, late Recording Secretary of the Society, was adopted:

“The Oneida Historical Society has met with a great bereavement in the death of DONALD McINTYRE, who, after a prolonged illness, departed this life September 23rd, 1913.

“We hereby record our appreciation of his efficient and faithful work as Secretary continued through the last sixteen years.

“The records of the Society can never be kept more accurately or with more beautiful penmanship. His interest in this Society thus indicated was also revealed in regular attendance at all its meetings and in his zeal in promoting all its interests. In his service to his country as a soldier in the great Civil War he made himself a part of history which is cherished by this Historical Society. His fellowship was a delight to all members. We record further our appreciation of his refined Christian character and his place of honor and esteem as a public-spirited citizen.

“This minute we place on our records and order that a copy be sent to Mrs. McIntyre and the daughters with expression of our deep sympathy with them in their sorrow.”

Life Members

Elected

A.

Feb. 21, 1900	Agne, Jacob.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Amsbry, Lewis B.....	Utica, N. Y.

B.

Feb. 1, 1889	Bachman, Robert L.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Dec. 23, 1896	Baker, William T.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Baker, Thomas F.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 20, 1900	Bellinger, William W.....	New York City
Jan. 30, 1900	Bigelow, Dana W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Boyle, John W.....	Whitesboro, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1900	Bradford, George L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Brainard, Charles G.....	Waterville, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Brayton, M. Jesse.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Breen, Jeremiah C.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 2, 1900	Brokaw, Ralph W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1900	Burch, Robert.....	Providence, R. I.

C.

Feb. 12, 1900	Cassidy, Frederick A.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 3, 1900	Childs, Charles H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1905	Coley, E. Huntington.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 12, 1901	Comstock, Edward.....	Rome, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1900	Coxe, Alfred Conkling.....	New York City
June 21, 1909	Crim, Frank D.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1906	Cross, Theodore L.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 15, 1887	Crouse, Daniel Nellis.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 9, 1900	Crouse, May Conklin.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. John M. Crouse.	
Jan. 29, 1900	Crouse, Sophia Maynard.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Daniel Nellis Crouse.	
April 4, 1900	Curran, George L.....	Utica, N. Y.

D.

Feb. 3, 1900	DeAngelis, Pascal C. J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 23, 1900	DeLong, Frances C.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. James B. DeLong.	
Dec. 4, 1900	Dering, Brinley Sylvester.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Dering, Sylvester.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 20, 1897	Devereux, Nicholas E.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 16, 1899	Dimon, Abigail Camp.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 19, 1900	Dimon, James Watson Williams.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 26, 1900	Doan, John R.....	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Jan. 31, 1900	Doolittle, William S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 22, 1900	Downing, William L.....	Utica, N. Y.

E.

Nov. 25, 1896	Ellinwood, Grace Munson.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Frank F. Ellinwood.	

F.

Sept. 20, 1900	Fairchild, Helen L.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.
	Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild.	
Feb. 9, 1900	Fitchard, William H.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 13, 1900	Ford, Willis E.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 7, 1900	Foster, David S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 17, 1900	Fraser, Robert.....	Utica, N. Y.

G.

Jan. 16, 1900	Gilbert, Sarah E.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Goldthwaite, Cornelia Catlin.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite.	
Mch. 24, 1900	Gouge, Frederick H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 25, 1896	Green, Walter Jerome.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 10, 1903	Griffiths, Thomas J.....	Utica, N. Y.

H.

Nov. 13, 1899	Haberer, Joseph V.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 7, 1900	Hart, H. Gilbert.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1905	Higgins, Jesse.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 30, 1900	Hoxie, John C.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900	Hunter, A. Sharp.....	Utica, N. Y.

J.

Aug. 4, 1900	Jenkins, Thomas C.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1908	Jones, George Wilson.....	Chicago, Ill.

K.

May 3, 1900	Kendrick, Frank M.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 21, 1900	Kernan, Francis.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 3, 1900	Kernan, Walter N.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 12, 1900	Kingsley, William L.....	Rome, N. Y.

L.

April 16, 1900	Lewis, William E.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1900	Love, Henry M.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 4, 1900	Lowery, Marklove.....	Utica, N. Y.

M.

May 27, 1900	MacKinnon, Robert.....	Little Falls, N. Y.
Jan. 29, 1900	Maher, John L.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 4, 1900	Martin, Henry.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 3, 1900	Matteson, William A.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 20, 1896	Maynard, John Frederick.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 30, 1900	Maynard, Isaac N.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 19, 1900	Meyer, Otto A.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 29, 1900	Middleton, Walter J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 18, 1900	Millard, William J.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 9, 1900	Miller, Charles Addison.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 10, 1909	Miller, Howard.....	Deansboro, N. Y.
Mch. 27, 1900	Munson, Alfred H.....	Utica, N. Y.

- April 25, 1900 Murray, D. Clinton.....Utica, N. Y.
 July 11, 1900 McLoughlin, John E.....Utica, N. Y.

N.

- Mch. 19, 1900 Ney, Proctor.....Utica, N. Y.

P.

- Feb. 6, 1900 Palmer, Harold L.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 30, 1900 Pinkney, Edward A.....
 Oct. 16, 1900 Pitcher, Charlotte A.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Herbert D. Pitcher.
 April 10, 1900 Pixley, Henry D.....Utica, N. Y.
 July 30, 1900 Proctor, Anne Dalusia.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 25, 1896 Proctor, Frederick Towne.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 10, 1897 Proctor, Thomas Redfield.....Utica, N. Y.

R.

- April 3, 1900 Roberts, John A.....Utica, N. Y.
 April 3, 1900 Rogers, Charles Butler.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 11, 1896 Root, Elihu.....Clinton, N. Y.
 April 2, 1900 Rowley, Henry Waite.....Utica, N. Y.

S.

- Jan. 27, 1900 Sanger, Mary Ethel.....Sangerfield, N. Y.
 Cleveland, Dodge.
 Mrs. Wm. Cary Sanger.
 Jan. 6, 1890 Sanger, Wm. Cary.....Sangerfield, N. Y.
 Nov. 13, 1899 Sayre, Theodore S.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 16, 1900 Schantz, Louisa Graham.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mrs. Samuel Schantz.
 Jan. 13, 1903 Sessions, Frederick W.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 27, 1900 Sheehan, John H.....Utica, N. Y.
 June 29, 1900 Sheldon, Morris W.....
 Mch. 20, 1900 Sherman, Richard W.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 27, 1900 Stewart, Victor B.....Utica, N. Y.
 Feb. 25, 1904 Storrs, William M.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 28, 1900 Symonds, Charles S.....Utica, N. Y.

W.

- May 9, 1900 Wells, Edward L.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 24, 1900 Wetmore, Edmund.....New York City
 Jan. 13, 1900 Wheeler, Frank E.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 24, 1900 Wheeler, Thomas.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 13, 1900 White, Charles Carroll.....Utica, N. Y.
 Jan. 13, 1900 White, Delancy Pierrepont.....Utica, N. Y.
 Dec. 18, 1896 White, John Dolbeare.....Utica, N. Y.
 Mch. 31, 1897 White, William Pierrepont.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 25, 1896 Williams, Cornelia D'Auby.....Utica, N. Y.
 Nov. 25, 1896 Williams, John Camp.....Utica, N. Y.
 June 21, 1909 Winant, Frank R.....Utica, N. Y.

Nov. 10, 1896	Ford, Mary Ledyard Seymour.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Willis E. Ford.	
April 30, 1909	Foster, Oscar S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Frisbie, George A.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 13, 1894	Fuller, Earl D.....	Utica, N. Y.

G.

May 6, 1889	Gibson, John G.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Gilbert, Natalie.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 12, 1908	Glass, James H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 9, 1897	Goodrich, Susan.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Goodwin, Samuel W.....	Waterville, N. Y.
April 3, 1909	Gordon, Mary L. C.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Beirne Gordon, Jr.	
Mch. 8, 1909	Griffin, Charles A.....	Utica, N. Y.

H.

Mch. 8, 1909	Harding, John R.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hart, Merwin K.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1905	Hobbs, Charles W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1910	Howe, Dennis F.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hollingworth, W. G.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 13, 1911	Hughes, J. Lindsley.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1911	Hughes, Robert J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 12, 1878	Hunt, James G.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Hunt, Loton S.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 14, 1902	Hyland, Edward M.....	Utica, N. Y.

I.

Mch. 12, 1899	Ibbotson, Edward D.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 14, 1895	Irish, Charles G.....	Utica, N. Y.

J.

Jan. 13, 1908	Jones, Charles O.....	New Hartford, N. Y.
Dec. 12, 1899	Jones, Frank L.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 30, 1909	Jones, Milton T.....	Utica, N. Y.

K.

Nov. 10, 1896	Kathern, Helen M.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Charles Kathern.	
Jan. 14, 1896	Kellogg, Frederick S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 9, 1901	Kellogg, Spencer.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 11, 1912	Kernan, Francis K.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Kernan, George A.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Kernan, James S.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 19, 1912	Kernan, John D.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 12, 1901	Kernan, Thomas P.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Kernan, Warnick J.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 15, 1878	Kernan, William.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 8, 1909	Kilbourn, Judson G.....	Utica, N. Y.

L.

Jan. 14, 1902	Leahy, James F.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1911	Lewis, Clifford, Jr.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Lowery, Emily J.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. James L. Lowery.	
Jan. 9, 1911	Lynch, J. DePeyster.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 13, 1913	Lux, Arthur J.....	Utica, N. Y.

M.

June 21, 1909	Martin, Richard R.....	Utica, N. Y.
June 21, 1909	Mayer, W. G.....	Waterville, N. Y.
Jan. 13, 1913	Maynard, Arthur B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Maynard, Mary Adams Beardsley.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. J. Frederick Maynard.	
May 19, 1895	Merwin, Milton H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 8, 1895	Millspaugh, Edward J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 11, 1912	Mott, Ada B. Morse.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Otis Webster Mott.	
Mch. 11, 1912	Mott, Otis Webster.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 9, 1898	McQuade, Patrick J.....	Utica, N. Y.

N.

Nov. 10, 1913	Norris, Edward.....	Utica, N. Y.
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O.

May 31, 1887	Olmsted, Charles Tyler.....	Utica, N. Y.
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P.

April 14, 1896	Pease, Herbert J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Peck, Fayette H.....	Utica, N. Y.

R.

Nov. 10, 1896	Ralph, Cornelia Marion Barnes.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. G. Frederick Ralph.	
Mch. 15, 1910	Rathbun, Frank B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 10, 1896	Roberts, Frances White.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Henry L. Roberts.	
May 10, 1909	Ross, John M.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 11, 1881	Rowley, Warren C.....	Utica, N. Y.

S.

Mch. 13, 1894	Schuyler, William J.....	Utica, N. Y.
Dec. 10, 1913	Sherman, Richard U.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 17, 1911	Smith, William B.....	Utica, N. Y.
April 14, 1910	Sprague, Wilbur B.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 8, 1912	Stack, George H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 9, 1897	Stradling, Edmund W.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 12, 1901	Stryker, Thomas H.....	Rome, N. Y.

T.

May 10, 1909	Taber, William I.....	Utica, N. Y.
Mch. 12, 1900	Talcott, Charles A.....	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 3, 1902	Thompkins, Henry H.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 8, 1900	Town, John J.....	Utica, N. Y.

W.

Nov. 10, 1896	Watson, Julia Millard.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. William H. Watson.	
Nov. 10, 1896	Watson, Lucy Carlile.....	Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 13, 1883	Weaver, George M.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 10, 1909	Weaver, George M., Jr.....	Utica, N. Y.
May 9, 1910	Westcott, Addison H.....	Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1876	Wolcott, Emily J.....	Utica, N. Y.
	Mrs. Samuel G. Wolcott.	
Feb. 13, 1900	Wright, William C.....	Utica, N. Y.
Feb. 15, 1911	Wright, Benjamin H.....	Utica, N. Y.

Deceased Members

Elected

Died

A.

Jan. 14, 1879	Abbott, Henry G.....	Jan. 17, 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Allen, Benjamin.....	Mch. 28, 1903
Nov. 10, 1896	Allen, W. Frederick.....	Jan. 4, 1911
Oct. 26, 1889	Armour, Philip D.....	Jan. 6, 1901
Nov. 6, 1889	Armour, Herman O.....	Sept. 8, 1901
Dec. 10, 1879	Armstrong, Jonas W.....	Jan. 30, 1901

B.

Dec. 15, 1876	Bacon, William J.....	July 3, 1889
June 6, 1877	Bagg, Matthew D.....	Jan. 6, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Bagg, Moses M.....	May 2, 1900
April 3, 1900	Bailey, E. Prentiss.....	Jan. 17, 1913
Nov. 13, 1899	Ballou Daniel.....	Feb. 15, 1902
June 6, 1877	Ballou, Theodore P.....	April 30, 1887
April 8, 1879	Barber, Amaziah D.....	June 28, 1902
June 6, 1877	Barnard, Charles E.....	May 4, 1888
May 26, 1884	Barnes, Charles C.....	Feb. 17, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Barnett, Milton D.....	Aug. 3, 1887
May 26, 1884	Barnum, George G.....	Oct. 1, 1899
April 25, 1887	Barrows Samuel J.....	July 3, 1910
Dec. 15, 1876	Barrows, Storrs.....	Mch. 4, 1877
Feb. 25, 1879	Bartlett, Dwight H.....	Jan. 11, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Batchelor, Daniel.....	Dec. 14, 1893
Jan. 14, 1879	Beach, Bloomfield J.....	Mch. 21, 1894
Aug. 25, 1887	Beare, Henry C.....	Jan. 2, 1900
Dec. 12, 1878	Bennett, Dolphus.....	Sept. 7, 1881
June 6, 1877	Benton, James.....	Sept. 19, 1895
Jan. 13, 1885	Bidwell, Hudson.....	Aug. 17, 1895
Jan. 13, 1880	Bigelow, Horace P.....	Nov. 15, 1894
Jan. 28, 1879	Bigelow, Horace Porter.....	June 27, 1902
Oct. 29, 1878	Bissell, John G.....	Oct. 21, 1900
Feb. 15, 1900	Brandegge, John Elmendorf.....	May 1, 1905
Feb. 9, 1896	Brandegge, Martina Louisa.....	Dec. 11, 1904
	Mrs. John J. Brandegge.....	
April 27, 1890	Brandelee, Caleb Davis.....	Mch. 1, 1897
Dec. 12, 1878	Brayton, Edward S.....	June 2, 1887
Mch. 11, 1879	Brooks, Erastus.....	Nov. 25, 1886
April 9, 1900	Brower, Abram G.....	Nov. 8, 1907
April 22, 1889	Brown, John G.....	Mch. 27, 1903
June 15, 1878	Brown, Samuel G.....	Nov. 4, 1885
Sept. 23, 1878	Buckingham, Edward Doty.....	May 3, 1891
Dec. 17, 1878	Buell, Abel B.....	Mch. 20, 1880
Feb. 9, 1896	Buell, Harriet E.....	Jan. 27, 1908
Oct. 23, 1878	Bulger, Patrick F.....	Dec. 30, 1898
Jan. 18, 1900	Butler, Charles A.....	Oct. 15, 1912
April 25, 1887	Butler, Morgan.....	Aug. 3, 1892
June 6, 1877	Butler, Truman K.....	Nov. 11, 1888
Feb. 16, 1900	Butterfield, Daniel.....	July 17, 1901
Jan. 14, 1879	Butterfield, Theodore F.....	Feb. 21, 1891

C.

June 6, 1878	Campbell, Samuel.....	Sept. 22, 1885
June 6, 1877	Campbell, William W.....	Sept. 7, 1881
June 28, 1889	Cantwell, Edward.....	April 11, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	Caton, John D.....	July 21, 1895
Nov. 10, 1896	Chamberlain, Theresa W.....	Oct. 14, 1907
	Mrs. Ephraim Chamberlain.	
April 14, 1891	Chamberlayne, John K.....	Oct. 5, 1893
Feb. 5, 1882	Childs, Elias.....	Jan. 19, 1895
Dec. 8, 1889	Childs, J. Morris.....	April 15, 1892
April 12, 1892	Childs, Lucius C.....	July 31, 1895
June 6, 1877	Christian, William H.....	May 8, 1897
Mch. 27, 1900	Churchill, G. Clarence.....	June 3, 1902
Oct. 5, 1878	Clark, Erastus.....	Dec. 31, 1900
Mch. 20, 1900	Clark, George A.....	Mch. 15, 1908
Feb. 11, 1879	Clinton, George W.....	Sept. 7, 1885
Feb. 9, 1892	Cobb, Lyman.....	Sept. 2, 1891
Nov. 12, 1900	Coggeshall, Henry J.....	July 15, 1907
April 28, 1890	Collins, Daniel M.....	Sept. 13, 1895
Dec. 15, 1876	Conkling, Roscoe.....	April 18, 1888
Dec. 17, 1888	Constable Cassimer.....	Feb. 8, 1895
May 27, 1889	Constable, James.....	Aug. 23, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Constable, John.....	April 4, 1887
Dec. 15, 1876	Cook, Theodore Dwight.....	May 27, 1887
Oct. 13, 1887	Corey, Daniel G.....	Feb. 20, 1890
Jan. 10, 1900	Crittenden, Cornelia G.....	Oct. 31, 1908
	Mrs. Seth B. Crittenden.	
Dec. 15, 1877	Crocker, John G.....	July 8, 1888
Feb. 22, 1900	Crouse, Charles B.....	Mch. 25, 1903
Feb. 9, 1897	Crouse, John M.....	July 10, 1906
June 6, 1887	Curran, Edward.....	June 4, 1894

D.

Feb. 11, 1879	Dana, James Dwight.....	April 14, 1895
May 27, 1889	Dana, James W.....	May 2, 1894
Nov. 24, 1897	Dana, William B.....	Oct. 10, 1910
Dec. 8, 1891	Danforth, Elliott.....	
Sept. 11, 1883	Darling, Charles Chauncey.....	Sept. 15, 1887
Nov. 24, 1884	Darling, Charles W.....	June 22, 1895
Nov. 13, 1883	Darling, Henry.....	April 20, 1891
Mch. 11, 1879	Davis, Peter.....	Oct. 7, 1893
June 5, 1878	Dawson, Henry B.....	May 23, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	DeLancy, Edward F.....	April 7, 1905
Sept. 23, 1878	Dennison, Charles M.....	Nov. 5, 1900
Dec. 15, 1878	Devereux, John C.....	Dec. 24, 1884
Nov. 23, 1878	Dimon, George D.....	April 13, 1897
Nov. 10, 1897	Dimon, Theodore.....	July 17, 1898
June 6, 1877	Dix, John A.....	April 21, 1879
Dec. 24, 1878	Donaldson, David.....	Mch. 25, 1879
April 14, 1900	Doolittle, Julia Tyler.....	Nov. 20, 1904
	Mrs. Charles H. Doolittle.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Dorsheimer, William.....	Mch. 26, 1888
Oct. 9, 1881	Douglass, Isaac H.....	April 13, 1884
June 15, 1878	Draper, Lyman Copeland.....	Aug. 27, 1891

Feb. 8, 1882	DuBois, George.....	Sept. 27, 1887
April 25, 1887	Dunham, Moses E.....	Dec. 17, 1898
Jan. 12, 1886	Dwight, Benjamin Woodbridge.....	Sept. 18, 1889

E.

June 6, 1877	Earl, Robert.....	Dec. 2, 1892
June 6, 1877	Earl, Samuel.....	Oct. 10, 1891
June 25, 1900	Earll, John L.....	Mch. 4, 1907
April 22, 1889	Eaton, James.....	Nov. 18, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Edmonds, John H.....	April 15, 1881
Dec. 11, 1900	Edmunds, James.....	June 13, 1906
May 31, 1887	Everts, Daniel T.....	June 11, 1902

F.

June 6, 1877	Faxton, Theodore S.....	Nov. 30, 1881
Oct. 23, 1878	Fincke, Frederick G.....	Nov. 4, 1912
Feb. 9, 1892	Flower, Roswell P.....	May 12, 1899
Oct. 29, 1878	Foster, Charles B.....	July 22, 1882
Dec. 15, 1876	Foster, Gilbert A.....	Dec. 7, 1877
Oct. 14, 1879	Foster, Henry A.....	May 12, 1889
Oct. 8, 1878	Fowler, Philemon H.....	Dec. 19, 1879
Dec. 23, 1878	Frederic, Harold.....	Oct. 19, 1898
Oct. 29, 1888	Fuller, John W.....	May 12, 1891
Feb. 22, 1886	Furniss, Frederick H.....	Nov. 10, 1890

G.

Oct. 14, 1879	Gardner, Murray Monticello:.....	July 31, 1880
Jan. 12, 1892	Gatfield, George.....
Feb. 1, 1889	Gibson, William T.....	Nov. 23, 1896
Oct. 12, 1900	Gilbert, Frederick.....	Dec. 20, 1911
May 14, 1885	Girder, Rufus A.....	Feb. 7, 1900
Feb. 9, 1897	Glenn Hugh.....	Nov. 5, 1904
Mch. 11, 1879	Goodale, John A.....	Oct. 20, 1898
Oct. 8, 1878	Goodwin Alexander T.....	July 3, 1889
Dec. 15, 1876	Goodwin, Daniel Butler.....	Oct. 20, 1889
Dec. 27, 1886	Graham, A. A.....	Feb. 1896
Feb. 9, 1897	Graham, Cornelia Cooper.....	July 17, 1898
	Mrs. Edmund A. Graham.	
May 30, 1887	Graham, Edmund A.....	Jan. 27, 1889
Sept. 18, 1878	Graham, George.....	July 26, 1897
July 6, 1877	Graves, Ezra.....	Jan. 8, 1882
Feb. 22, 1886	Gray, Asa.....	Jan. 30, 1888
Feb. 13, 1883	Gray, Israel J.....	April 1, 1891
Dec. 15, 1876	Gray, John P.....	Nov. 29, 1886
Feb. 9, 1897	Gray, Mary B. W.....	Oct. 1, 1907
	Mrs. John P. Gray.	
April 10, 1900	Green, Sarah Kittelhuyn Swartout.....	Nov. 17, 1913
	Mrs. W. Jerome Green.	
Jan. 27, 1879	Green, W. Jerome.....	Jan. 27, 1885
May 3, 1882	Greene, Horace L.....	Oct. 2, 1891
Feb. 9, 1897	Gridley, Caroline.....	Nov. 6, 1904
Jan. 8, 1895	Griffith, George.....	May 28, 1904
Dec. 29, 1894	Guiteau, Frederic W.....	Oct. 5, 1903
Dec. 15, 1876	Guiteau, Luther.....	June 13, 1885

H.

Nov. 24, 1884	Hackett, Cordon.....	Dec. 31, 1891
Jan. 26, 1886	Hale, Horatio.....	Dec. 28, 1896
April 3, 1900	Hall, Benjamin.....	Jan. 31, 1913
Oct. 3, 1889	Handy, Truman P.....	Mch. 27, 1898
Feb. 11, 1879	Hardin, George A.....	April 16, 1901
Feb. 25, 1889	Harris, George H.....	Oct. 5, 1893
Dec. 31, 1880	Hartley, Isaac Smithson.....	July 3, 1889
Oct. 9, 1883	Holbrook, Henry J.....	June 11, 1895
May 6, 1879	Holden, Austin W.....	July 19, 1891
June 6, 1877	Homes, Henry Augustus.....	Nov. 3, 1887
June 6, 1877	Hopper, Thomas.....	Sept. 8, 1894
May 27, 1889	Horton, George C.....	May 30, 1898
June 6, 1877	Hough, Franklin B.....	June 11, 1885
Feb. 7, 1900	Hoyt, John C.....	Dec. 20, 1907
Sept. 18, 1895	Hubbard, Robert James.....	Dec. 7, 1904
June 13, 1900	Hughes, John F.....	Mch. 13, 1903
Mch. 8, 1898	Humphrey, Correl.....	Dec. 11, 1907
Dec. 15, 1876	Hunt, Ward.....	Mch. 24, 1886
May 8, 1894	Hunt, Ward, 2nd.....	Aug. 24, 1901
Feb. 24, 1890	Huntington, Channing Moore.....	Nov. 24, 1894
Dec. 15, 1876	Huntington, Edward.....	April 17, 1881
Dec. 1, 1876	Hutchinson, Charles W.....	Sept. 14, 1896
Jan. 8, 1878	Hutchinson, Edwin.....	Oct. 19, 1887
Dec. 10, 1878	Hutchinson, Frederick E.....	Sept. 22, 1883

J.

Oct. 29, 1878	Jackson, William B.....	Dec. 28, 1890
Dec. 15, 1876	Johnson, Alexander Smith.....	Jan. 26, 1878
April 8, 1879	Johnson, Charles Adams.....	Mch. 30, 1891
Nov. 26, 1878	Johnson, Delos M. K.....	July 29, 1886
July 27, 1900	Johnson, Herman I.....	Oct. 14, 1909
Feb. 25, 1889	Johnson, William Clarkson.....	Jan. 22, 1893
May 22, 1900	Jones, David.....	May 16, 1902
Dec. 11, 1900	Jones, George W.....	June 21, 1904
Dec. 1, 1876	Jones, Morven M.....	Nov. 22, 1886
Dec. 15, 1876	Jones, Pomeroy.....	Dec. 30, 1889
Mch. 12, 1900	Jones, Thomas S.....	Feb. 15, 1913
May 8, 1883	Judson, Henry R.....	Aug. 12, 1896

K.

Jan. 17, 1900	Kellogg, Charles C.....	May 12, 1904
Dec. 15, 1876	Kernan, Francis.....	Sept. 7, 1892
Nov. 10, 1896	Kernan, Leslie Warnick.....	Sept. 6, 1903
Mch. 26, 1900	Kernan, Nicholas E.....	June 26, 1902
Jan. 27, 1890	Kinney, Thomas E.....	Nov. 4, 1899
Feb. 11, 1879	Kirkland, Charles P.....	Aug. 7, 1883
Feb. 11, 1879	Knox, William E.....	Sept. 17, 1883

L.

Oct. 29, 1888	Lacy, B.....	
Oct. 7, 1881	Lamb, Martha Joanna.....	Jan. 2, 1893
	Reade, Nash.	
	Mrs. Charles A. Lamb.	

Feb. 11, 1879	Lathrop, Samuel.....	
Mch. 27, 1900	Lawrence, Lewis H.....	June 17, 1905
April 8, 1879	Ledlie, James H.....	Aug. 5, 1882
Jan. 9, 1883	Ledyard, L. Walters.....	Sept. 25, 1897
April 25, 1887	Lengenhager, Frederick J.....	Dec. 4, 1888
Nov. 11, 1878	Lewis, Benjamin F.....	June 3, 1897
Jan. 9, 1894	Lewis, David B.....	Nov. 19, 1902
July 1, 1879	Lintner, Joseph Albert.....	May 5, 1898
Feb. 25, 1879	Littlejohn, A. N.....	Aug. 3, 1901
Feb. 11, 1879	Lossing, Benson John.....	June 3, 1891

M.

Feb. 9, 1897	Maine, August Theodore.....	April 4, 1902
Jan. 17, 1910	Marklove, Clifford.....	Sept. 26, 1910
April 22, 1889	Marklove, John G.....	Aug. 12, 1891
Jan. 30, 1888	Marsh, Luther R.....	Aug. 6, 1902
Feb. 11, 1879	Marshall, Orasmus Holmes.....	July 9, 1884
July 14, 1896	Mather, Charles W.....	Nov. 4, 1899
June 15, 1878	Merriam, Clinton L.....	Feb. 19, 1900
June 15, 1878	Messinger, I. Newton.....	Mch. 11, 1895
April 8, 1879	Miller, Addison C.....	Dec. 18, 1894
April 11, 1899	Miller, Blandina Dudley.....	Jan. 6, 1912
Feb. 16, 1900	Miller, Henry W.....	May 10, 1905
Dec. 15, 1876	Miller, Rutger B.....	Nov. 22, 1877
Dec. 3, 1889	Moore, Horatio S.....	July 23, 1898
Dec. 15, 1876	Moore, Michael.....	May 28, 1888
June 15, 1878	Munsel, Joel.....	Jan. 15, 1880
Feb. 9, 1897	Munson, Council.....	Feb. 12, 1897
April 22, 1889	Munson, Edmund L.....	May 20, 1910

Mc.

Nov. 24, 1884	McIntyre, Donald.....	Sept. 23, 1913
Nov. 13, 1883	McKinney, Charles.....	June 8, 1894
Jan. 8, 1878	McMillan, Andrew.....	July 27, 1893
Jan. 14, 1896	McMillan, Sally S.....	Dec. 9, 1896
	Mrs. Andrew McMillan.	
Oct. 8, 1878	McQuade, James.....	Mch. 25, 1885

N.

Dec. 15, 1876	North, Edward.....	Sept. 12, 1903
May 27, 1889	North, Walter C.....	Sept. 6, 1891

O.

Aug. 22, 1889	Oatley, Francis M.....	July 8, 1891
Feb. 11, 1879	O'Calloghan, Edward Bailey.....	May 27, 1880
Jan. 24, 1896	Osborn, Ada Morse.....	April 5, 1902
	Mrs. Amos O. Osborn.	
Jan. 28, 1879	Osborn, Amos Ozias.....	Sept. 27, 1896
April 22, 1889	Owen John.....	Dec. 26, 1905
Mch. 27, 1900	Owen, Philip.....	Sept. 12, 1907

P.

April 25, 1887	Palmer, Henry C.....	Oct. 6, 1909
April 28, 1890	Parker, Elia Samuel.....	Aug. 31, 1895

Feb. 25, 1879	Parker, Matthew M.....	July 11, 1900
Oct. 16, 1894	Peattie, John.....	Mch. 19, 1896
Oct. 8, 1878	Peckham, Merritt.....	April 13, 1893
Feb. 11, 1879	Pierrepont, Wm. Constable.....	Dec. 20, 1885
Jan. 14, 1879	Piper, John.....	Nov. 4, 1897
Feb. 11, 1879	Pratt, Daniel J.....	Sept. 12, 1884
Dec. 17, 1878	Prescott, Cyrus D.....	Oct. 23, 1902
July 13, 1900	Proctor, Lomy Redfield.....	Oct. 6, 1904

R.

June 6, 1877	Ray, Benjamin F.....	Dec. 15, 1884
April 30, 1909	Rayhill, James W.....	Aug. 8, 1913
June 15, 1878	Redfield, Lewis Henry.....	Dec. 17, 1881
Dec. 28, 1885	Ricord, Frederick William.....	Aug. 12, 1897
Jan. 31, 1887	Roberts, James.....	July 4, 1889
June 6, 1877	Roberts, John E.....	Nov. 4, 1897
Nov. 10, 1896	Rogers, Elizabeth Butler.....	Dec. 25, 1903
	Mrs. Publius V. Rogers.	
June 6, 1877	Rogers, Publius Virgilius.....	July 3, 1895
Feb. 25, 1879	Roof, Garret L.....	July 15, 1891
April 25, 1887	Russell, William.....	Jan. 27, 1890

S.

June 6, 1877	Sammons, Simeon.....	May 9, 1881
Jan. 11, 1887	Sayre, Charles H.....	April 27, 1894
April 25, 1887	Schiller, Charles H.....	Dec. 25, 1899
Feb. 25, 1879	Schroepfel, Richard.....	Sept. 14, 1882
May 30, 1884	Schimpler, George W.....	Feb. 1, 1888
May 16, 1889	Scranton, William C.....	Aug. 29, 1907
Nov. 10, 1896	Seward, Anna Raymond Beardsley.....	Sept. 12, 1913
	Mrs. Alexander Seward.	
Dec. 1, 1876	Seward, Alexander.....	Mch. 14, 1897
Dec. 15, 1876	Seymour, Horatio.....	Feb. 12, 1886
Dec. 11, 1905	Seymour, Horatio, Jr.....	Feb. 21, 1907
Dec. 1, 1876	Seymour, John F.....	Feb. 22, 1890
May 6, 1879	Seymour, Norman.....	Feb. 21, 1892
Jan. 28, 1879	Shattuck, Lewis H.....	Sept. 23, 1884
May 27, 1889	Shaver, Charles C.....	Nov. 26, 1900
May 10, 1909	Sherman, James S.....	Oct. 30, 1912
Dec. 15, 1876	Sherman, Richard U.....	Feb. 19, 1895
Sept. 23, 1896	Schreiber, John C.....	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 12, 1897	Sicard, Montgomery.....	Sept. 14, 1900
Nov. 12, 1878	Sieboth, Joseph.....	Sept. 19, 1885
June 6, 1877	Simms, Jephth R.....	May 31, 1883
Sept. 7, 1881	Smith, Erminnie Adelle.....	June 9, 1886
	Mrs. Simeon H. Smith.	
April 8, 1879	Smith, Green.....	
May 27, 1889	Smith, William T.....	Aug. 18, 1905
Feb. 4, 1897	Soper, Arthur W.....	Nov. 30, 1901
Jan. 16, 1900	Spencer, Thomas W.....	Feb. 22, 1902
June 6, 1877	Spinner, Francis E.....	Dec. 31, 1890
Nov. 29, 1886	Spriggs, J. Thomas.....	Dec. 23, 1888
Feb. 11, 1879	Street, Alfred B.....	June 2, 1881
Dec. 15, 1876	Stryker, John.....	April 30, 1885
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Joseph R.....	Dec. 13, 1901
Nov. 10, 1896	Swan, Emma Mann.....	April 16, 1910
	Mrs. Joseph R. Swan.	

T.

Jan. 8, 1878	Tallman, Edward A.	July 13, 1898
Jan. 13, 1880	Taylor, James W.	April 28, 1893
Nov. 8, 1892	Terrett, William R.	May 4, 1902
Feb. 15, 1882	Terry, Edward A.	May 15, 1899
Mch. 30, 1900	Terry, Israel N.	July 8, 1908
Nov. 12, 1878	Thomas, George R.	July 25, 1897
May 15, 1900	Thomas, Thomas R.	July 10, 1906
Nov. 25, 1876	Thomson, Helen E.	Mch. 24, 1899
	Mrs. Milton H. Thomson.	
June 7, 1883	Thomson, Milton H.	Mch. 5, 1893
April 22, 1889	Thorn, John.	Dec. 31, 1894
April 22, 1889	Tisdale, William T.	Mch. 7, 1898
Jan. 28, 1879	Tourtellot, Louis A.	April 4, 1899
Dec. 15, 1876	Tower, Charlemagne.	July 24, 1889
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, Charles.	Mch. 4, 1885
Feb. 11, 1879	Tracy, William.	Nov. 2, 1881
Nov. 10, 1896	Trevvett, Edward.	Feb. 19, 1904
Jan. 13, 1885	Trowbridge, Thomas R.	
Feb. 11, 1879	Trumbull, James Hammond.	April 5, 1897

U.

Dec. 8, 1896	Upton, Anson, J.	June 5, 1902
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V.

Dec. 17, 1878	Van Emberg, Thomas.	June 11, 1892
Dec. 6, 1877	Van Schaack, Henry C.	Dec. 16, 1887
May 31, 1886	Vermilye, A. G.	
Feb. 25, 1879	Visscher, Frederick J.	Mch. 6, 1880
June 6, 1877	Visscher, Simeon G.	Dec. 24, 1887

W.

Dec. 15, 1876	Wager, Daniel E.	April 3, 1896
Feb. 25, 1879	Wagner, Peter J.	Sept. 13, 1884
June 6, 1877	Wagner, Webster.	Jan. 13, 1882
Dec. 15, 1877	Walcott, William D.	April 1, 1890
Feb. 25, 1879	Walcott, W. Stuart.	Sept. 4, 1895
June 6, 1877	Walker, George.	Nov. 22, 1890
April 22, 1889	Warnick, Leslie A.	Aug. 7, 1907
Mch. 27, 1900	Watson, William H.	Jan. 1, 1913
Mch. 27, 1900	Watson, William L.	June 24, 1908
May 22, 1900	Weaver, Frederick G.	July 21, 1908
June 6, 1879	Webster, Peter G.	April 15, 1888
April 22, 1889	Wells, John B.	Nov. 27, 1891
June 15, 1878	West, DeWitt C.	Aug. 27, 1880
June 6, 1877	West, Joseph E.	Mch. 6, 1897
June 15, 1878	White, David P.	June 19, 1881
Nov. 10, 1896	White, Henry L.	Jan. 18, 1900
Feb. 12, 1884	White, N. Curtis.	Feb. 16, 1900
Dec. 15, 1876	White, Philo.	Feb. 11, 1883
Feb. 13, 1883	White, William M.	July 2, 1896
Nov. 10, 1896	Wilcox, Wallace B.	Jan. 13, 1914
Nov. 10, 1896	Wiley, George H.	Aug. 9, 1904
Nov. 16, 1899	Williams, Abbey D.	Dec. 21, 1908
	Mrs. Robert S. Williams.	

Feb. 14, 1900	Williams, Irvin A.....	Feb. 29, 1912
April 25, 1887	Williams, James H.....	Oct. 6, 1896
June 13, 1900	Williams, John R.....	———, 1907
Dec. 15, 1876	Williams, Othniel S.....	May 20, 1880
Jan. 14, 1879	Williams, Rees G.....	Dec. 24, 1895
Dec. 1, 1876	Williams, Robert S.....	Aug. 6, 1899
Feb. 11, 1879	Williams, S. Wells.....	Feb. 16, 1884
Feb. 28, 1887	Winston, Dwight D.....	Jan. 8, 1895
Jan. 28, 1879	Wolcott, Samuel G.....	June 3, 1883
April 22, 1889	Wood, Henry J.....	April 27, 1907
Nov. 29, 1886	Woolen, William W.....	Sept. 24, 1902
Feb. 25, 1879	Wright, Ebenezer Kellogg.....	Aug. 5, 1895

Honorary Members

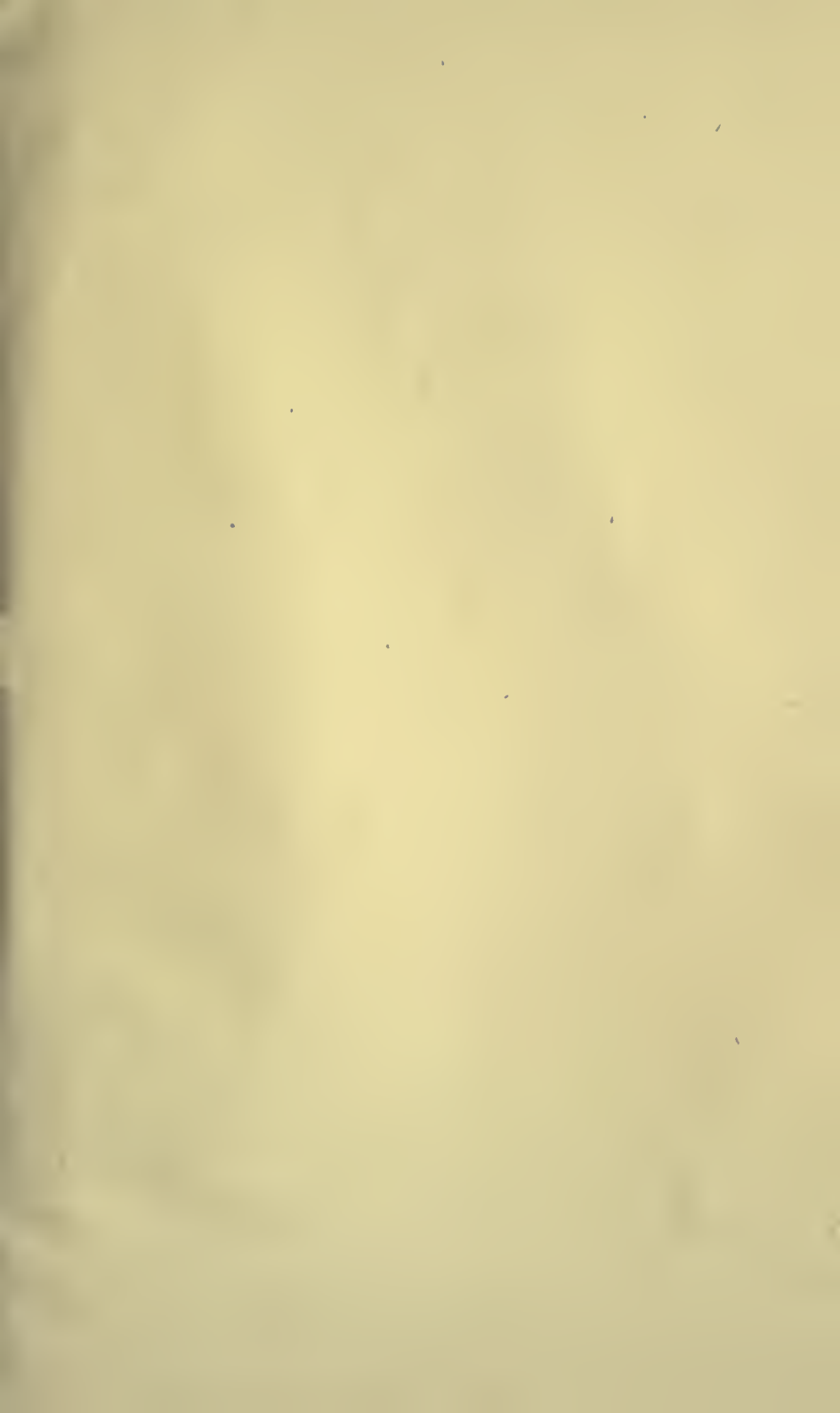
Elected	
Feb. 9, 1903	Bagg, Miss Sophia.....Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 11, 1899	Miller, George L.....Omaha, Neb.
Feb. 11, 1879	Parkman, Francis.....Boston, Mass.
	Pride, Herbert A.....Holland Patent, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Maria Watson-Williams.....Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Thomas Redfield Proctor.
Dec. 8, 1896	Proctor, Rachael Munson-Williams.....Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Frederick Towne Proctor.
Dec. 9, 1907	Roberts, Ellis H.....Utica, N. Y.
Nov. 14, 1899	Roosevelt, Theodore.....Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Feb. 19, 1912	Watson, James T.....Clinton, N. Y.

For the Future

The following suggestions in regard to the drafting of wills are made for the information of those who desire to leave bequests to the Society, and thus perpetuate the work when their own personal efforts are ended:

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, founded in 1876, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York November 16, 1878, the sum of.....to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Society.





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05
05
no.11-13

Oneida Historical Society
at Utica
Yearbook

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