

ment in sympathy with him, which was disposed to resist the fugitive slave law requiring the return of runaway slaves to their masters, maintaining that there was a law higher than the law of the land upon that subject, and the readiness with which the soldiers of the North afterwards took up the song :

“Johu Brown’s body lies a mouldering in the grave,  
But his soul goes marching on,”

demonstrated that this sentiment was not then forgotten.

The presidential campaign of 1856, in which Fremont and Dayton were defeated by James Buchanan, was an exciting time in Dryden, only exceeded by the subsequent election of Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860. While there were never very many colored people residing in the town, the anti-slavery feeling became so intense and prevalent prior to and during the war, and the “Black Republican” majorities given in sympathy with the negroes grew to such an extent, that the town came to be known in those days as “Black Dryden.”

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

It is now easy to see in the light of history that in their efforts to preserve and perpetuate the institution of slavery, the Southern States by their attempted secession hastened its doom to speedy abolition. Slavery might have been one of the perplexing subjects of politics to-day had not the crisis been precipitated by the commencement of hostilities in April, 1861.

It will be difficult for succeeding generations to realize with what anxiety and interest the investment and capture of Fort Sumpter and the subsequent progress of the war were watched by the people of Dryden in common with the inhabitants of all of the states of the North. No railroads or telegraph then served to deliver the war news within the town of Dryden. The only mail which was then received was brought by the daily stages from Ithaca and Cortland, meeting at Dryden village at noon. The New York daily papers of the morning would in this way reach Dryden the next day at noon, when the first news was obtained, unless, as was frequently the case, a messenger was dispatched by private contributors to Cortland, the nearest railroad and telegraph station in those times, to bring back the latest news late in the evening. Those who remember how anxiously the

tidings of the war were watched for, will call to mind with what feelings of disappointment the frequent stereotyped response was received, "All quiet on the Potomac."

The capture of Fort Sumpter by the Confederates served immediately to strengthen and unite the people of the North in their determination to preserve the Union with or without slavery at first, but finally only with the complete abolition of that troublesome institution. For that purpose a large part of the Democratic party, known as "War Democrats," united with the government in its effort to preserve the Union and with that determination stood by it until the termination of the war, while the remaining Democrats, who opposed the war, or professed to be indifferent on the subject, were openly denounced and branded as "Copper-heads."

The first volunteers to go into the military service from our town joined some companies organized in Ithaca, which were afterwards united at New York with others to form the 32nd Infantry, with which they went to the front in June, 1861. Among these volunteers was Captain Sylvester H. Brown, who was killed at City Point, Va. This regiment enlisted for only two years, but saw severe service, participating in the battles of West Point, Gaines Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crompton Gap, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. After their term of two years had expired many of the survivors re-enlisted in other regiments. In the fall and winter of that year the 76th regiment was organized, of which companies F. and C. were largely recruited from the town of Dryden. This organization had an unfortunate beginning, growing out of a personal quarrel between Col. Green and one of his subordinate officers, resulting in the shooting and wounding of the latter, while they were encamped at Cortland. Afterwards the 76th, under Col. Wainwright, did valiant service and took part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Warrenton, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Upperville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run.

The early campaigns of the Union forces in Virginia were not successful. Such disasters as the battle of Bull Run served to convince the people of the North that greater efforts must be made. War meetings were held in all parts of the county, attended with bands of music and patriotic speakers. At these meetings liberal contributions were made for the aid of the families of such as should go to the front. A senatorial war committee was appointed, of which our late townsman, Jeremiah W. Dwight, was the member from this county, and a local town committee was selected, consisting of Luther Griswold,

Smith Robertson, Charles Givens, Thomas J. McElheny, and W. W. Snyder.

In the summer of 1862 the 109th regiment was organized, Company F. being largely made up of Dryden volunteers. It was mustered into service Aug. 28, 1862, but was kept on guard duty for the first year and more. Its first fight was in the terrible battle of the Wilderness when more than one hundred of its men were left upon the field of battle. Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the battles before Petersburg followed in quick succession, in all of which this regiment made a gallant record, but suffered severely, so that when they came to be mustered out of the service in June, 1865, there were only two hundred and fifty men left of the twelve hundred which first went into the Wilderness.

In October, 1862, the 143d regiment, of which one company was made up mostly of Dryden men under Capt. Harrison Marvin, was mustered into service. Although this regiment did not see such severe service it had an honorable record and its roll of honor bore the following inscriptions: Nansemond, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Culpeper Farm, Peach Tree Ridge, Atlanta and Savannah.

Capt. Geo. L. Truesdell with quite a number of other Dryden men joined early in 1864 the 15th New York Cavalry, which was organized from Aug 8, 1863, to January 14th, 1864, to serve for three years. Nine companies were recruited at Syracuse, one at Elmira, one at Cavalry Depot, Washington, D. C., and one in the state of New York at large. It was consolidated with the Sixth New York Cavalry June 17th, 1865, and the consolidated force designated the Second Provisional New York Cavalry. Col. Robert M. Richardson resigned Jan. 19, 1865, leaving in command Col. John J. Coppinger. The regiment lost by death during its service in killed during action, three officers and eighteen men; of wounds received in action, nineteen men; of disease and other causes, four officers and 129 men; a grand total of one hundred seventy men. It was at Hillsboro, Upperville, Franklin, Romney, New Market, Front Royal, Newton, Mount Jackson, Piedmont, Stanton, Waynesboro, Lexington, New London, Diamond Hill, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Ashby's Gap, Winchester, Green Spring, and the Appomattox campaign.

The early enlistments were all volunteers aided and encouraged at first by liberal provisions for the families of those who should enlist, and afterwards by large bounties in addition, to the soldier himself. Only one draft was made in this town, which was executed in July,

1863, according to the terms of which the drafted man himself could hire a substitute to go in his place or, by paying three hundred dollars, the government would provide the substitute. A second and third draft was ordered but the supervisors of the county here came to the rescue and hired, at the expense of the county, enough non-resident soldiers to make up, with those who had volunteered, the full quota of the towns of Tompkins county.

We regret that we are not able to make our military record more complete, having given only a brief reference to the companies which were made up almost wholly of Dryden men. Many others were scattered through different regiments and in all branches of the service, and we supplement this brief record by the following chapter, which aims to give a complete list of the Dryden soldiers, specifying those who died or were severely wounded in the service.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### PERSONAL RECORD OF DRYDEN SOLDIERS.

The preparation of this chapter has involved no small amount of labor, and great care has been taken to make it correct and complete. Still there are, doubtless, some errors and omissions; but the following data arranged in tabular form will, it is hoped, at least serve as a basis from which a more perfect record shall be made at some time in the future. If happily "grim visaged war" shall never again make its imperative demands upon the town of Dryden, its inhabitants of the rising and future generations will never fully realize what it is to have the lives of the father, brother and sons of the people of the township exposed to the hazards of camp and of battle and sacrificed in the service of their country.

Thomas J. McElheny, one of the war committee of Dryden who gave his time very fully in those years to the details of filling the quotas of soldiers required by the government from this town, relates with pardonable pride the experiences which he had in performing his arduous duties in these matters and bears witness to the liberality and patriotism manifested by the people in sustaining his efforts.

No attempt is made in this chapter to complete the record of non-resident volunteers who were induced by the liberal bounties offered by the town of Dryden to help to fill out her quota and when Dryden men had removed to other places before their enlistment their names will not be likely to be found in the following table :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co. Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered. Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Aiken, Joseph,	A 32 Inf.	June 2, '61	2 discharged at expiration of term.
Allen, Timothy,	F 15 Art.	Mar. 27, '64	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Apgar, John G.,	C 76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3 transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Arnold, A. S.,			non-resident.
Arnold, Chudah,	143 Inf.		discharged with regiment.
Arnold, C. S.,			non-resident.
Arnold, John S.,			non-resident.
Arnold, John D.,			non-resident.
Arnold, Seneca S.,			non-resident.
Bachelor, Erastus,	A 127 Inf.	Aug. 15, '62	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Baker, Edwin,	E 21 Cav.	Feb. 20, '63	3 discharged at Elmira, July, '65.
Baldwin, Wm.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Ballard, Gabriel B.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Barber, Andrew J.,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 died of wound received at Spottsylvania, May, '64.
Bartholomew, Norman G., capt.,	F 76 Inf.	Nov. 24, '61	3 killed at Wilderness May 6, '64, buried at Etna.
Bartlett, D. Webster,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 discharged for disability, Dec., '62.
Barton, D. Webster, lt.,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Barton, Wm. H.,	F 76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3 wounded at Gainesville, died Feb., '63.
Bates, Otis A., serg.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Bellington, Geo.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 discharged for disability April 10, '63.
Bergin, John E., lt.,	I 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 promoted to lieutenant U. S. Light Infantry.
Bessy, Peter,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 died of disease at Nashville, '64.
Bishop, D. C.,	E 21 Cav.	Feb. 24, '64	3 discharged at Denver, July 8, '66.
Bloom, H. E.,	F 15 Art.	Feb. 21, '64	3 died of disease at Clarysville, Md., Jan. 15, '64.
Bosworth, Alphonso,			non-resident.
Bouton, Clinton D., corp.,	F 76 Inf.	Dec. 1, '61	3 discharged at expiration of term.
Brigham, Cor. E.,			non-resident.
Brigham, Newton,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3 discharged for disability.
Brown, Moses,	M 21 Cav.	Sept., '64	3 died of disease at Petersburg.
Brown, Orrin F.,		Dec., '63	3 discharged at Denver, June 10, '66.
Brown, Orson C.,	I 143 Inf.	Aug. 16, '62	3

Brown, Sylvester H., capt.,	32	Inf.	2	killed at City Point, buried at Dryden.
Buchanan, Theodore,	F 109	Inf.		discharged at expiration of term.
Bull, Ambrose S.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 wounded Spottsylvania, discharged close of war.
Bull, James C.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 died of disease.
Bull, John E.,	I 15	Cav.	June, '64	3 discharged at Louisville, Aug., '65.
Burch, Thomas J.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 discharged at New York.
Burton, James H.,	I 15	Cav.	Feb. 21, '64	3 discharged at Louisville, August, '65.
Burton, Orrin F.,	M 21	Cav.	Dec., '63	3 discharged at Denver, June 10, '66.
Burton, Orrin W.,	F 76	Inf.		pris. Wilderness, Andersonv. 7 mo., dis. close war.
Burton, Varnum,	E 32	Inf.	June 2, '61	2 dis. at expiration of term, re-enlisted in cavalry.
Burton, Varnum, corp.,	I 15	Cav.	Feb., '64	3 2 terms, 15 battles, prisoner, dis. close of war.
Caldwell, A. A.,	G 76	Inf.	July 28, '63	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Caldwell, D. V., serg.,	F 76	Inf.	Dec., '61	3 discharged for disability, November 26, '62.
Card, Chester,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 prisoner, May 12, '64, died at Andersonville.
Card, James J., P.,	F 76	Inf.		3 killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Carmer, Oliver P.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 prisoner Spottsylvania, survived Andersonville.
Carmer, Thomas J.,	F 76	Inf.	Dec., '61	3 wounded Gettysburg, July 3, '63; killed Wilder-
Carpenter, Hubert, adj.,	I 15	Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3 [ness, May 7, '64.
Carr, Peter,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 discharged for disability, July 3, '63.
Casar, Franklin,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 discharged for disability, July 3, '63.
Casey, Wm.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 non-resident.
Casterline, Chas. R.,				3 non-resident.
Chaffee, Benj.,				3 non-resident.
Chaffee, Nathaniel B.,				3 non-resident.
Chaffee, S. A.,				3 non-resident.
Chaffee, Wm. D.,	143	Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3 discharged at Mound City, Ill., March 4, '65.
Chambers, Amos,	K 137	Inf.	Sept. 24, '63	3 discharged at the close of the war.
Chapman, E.,	E 32	Inf.	June 2, '61	2 died of disease at New York city, June 12, '61.
Clark, Alonzo W.,				died before muster.
Clark, Jacob C.,	F 76	Inf.	Sept., '61	3 pro. to lt. 1863, lost leg at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Cliff, Henry, serg.,	I 143	Inf.		3 discharged for disability.
Cole, Robert,				

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Conklin, Nathaniel,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Cook, Enos,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died of disease at Chattanooga, December 18, '63.
Cook, James H.,	A	10 Cav.	Oct. 31, '63	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Cook, James O.,	E	64 Inf.	Sept. 26, '61	3	discharged for disability, December 1, '62.
Cook, James O., corp.,	M	21 Cav.	Feb. 14, '64	3	discharged at Denver, July 9, '66.
Copely, James W.,	I	143 Inf.	Feb. 9, '64	3	transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Cornelius, Wm.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 9, '64	3	discharged at Louisville at the close of the war.
Cramer, Michael,	C	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	discharged for disability, December, '62.
Cramer, Martin,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 3, '64	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Crispell, Merritt,				3	non-resident.
Darling, Joseph,					
Dart, John,	F	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	died of disease in Maryland.
Davenport, Chas. W.,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 9, '64	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Davenport, D. D., corp.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Davidson, R. G., serg.,	C	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Decker, Rufus W.,	E	143 Inf.	Aug., '62	3	died of disease in South Carolina.
Decker, Walter,	C	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	discharged for disability, died soon after.
Depew, John,					
Deuel, James M.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	
Deuel, Thaddeus S., corp.,	E	64 Inf.	Oct., '61	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Devanny, Gilbert, serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	dis. disability from accidental discharge of gun.
Deyo, Moses F.,	B	5 Art.		3	discharged at the close of the war.
Dodge, Eugene,	F	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	died in Dryden on furlough.
Dodge, Levi,	I	143 Inf.		3	
Downey, Robert,	I	109 Inf.		3	
Downey, Wm.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	killed by accident on cars, Maryland, Oct., '62.
Draper, Egbert,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Draper, Richard,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	discharged for disability.
Durkee, Morton E.,	F	109 Inf.		3	
Dusenberry, O. G.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	killed in skirmish Sheandoah Val., Dec. 21, '64.
Dutcher, Chas. H.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged for disability.

Edsall, Stephen F.,								3 non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Edsall, Wm.,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Edwards, Pattison,	F	76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	discharged for disability Nov. 11, '62.
Eldridge, Daniel,	C	75	Inf.					
Ellis, Chas. B.,	F	109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Ellis, Orrin E., serg.,	F	76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	died from disease March 24, '62.
English, Thomas,	B	21	Cav.	Feb.	1,	'64	3	discharged at Denver June 10, '66.
Evans, Earl, capt.,	F	76	Inf.	Sept.,	'61	3	re-enlisted and served thro' war, promoted capt.	
Farquahr, John,	M	21	Cav.	Nov.,	'63	3	died from wounds March 18, '65,	
Farrell, Andrew,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	
Ferris, David,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	
Ferris, John J.,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged for disability June 5, '63.
Fisher, Willet;	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Fitts, Chas. T.,	F	76	Inf.	Dec.	5,	'61	3	discharged for disability. [dis. close war.
Fitts, Chas. T., corp.,	E	179	Inf.	Sept. 17,	'64	3	wounded shoulder Sept. 30, '64, head Apr. 2, '65,	
Fitts, Henry W.,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	died of disease, Lookout Valley, January 11, '63.
Fogarty, John,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged for disability April 20, '65.
Forrest, Cyrenus,								3 non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Fox, M. B.,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged for disability August 20, '63.
Fox, Wm. C.,	A	76	Inf.	Nov.	24,	'61	3	died from wounds rec'd at Gettysburg July 3, '65.
Freeman, Chas. D.,	I	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	missed near Lookout Mountain December 20, '63.
Freese, Chauncey A.,	F	15	Cav.	Feb.	2,	'64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Freese, Henry,	C	76	Inf.	Dec.	4,	'61	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Fulkerson, Henry S.,	C	76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	killed battle of Gainesville, Va., August 28, '62.
Fulkerson, John G.,	E	32	Inf.	June	6,	'61	2	died of disease at Alexandria, December 12, '61.
Gee, W. Riley,	F	76	Inf.	Dec.	'61	3	discharged.	
George, Wm. Thomas, capt.,	A	143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	promoted capt., discharged at close of the war.
Godfrey, Chas. P.,	F	109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	lost leg May 14, '64, discharged May 25, '65.
Gorman, Cyrus B.,								
Graham, Philander, serg.,	F	109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Green, Oliver H.,	I	15	Cav.	Sept. 15,	'62	3	discharged at expiration of term.	
Griffin, J. F.,	I	15	Cav.	Nov.	2,	'64	3	



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Griffin, Lewis,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged June 30, '63.
Griffin, S. C.,	H	144 Inf.	Aug., '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Griswold, Bazaleel F.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	died in Andersonville, July 20, '64.
Griswold, C. Dick,	E	32 Inf.	June 2, '61	2	discharged at expiration of term.
Griswold, C. Dick, corp.,	K	97 Inf.	Oct. 9, '63	2	discharged at expiration of term.
Griswold, D. P., lt.,	C	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	pro. lt., wounded Petersburg, leg amp., dis. Mar. [17, '65.
Griswold, Nathan L., lt.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 26, '62	3	pro. to lt., killed before Petersburg, August 3, '64.
Hackett, John, capt.,	I	32 Inf.	May, '61	2	re-enlisted in Michigan regiment.
Hammond, D. B.,	I	15 Cav.	Sept., '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Hammond, Edwin,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Hammond, Thos. J.,	F	109 Inf.	Feb. 2, '64	3	re-enlisted in 179th Infantry.
Hammond, Thos. J.,	B	179 Inf.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Harned, Geo.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died at Fortress Monroe, September 28, '63.
Hartsough, Thos. J.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died of disease at Chattanooga, December 8, '63.
Haskell, B. L.,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Haskell, Josiah,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Haviland, Abbott,	I	143 Inf.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged for disability March, '63.
Haviland, Myron,	F	76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3	
Hemmingway, Chauncey,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Hemmingway, Geo. R.,	B	179 Inf.	Sept. 17, '64	3	wounded leg Sept. '64, taken pris., dis. close war.
Hemmingway, Henry H., lt.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Hemmingway, Orlando, serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died of disease October 18, '64.
Hildebrant, Elihu, serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at New York city July 27, '65.
Hildebrant, John, capt.,	E	64 Inf.	Sept. 10, '61	3	wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks.
Hill, Osmer J., corp.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	discharged for disability August 10, '62.
Hoffman, Thos. H.,	F	76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3	wounded Gainesville and died from wounds.
Hollenbeck, Albert J.,	G	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	wounded and pris. Gettysburg, dis. exp. of term.
Hollenshead, Dan'l R.,	B	143 Inf.	Sept., '64	3	discharged for disability March, '64.
Howard, Jerome,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Howe, Jas. T.,	B	9 Art.	Nov. 5, '64	3	died of wounds rec'd at Winchester, Oct. 19, '64.
Howser, Chas. L., corp.,					

Hulburt, Edwin R.,	F 76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Hulslander, Wm. R.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for disability in '62.
Hunt, Myron H.,	E 32 Inf.	Oct., '62	3	prisoner Fair Oaks, discharged for disability '63. no record.
Hurd, Albert,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for disability September 30, '63.
Hurd, John W.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 17, '62	3	discharged for disability August 7, '64.
Hurley, Elisha, Jr., corp.,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	did not enter the service.
Huson, Bowker,	F 109 Inf.		3	killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Hyde, Benjamin,	C 76 Inf.		3	discharged at Washington before actual service.
Hyde, Chas. W.,	C 76 Inf.		3	discharged for disability before actual service. no record.
Hyde, Norman,				
Jackson, Jefferson,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Jagger, Frank, corp.,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged at expiration of term.
Jones, Lyman,	A 179 Inf.	Aug. 22, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war. no record.
Kane, Chas.,				
Kelly, John,	F 109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	pro. 1st serg., 1st lt., w'nded twice, dis. close war. no record.
Kennedy, Wm. W., lt.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	wounded Peach Tree Creek, July 20, '64, died of [wounds Chattanooga, Aug., '64.
Kingsley, Monroe,				
Kiser, Albert A.,				
Kiser, Jacob,	E 21 Cav.		3	no record.
Kline, Philip,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for disability.
Knickerbocker, Clay,	F 76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	no record.
Lacy, Geo. L.,	I 15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	taken prisoner, discharged at close of the war.
Lambertson, Jas. E.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for disability, April 10, '63.
Lambertson, John N.,	C 76 Inf.	Dec. 28, '61	3	discharged for disability, October 28, '62.
Lambertson, Wm.,	I 143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for injuries received on cars.
Lamont, Wm.,	B 179 Inf.	Sept. 30, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Lawson, Daniel,	M 21 Cav.	June 2, '64	3	discharged at Fort Leavenworth, August 9, '65. non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Lent, Hiram B.,	B 8 Col.	Nov. 14, '63	3	discharged at Brownsville, Tex., at close of war.
Lester, Wm. H., serg.,	F 76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	died of disease at Fredericksburg, June 27, '62.
Lindsey, John,	I 15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Lindsey, Obed H.,				

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Loper, Lucien,	I	103 Inf.	Mar. 7, '62	3	non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Lormore, Jas. C., serg.,					discharged at the close of the war.
Luckey, A. B.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Luddington, Flixton,					discharged at the close of the war.
Lyke, Rufus F.,					non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Lyon, Warren H.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war, June 4, '65.
McDermott, James,	F	155 Inf.	Aug. 17, '62	3	wounded Cold Harbor, May 3, '65, died of wounds [soon after.
McDonald, Robert,	I	32 Inf.	June 2, '61	2	non-resident from Pennsylvania.
McElheny, Marion F., corp.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	dis. for disability Jan., '62, re-enlisted 109 Inf.
McElheny, Marion F., corp.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 14, '61	3	wounded at Spottsylvania.
McGregor, Clinton D.,	1st V. R. C.		May 7, '64	3	discharged at expiration of term.
McGregor, Clinton D., serg.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 14, '61	3	wounded at Gainesville, discharged close of war.
McGregor, Daniel,					wounded Gainesville, died of disease Jan. 28, '63.
McHue, James,	E	32 Inf.	June 9, '61	2	non-resident from Pennsylvania.
McKee, David,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at expiration of term.
McKee, David,	A	179 Inf.	Sept. 17, '64	3	discharged at expiration of term.
McKinney, Wm.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
McLean, Conrad,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	wounded at Petersburg, discharged close of war.
McWhorter, J. T., serg.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged for disability, June, '64.
Mack, Halsey,					discharged at the close of the war.
Manchester, J.,	G	76 Inf.	Sept. 3, '61	3	non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Maricle, Cornelius,	I	15 Cav.	Sept. 3, '63	3	discharged for disability November, '61.
Marsh, Augustus,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Marvin, Harrison, capt.,	F	75 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Mastin, Britton,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged February 24, '62.
Mastin, Britton,					discharged at the close of the war.
Matson, James H.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 13, '61	3	discharged at the close of the war, June 4, '65.
Matson, John C.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Mattison, David,	C	76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3	taken prisoner at Wilderness, died Andersonville.
Mattison, Geo. L.,					non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Maxwell, Edward,	I	143 Inf.	Oct., '62	3	trans. Vet. Res. Corps, disch'g'd at close of war.

Mead, Elias A., lt.,	C	76 Inf.	Sept., '61	3	wounded at Antietam, honorably discharged.
Miller, Albert W.,	V. R. C.			3	discharged at close of the war.
Miller, Frank	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 14, '61	3	killed at 2nd Bull Run, Aug. 28, '63.
Moffat, Wm., lt.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	resigned.
Monroe, Milo, serg.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 8, '62	3	discharged at Denver, June 10, '66.
Monroe, Wm.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	killed at Newmarket, and buried on the field.
Montgomery, Daniel R.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 14 '61	3	wounded at Gettysburg, dis. expiration of term.
Montgomery, J. J.,			July 9, '64		Medical Cadet U. S. A.
Morey, Wm. A.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died of disease in Georgia.
Morgan, John,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	
Morgan, R. S.,	C	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	also 3d U. S. Cav., discharged at close of the war.
Mosely, Chas. D.,	A	32 Inf.	May 15, '61	2	discharged from disability Sept. 29, '62.
Mosely, Chas. D.,	F	15 Cav.	Aug. 26, '61		discharged at close of the war.
Mosely, Edwin T.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	died of disease at Fairfax Seminary, July 14, '65.
Mosher, Philip D.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	died of disease at Washington.
Mosher, Wm. A.,	C	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61	3	no record.
Mynard, Cortland,	B	179 Inf.	Sept. 17, '64	3	discharged at close of the war.
Nash, David,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at close of the war.
Nash, Philander,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	
Norton, Wm. D.,	C	76 Inf.	Dec., '61	3	died before actual service.
Nugent, John,	E	155 Inf.	Sept., '62	3	discharged at close of the war.
Obert, Eli A.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62	3	killed in battle on Weldon R. R., August 21, '64.
Odell, George,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of war, died soon after.
Ostrander, Myron,	F	15 Cav.	Nov. 8, '62	3	wounded and lost leg, discharged August, '65.
Overacker, Isaac,	I	143 Inf.	Nov. 8, '62	3	died of disease April 4, '64.
Owen, Daniel J.,				3	died of disease in service.
O'Wrighter, Marion,					non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Paine, John,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged for disability July 20, '63.
Peak, Seth R.,	F	15 Cav.	Feb. 2, '64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Pease, Almon,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Pelham, Benjamin,					discharged at Washington before actual service.
Pendleton, Geo. L.,					non-resident from Pennsylvania.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Perrigo, Chas. M.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	dis. for disability, leg amputated Sept. 17, '63.
Pettengill, F., corp.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	died of disease in Columbia Hosp., Washington.
Pettigrove, John,					no record.
Pratt, Samuel,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	
Price, Chas. H.,	E	32 Inf.	June 2,	'61 2	discharged at expiration of term.
Puderbaugh, John A.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Puderbaugh, Theo. J.,	E	32 Inf.	June 2,	'61 2	dis. at expiration of term, re-enlisted in 143 Inf.
Robinson, John L.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 3,	'64 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Robinson, Joseph,	E	32 Inf.	June 2,	'61 2	discharged at expiration of term.
Robinson, Langdon,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged at the close of war, died soon after.
Roe, Wm. M., serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	wounded at Peach Tree Creek, dis. close of war.
Root, Horace L., lt.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27,	'62 3	wounded Petersburg, July 30, '64, arm amp.
Rulison, Geo. P.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Russel, D. E.,					non-resident from Pennsylvania.
Ryder, Wm.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Schutt, Jeremiah,	E	32 Inf.	June 2,	'62 2	wounded 1st Bull Run, dis. disability July 2, '62.
Schutt, Monroe,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Schutt, Socrates,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	died of disease April 6, '63.
Scott, Chas.,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2,	'64 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Seaman, Ephraim,	I	15 Cav.	Feb. 2,	'64 3	prisoner Newmarket, dis. Louisville close of war.
Seaman, Peter, serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Seaman, Wm.					no record.
Selby, Henry,	B	26 Col.	June 14,	'63 3	no record.
Shaver, John W.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Shaw, Henry,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Shaw, Wm.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged for disability.
Shepard, Wm. C.					no record.
Sherwood, Emerson,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27,	'62 3	discharged at the close of the war.
Sherwood, John,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	discharged for disability March 10, '63.
Sherwood, Lafayette,					no record.
Sherwood, Morgan,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8,	'62 3	died at Bridgeport, Alabama.

Sherwood, W. P.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	died at Nashville, Tenn.
Simons, Daniel P., serg.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	wounded at Spottsylvania, dis. at close of war.
Simons, Seneca A.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	no record.
Skillman, Geo. F.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Skillman, Jas. M.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	dis. for disability April 8, '63, died August, '65.
Smalley, W. R.,						3	non-resident, from Pennsylvania.
Smith, Edwin W.,	M 21	Cav.	Feb.,	'64	3	discharged at the close of the war.	
Smith, L. D.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	killed at Atlanta, July 30, '64.
Snyder, Ezra,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged for disability, no date.
Snyder, Henry J.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at Cincinnati, April, '64.
Sorrell, Edward,	B U. S.	Col.	June 14,	'63	3	killed on picket Graham's Neck, S. C., Dec., '64.	
Sorrell, John H.,	B	26	Inf.	Dec. 24,	'63	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Spear, M. J. G., lt.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	resigned February 1, '64.
Stanton, Wm. A.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged for disability.
Starr, B. Peter, corp.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Stevens, Chas.,							no record.
Straight, Hiram,							no record.
Strong, B. G.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Strong, C. L., corp.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Strong, Philemon B.,	I 15	Cav.	Feb.	2,	'64	3	died of disease at Baltimore.
Stubbs, Wm. A.,	C 76	Inf.				3	discharged at expiration of term.
Suffin, Geo. W.,	I 15	Cav.	Aug. 31,	'64	3	discharged at the close of the war.	
Sutth, Nathaniel D.,	E 32	Inf.	June 2,	'61	2	dis. for disability Sept. 10, '62, died soon after.	
Sweet, A. C.,	B 94		Aug. 15,	'64	3	discharged at the close of the war.	
Sweet, A. Cole,	E 32	Inf.	June 2,	'61			wounded Gainesville, South M't'n, dis. ex. term.
Sweet, A. Cole,	F 15	Cav.	Feb.	2,	'64	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Sweet, A. Lewis,	F 76	Inf.	Nov. 5,	'61	3	discharged for disability, July 14, '62.	
Sykes, Jonathan H.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Tanner, Garrett S.,	I 143	Cav.	Aug.,	'64	3		
Tanner, Lynnai,	E 32	Inf.	June 2,	'61	2	discharged at expiration of term.	
Tanner, Lyman, serg.,	I 15	Cav.	Feb.	2,	'64	3	promoted to q. m. serg., discharged close of war.
Teeter, Edward H.,	C 76	Inf.	Nov. 5,	'61	3	discharged disability Aug. 20, '62.	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Mustered. Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Teeter, Edward H.,	F	9 Art.	'64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Thomas, Theodore F.,	I	15 Cav.	'64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Tomlinson, Robert,	F	155 Inf.	'64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Tripp, John D., corp.,	F	76 Inf.	'61 3	dis. for disability, Apr., '62; afterward med. cad.
Tripp, Wm. C.,	I	15 Cav.	2, '64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Truesdell, Geo. L., capt.,	I	15 Cav.	2, '64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Tucker, John,	F	15 Cav.	2, '64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Tucker, Orrin,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62 3	discharged for disability, March 28, '64.
Tyler, Jas. V.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62 3	died of disease, July 16, '64.
Underwood, Nathan,	F	109 Inf.	'64 3	
Underwood, Ogden G.,	F	109 Inf.	'64 3	
Vail, Samuel J., serg.,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62 3	wounded Wilderness; died of disease Oct. 4, '64.
Valuschamp, Abraham,	F	109 Inf.	'62 3	non-resident.
Vanderpool, John W.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61 3	discharged at expiration of term.
Vanderpool, Simon,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61 3	non-resident.
Van Horn, Nathaniel,	F	15 Cav.	July 13, '64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Van Horn, Samuel,		32 Inf.	'64 3	
Van Natta, Theodore,		32 Inf.	'64 2	
Van Order, Eugene,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62 3	discharged for wounds received at Spottsylvania.
Van Order, Fred,	F	76 Inf.	July 26, '64 3	two terms same reg't; discharged at close of war.
Van Valkenburgh, Eugene, corp.,	F	76 Inf.	Nov. 5, '61 3	
Wagoner, Alonzo B., serg.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62 3	dis. disability Dec. 13, '62; re-enlisted 21 Cav.
Wagoner, Garrett,	M	21 Cav.	Feb. 20, '64 3	discharged at close of the war.
Waite, Andrew,	F	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62 3	discharged at close of the war.
Waite, Andrew,	F	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62 3	discharged at close of the war.
Waite, Henry B.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62 3	discharged at close of the war.
Waite, James,	G	15 Art.	Sept. 5, '63 3	w'ded Lacey Springs, Va., Dec., '64, dis. close war.
Wallace, J. Henry,	F	109 Inf.	Aug. 27, '62 3	killed before Petersburg, Aug. 27, '64.
Wallace, Wm. L.,	I	143 Inf.	Oct. 8, '62 3	discharged for disability March, '63.
Ward, Ai	C	76 Inf.	Oct., '61 3	killed at Gettysburg, July 1, '63.
Weaver, Henry D., corp.,				

Welch, James,	F 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at close of the war.
West, Albert M.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	died of disease Sept. 12, '63.
White, John A.,	C 76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	died of disease in Virginia, Aug. 27, '62.
White, John W.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
White, Wm. R., corp.,	F 109	Inf.	Aug.	27,	'62	3	discharged at close of the war.
Wickham, George,	I 143	Inf.	Aug.	10,	'64	3	discharged at close of the war.
Wilcox, Geo. R.,	F 15	Cav.	June,	'64	3		
Wilcox, Joseph L.,	F 15	Cav.	June,	'64	3		
Wilcox, Lyman,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged on account of age, Nov. 9, '62.
Wilcox, Marion,	F 76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	discharged before actual service.
Willey, Samuel M.,	I 185						
Williamson, Clark,	F 15	Cav.	June,	'64	3		discharged at the close of the war.
Wilson, Henry,	F 76	Inf.	Nov.	5,	'61	3	transferred to Vet. Res. Corps; dis. close of war.
Woodmaney, Geo., corp.,	I 143	Inf.	Oct.	8,	'62	3	discharged at the close of the war.
Wright, Geo. W.,	I 143	Inf.					

Women, as well as men, gave their services to the country in this time of need, and Mrs. Julia A. Cook, whose husband, Enos, had already died in the service, and whose only son, James H., served throughout the war, volunteered as a nurse and was on duty in the hospitals at Washington in June, 1864, until her own sickness compelled her to return. As an inland town Dryden could not be expected to contribute much to the naval forces of the country, but an incident which interested the people of Dryden village and enlisted their deepest sympathy at the time, should be here mentioned. Jared Boorum, a relative of a Dryden family, had been a sailor and in his wanderings had married a little Spanish woman whom he had met in the West India Islands. Upon the breaking out of the war he brought her and their little daughter to Dryden, where he provided for them with his relatives while he enlisted as a gunner on the Galena, a gunboat of the U. S. Navy. Mrs. Boorum could speak but very little English, but with her peculiar Spanish ways she was a subject of great interest to Dryden people, among whom she made many friends. But suddenly there came news that Boorum was wounded by the explosion of a shell in an attack on Fort Fisher in the James River, May 16, 1862, and a day or two later that he was dead. The grief of the poor young widow knew no bounds and excited the deepest sympathy from all who had known and heard of her. The remains of her husband were brought to Dryden and laid in the Green Hills cemetery, where a monument to-day marks his grave. His wife soon after returned to her native country.



## CHAPTER XX.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

While the period of the war involved great loss of life and property to the North as well as to the South, it was, to our section of the country, in some respects a time of unusual prosperity. The money which was freely paid out by the government for services and supplies came into ready circulation among the people, and the prices of everything went up to high figures, so that those people who remained at home and formed the producing class were able to secure enormous prices for their products. Wheat brought \$2.50 per bushel; wool one dollar per pound; while butter was sold for sixty cents and at some times even more than that per pound. Real estate, as well as other property, was booming, and everybody holding property of any kind was agreeably surprised upon finding himself richer than he had previously supposed himself to be. This increase in wealth was in a measure imaginary, and to some extent, at least, due to a depreciated currency by which the value of things was then estimated. When the currency was brought up to a par value with gold, some time after the close of the war, the delusion began to be dispelled, and the value of property has ever since then seemed to depreciate.

Still there were people during the war, as there always have been and always will be, who were continually complaining of the hard times, and suggesting that if ever the war should cease then they might accomplish something, while those who then went to work and made their efforts productive, accumulated property more rapidly than it was possible to do in the same length of time either before or since that period.

The apparent prosperity which then prevailed in business matters stimulated local enterprises, and the first railroad to furnish means of transportation within the town, at first known as the Southern Central, was opened for travel between Owego and Auburn in the year 1869. Such a project had long been dreamed of and hoped for by the people of the town, and we find on an old map of Tompkins county published in 1838, a copy of which is in the possession of Dr. Mary Briggs of Dryden village, a railway projected from Ithaca to Auburn by way of Etna and Freeville, over almost the same route now occupied by the branches of the Lehigh Valley. The old Ithaca and Cortland railroad, known in those days as the "Shoo Fly," was opened as far as Cortland running diagonally through the centre of the town of

Dryden, in 1871. A great effort was made by and in behalf of Dryden people, especially those living in and about Dryden village, to secure the construction of the Southern Central. Many other towns along the proposed line were bonded to furnish means with which to construct it, but the town of Dryden was never obligated in that way. The citizens, however, believed that only by very liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company could the road be secured, and a subscription amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars was obtained from the people, only about one half of which materialized. Many under the strong influence brought to bear upon them and out of a sense of duty to the public interests of the town, agreed to take more stock than they afterwards felt able to pay for, and subsequent developments indicated that the road would have been finally built without so great a sacrifice on the part of the people. Those towns, however, which bonded themselves fared the worst, for their bonds were paid when times were harder and property had greatly depreciated in value. The Midland Railroad Company projected a road in this period from Freeville to Auburn by way of West Dryden and Lansing, which was not completed until 1880, and after being operated for about ten years was absorbed by the Lehigh Valley Company and discontinued. The telegraph accompanied the railroads, or in the case of the Southern Central preceded it by a few years. Thus the town from being wholly destitute of railroad privileges up to 1869, has ever since been traversed by at least two lines of railroad, crossing each other at nearly right angles near the centre of the township, providing five railroad and telegraph stations within its borders.

Near the end of this period, and about the year 1870, attention was called to the fact that Dryden was holding rather more than her full share (in fact nearly all) of the political honors of the county. It so happened at that time that Hon. Richard Marvin, as Supreme Court Justice, then residing in Chautauqua county but brought up as a Dryden boy, was assigned to hold a term of Supreme Court at Ithaca. Mills Van Valkenburg was then serving as county judge and surrogate, elected from Dryden; Horace L. Root was serving as sheriff, as well as Thomas J. McElheny as county clerk, both elected from Dryden; while Benjamin F. Squires, the court crier had formerly been a Dryden merchant. With Milo Goodrich, of Dryden, then a member of congress from this district and a prominent figure at the bar of that court it was conceded that for a country town Dryden then had a claim upon at least her full share of the offices of that court and of the county.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE PERIOD OF MATURITY.

By applying the term "maturity" to this present time, the last quarter of the Century Period of our history, we do not intend to imply that it is a time when perfection has been reached, or that further developments of a progressive nature may not be expected in the future history of our town. It is regarded by us as mature only as we view it from the standpoint of the present as compared with the primitive conditions of the past, while to those who may review it one hundred years hence, the present time will doubtless appear, in some respects at least, as a period of rude development. This period will be treated of here very briefly, as it is not yet ripe as a subject for history, and it is rather to give those who shall come after us and who may chance to peruse our efforts, some idea as to how our times appear to us to-day than for any other purpose that we complete our general history of the town of Dryden with this chapter.

There are some few respects in which great progress has been made during the past hundred years where it would seem that but little improvement need be expected or asked for in the future. One of them is in the matter of highway bridges, of which our town is required to maintain many, although none of extraordinary dimensions. In the Pioneer Period it is presumed that there were no bridges of any account, the inhabitants then being required to ford the streams in summer and cross them on the ice in winter. In the Second Period pole bridges were constructed, rude affairs—many of which were carried away with every spring flood. These were replaced in the War Period with comparatively substantial structures of wood, of the truss pattern, but they were subject to decay, the life of such a bridge, however well constructed and protected, being less than twenty years. But now all or very nearly all of them have been replaced during the past twenty-five years by substantial iron structures, supplied by the town at considerable expense, placed upon solid piers of masonry or iron piles, in such a manner that they seem to be almost indestructible and imperishable.

Another respect in which great progress has been made and apparently the limit of perfection almost reached is in the matter of educational advantages. Common school education for the young is now not only free, but in a measure compulsory, and there can be but little hope for the children of to-day who do not readily improve the

superior advantages now afforded them by our schools. If we compare the school buildings of to-day with those of twenty-five years ago, and then again with those of fifty and seventy-five years ago, we shall be impressed with the degree of comfort and elegance which our own times afford in comparison.

The dwelling houses and farm buildings of the present time are not to be compared with the rude habitations of fifty and seventy-five years ago. It was not then considered necessary to winter cattle under cover except in the worst storms, and then the poorest shed was supposed to furnish ample protection. When the country was mostly covered with forests the severity of winter was not felt by man or beast as it is now, and we are told that in the Pioneer Period snow drifts were unknown. Now the cattle barn of the Dryden farmer is usually larger and often more expensive than the house in which he lives, which is itself a palace in points of convenience and elegance as compared with the homes of his ancestors.

The methods of dairy farming as practiced in the town have met with a wonderful change, since fifty years ago. Then the milk was all made up into butter and cheese at home, while now all that which is not consumed in fattening calves for the city markets is, in most localities, taken to the railroad stations to be shipped on the milk train, or to the nearest of the cheese or butter factories which are distributed throughout the township.

We should not pass over the present time without mentioning the now omnipresent "bicycle," which within the past twenty-five years has developed from its first appearance as the old "velocipede" and within the past few years has come into very general use as a means of pleasure and convenience even in the country. It promises at least to compel the farmers to build and maintain better roads, which will result greatly to their own advantage and profit in the end.

In one respect there is some reason to complain of our times and that is in regard to the depreciation in the market value of real estate within the past twenty-five years. In the Pioneer Period, as we have seen, land was purchased for a few dollars per acre. For the first seventy-five years and until about the close of the War Period the value of real estate had a steady and constant upward tendency, until good farms in the town were readily sold at from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre. The young farmer who had invested in land and lived during that time, as old age came on often discovered that his increased wealth was as much due to the natural increase in the value of his farm as to the crops which he had raised and sold off from it, while

the farmer of to-day, who invested his resources in land twenty-five years ago, finds to his sorrow that the depreciation in the market value of his farm often counterbalances the labor and efforts of a lifetime expended upon it. The actual market value of the real estate of the town during that time, in spite of improved buildings, has depreciated nearly, if not quite, one half. From this tendency of the times, which was unforeseen and unexpected, many, and especially those who had invested beyond their means in real estate, have suffered severely; but in other respects these times are propitious. It is the abundance and cheapness of the necessities of life which now surround us, and not their scarcity as it was in the year 1816. In spite of this plenteous supply of its various products, labor itself is in good demand and well paid, and at no time, it is safe to say, within the century would the same amount of well directed labor purchase so much good common food or clothing as at present. The very prosperous times which have immediately preceded the present have unfortunately stimulated extravagance, and to this more than to any other cause is due the complaint of hard times so commonly heard.

As an illustration of this the writer remembers that about fifty years ago old Esquire Tanner used to keep in his postoffice at Dryden village, in two small glass jars with tin covers, and four square red boxes with sliding glass fronts, the stock of sugar candy which supplied the children of the village and surrounding country, more numerous then than now. One jar contained lemon drops—thirteen for a penny; another jackson balls, at a cent apiece; and the four others contained stick candy of different kinds. His total sales of that commodity could not have exceeded twenty-five dollars per annum. Now the merchants tell us that the retail trade in candy in Dryden village exceeds one thousand dollars per annum, and is more than equalled by the sale of southern grown fruit, which fifty years ago was unknown to us. Not only is extravagance exhibited in such kinds of food, much of which is worse than useless, but so extravagant have people become in these "hard times" in the matter of superfluous clothing throughout the country, that during the past winter the Legislature of the great State of New York has in its wisdom enacted a law requiring the ladies who insist upon displaying such a profusion of flowers, ribbons and feathers in their head-gear as to eclipse the view of everything else, to remove their hats when attending entertainments, and at the same time we believe an amendment was offered but lost limiting the number of yards of cloth which might be wasted by the ladies in making up their puffed sleeves.

But in spite of the so-called hard times, useless extravagance and the depreciation in the value of real estate, there are many respects in which marked improvement has been made throughout the country with prospects of still greater advancement.

We read of many of the earlier settlers who lost the land which they had under many hardships and with much difficulty paid for, without any fault of their own, through defective and fraudulent titles, which were then very common. Now the system of recorded land titles is so perfect that very seldom does any such loss occur, and even then it results from gross carelessness.

We learn that in early times there was a great deal of local litigation, and that a number of pettifogging lawyers were kept busy in every hamlet of the township settling the disputes of neighbors by contested law-suits in Justice's Court over horse trades, dog fights, and other foolish matters. This state of things has almost entirely disappeared.

We are told by old people that in those "good old times" there was never a town meeting held without more or less fighting being witnessed. These were not wrestling contests or boxing matches, but real bloody, brutal fights, in which the "bullies" of the town exhibited their powers of inflicting and enduring blows to the crowd of their assembled townsmen. Now happily such an exhibition would not be tolerated at our town meetings or elsewhere, and the most noted of pugilists are obliged to seek a refuge as far away as New Orleans or Nevada in which to exhibit themselves in their contests.

It is said that in the early days of Dryden the Lacy and Knapp families were noted for their pugilistic contests with each other in dead earnest. Think of the family from which our very exemplary late lamented John C. Lacy descended, being noted for its brutal fighting qualities, frequently exhibited at town meetings, and then tell us whether the times and the manners have not greatly improved during the century.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### DRYDEN VILLAGE IN THE PIONEER PERIOD.

We now return from our general survey of the whole town to take up each separate locality, giving to each its own particular local history, commencing with Dryden village, where, as we have seen, the first settlement was made. There were then no corporate limits and we

shall include with the village in these times all of the events and families naturally connected with it without regard to definite boundaries

After the settlement of the Amos Sweet family on Lot No. 39, as we have seen, in 1797, the next to locate upon the site of Dryden village appears to have been Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon, who was the first physician of the town and who built the first frame house on the corner now occupied by the brick store of D. T. Wheeler & Co. Ruloff Whitney, who, as we have seen, assisted Col. Hopkins, of Homer, to build the first saw-mill of the town on Fall Creek near Willow Glen in 1800, soon after had a saw-mill of his own where the Dryden Woolen Mill now stands, but the exact dates of these events cannot be given. Serren H. Jagger, Sr., built one of the first frame houses on the premises since owned by D. J. Baker, where his oldest daughter, Betsey, was born in 1805, who afterwards became the second wife of John Southworth, and the grandmother or great-grandmother of nearly all of his living descendants. Mr. Jagger was a tanner and currier by trade and then operated a small tannery in the rear of his residence. The five Lacy brothers located in and about Dryden village in 1801, and the Seth Wheeler family from New Hampshire and the Edward Griswold family from Connecticut in 1802, as the former accounts have it; but some investigation leads us to believe that it was about two years later.

The first postoffice in the town and the only one for some time after, was established at Dryden village, as shown by the department records at Washington, October 1, 1811, with Jonathan Stout as postmaster. He was, however, succeeded on July, 1812, by Parley Whitmore, who retained the office for a long time.

The most vivid and reliable pen picture which we can give of Dryden village in this period is afforded by the description of the late John C. Lacy, furnished for publication by him on his eightieth birthday, October 21, 1888, and from which we quote as follows :

“MR. EDITOR—Having some recollection of the situation of things in this village and vicinity seventy or more years ago, and as this is the eightieth anniversary of my birth and residence here, I thought I could in no better way notice the event, than to state briefly some of my recollections of these times, to wit :

“There were but two roads in the village, and crossing at right angles, forming the four corners as now. They were rough and crooked, the one running north and south was difficult of travel and was noted for the frequency in which teamsters became *mired* with their loads of lumber and produce bound for the Homer and Syracuse

markets and returning with salt, which sold at five dollars per barrel. A brook ran across the east and west road near D. J. Baker's (now Henry Thomas's) over which was a pole bridge. A branch of Virgil Creek crossed the road near the late Wm. West's (now D. T. Wheeler's) residence, over which was a bridge, under which I have caught fish; where Mr. Rockwell's factory (the Woolen Mill) now stands was a saw-mill owned by a man by the name of Whitney, and afterwards by Jason Ellis. Near this mill was a little shop where a man by the name of Ballard made nails by hand, which he sold at eighteen pence per pound. Where Mill street now is there was nothing but a foot-path, and the crossing of the streams was over trees that had fallen across them. The highway then ran on the west side of Whitney's pond (or Rockwell's) and entered the village road where Mr. Rockwell's wool house now is. On this road was a log house where different families had lived for several years before, the road was discontinued, to wit: R. Whitney, Joseph Thomas, and Stephen B. Lounsberry. James, Union, Pleasant, Lewis, George, Rochester, Marsh, and Elm streets were either in the state of nature or under cultivation by the farmer. The village was small, the houses small, few and scattering; one small tavern where the Blodgett House stood, one store where C. Green's tailor shop is, one school house near H. Cliff's residence gotten up by private subscription, in shares—some took more and some less. (Benjamin Lacy had about one-fourth of the stock.) For a sample of the houses, I would cite you to the house on Rochester street, of which unknown miscreants made a bonfire on the Fourth of July not long since. This house, in its best days, stood where E. Rockwell now resides. With this exception there were no houses between J. Cole's and the creek. The other side of the road was equally vacant of buildings from D. J. Baker's down to the creek. Where Dr. Montgomery's office now stands there was a log distillery in full blast, and on the site of the Geo. Hill block was a small cabinet shop. The best house was on the Moore lot, built and owned by Dr. John W. Phillips,—since having been moved and now owned by John McKeon. The four corners of the village, comprising six rods square each, were not then built upon, but remained a public green, as was intended by the several *donors* who gave them to the good people of the town for that purpose.

“All was in a rude state—the farms but partially cleared, stumps, straggling and girdled trees all over, swamps not drained. The people worked and suffered many privations and hardships, unaided by modern labor-saving machines; the work of both men and women



was done by hand—the haying, with the scythe, the harvesting, with the sickle and the grain cradle, and the threshing with the flail. The wearing apparel was spun and woven by the women on the hand wheels, and on the hand looms. This, in addition to their household work, made it doubly hard for them. When they rode out they either rode on horseback or in lumber wagons and sleds, but oftener went on foot: if to parties or to get married, all the same. No fine carriages or railroad coaches, no mowing machines, no reapers, horse pitchforks, sulky rakes or sulky plows, no threshing machines, no Woolen Factory, no meeting houses, no grist-mill or tannery, no newspaper, no Dryden Springs Place. The mineral springs were discovered by the Lacy brothers while digging and prospecting for salt in 1820-21. No free school. The boy that went to school a few days in the year furnished his own wood and paid his own tuition. No two-cent postage on letters: a letter to a friend five hundred miles away required eighteen pence postage, and for friends to separate such a distance was almost equal to separating forever; for the parties had but little time to write and still less money to pay the heavy postage and telephoning and telegraphing were not then thought of, so they would lose track of one another altogether. Money was hardly thought of in *deal*, except to pay taxes, the payment of which was one of the most important matters that annually perplexed and disturbed the people, money was so hard to be got. Barter was the order of the times. A bushel of corn was the price of a common laborer's day's work, and a bushel of wheat the mechanic's.

“The cold seasons of 1818, '19 were times that tried the men's souls. Corn was entirely cut off by the frosts, wheat and other products were scarce and dear, eighteen to twenty shillings per bushel for wheat, little or no money to buy with. If it were better in older and larger places the transportation of produce was so difficult and expensive it did them no good. This is the time when Capt. Geo. Robertson, then a well-known citizen of another part of the town, refused to sell his grain to men who had money, but sold it to those who had no money, on the ground that those who had could get it somewhere else, (in Lansing.) This is the time one of my neighbor's boys told me he “lived three days on two cold potatoes, and nothing under Heavens else,” and another neighbor's little girl told me she had had nothing to eat for two days and was as weak as a little frog. This was a time, too, when a dollar to a man was more than a pound sterling would be to-day. The snows and frosts of those years have never since been equalled here for severity.”

We think that Mr. Lacy was mistaken as to the years of the famine, which were 1816, '17 instead of 1818, '19.

As corroboration of the six rods square from each of the four corners intended as a public common referred to by Mr. Lacy, we find on the county records a deed bearing date May 18, 1812, executed by "Abram Griswold, Nathan Goddard, John Taylor, and Joshua Holt, all of Dryden, Cayuga Co.," to "The Good People of the town of Dryden," purporting to convey six rods square from each corner, constituting 144 square rods, nearly an acre, in the exact center of the village. As a matter of law "The Good People of the Town" constituted a grantee too indefinite to hold the property, and each corner was afterward appropriated for private use, except the M. E. church corner, which was afterward conveyed with other premises to the Presbyterian society subject to the rights granted to "The Good People" as aforesaid.

In this period there was an earnest rivalry between this settlement and Willow Glen as to which should become the metropolis of the town, and from the active part which Edward Griswold, Sr., took in it, giving a blacksmith forty acres of land off from his lot in order to induce him to locate here, and from his successful efforts through his son Abram to establish the Presbyterian church with other enterprises here, as well as the gift, through his son, of the corner to "The Good People" and the knoll to the east for a cemetery, we believe he is entitled to be regarded as the "Father" of the village as Captain Robertson was of the town. In addition to the description by Mr. Lacy of the village in the early times, we can say that in the year 1816 Hooker Ballard kept the tavern, Joshua Holt had a grocery store, and afterwards manufactured chairs at the old oil mill on South street. Parley Whitmore kept a store as well as the postoffice near where the M. E. church now stands. James H. Hurd and Timothy Stowe were cabinet makers. Thomas L. Bishop had a saw-mill west of the village; Jesse B. Bartholomew was a distiller on Main street; and Ebenezer Tuttle was a carpenter and builder. Of the farmers, Seth Wheeler, Edward Griswold and Selden Marvin lived north of the village; David Foote, Abram Griswold, Nathan Goddard and Nehemiah Tucker east; Michael Thomas, Daniel and Thomas Lacy and James Bowlby south; and Benjamin and Richard Lacy west. Jedidiah Phelps was a brick maker, and John Phillips as well as John Taylor and Nathaniel Shelden were the physicians.

As Mr. Lacy remarks there were no streets then in Dryden village except the two main roads crossing at right angles and forming the

four corners, and the place, for the want of another name, was for a long time called "Dryden Corners."

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### PIONEER FAMILIES OF DRYDEN VILLAGE.

It is recognized that this chapter and other similar memoranda of the pioneer families is incomplete, there being others which deserve a place among the pioneers of Dryden village if we only could have obtained the material out of which to have written their early history.

BAKER, DAVID J., was born at Great Bend, Pa., March 3, 1795, but when he was two months old his father's family moved to Homer, N. Y., the mother and child being conveyed from one place to the other in a canoe on the Tioughnioga River, there being no roads at that time for transportation. There he lived until eighteen years of age, when he went to Aurora, and a few years later (1816) he came to Dryden. Here he soon built a house on the premises now owned by his son Albert and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, where he continued to live until his recent death at the age of ninety-five years. On Nov. 10, 1823, he married Samantha, daughter of Hooker Ballard, whose hotel at that time was located just west of where the stone block has since been built. Mr. and Mrs. Baker occupied the same house on Main street in Dryden village for nearly seventy years and he was a member of the Masonic order for nearly seventy-five years, being at his death the oldest Mason in the state. In about 1832, he organized a fine cavalry company in the old state militia, of which he was captain, and he afterwards held the rank of major. His death occurred January 11, 1890, his wife surviving him less than two years. Of their five children all survive except their daughter Samantha, who died recently, and all of the remainder are residents of Dryden village except Mrs. Helen A. Frost, of Wheatland, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are among the few residents of Dryden who, by their long and useful lives, were able to connect the Pioneer Period with the present time. Both were too well known to the present generation to require any extended history to be given here. They were very exemplary citizens in their domestic as well as in their social and public relations, she being always a devoted, industrious and dignified wife and mother as well as a leading and active member of the M. E. church, and he being a prominent, public spirited and prosperous business man.

BOWLBY, JAMES, came with other early settlers between 1805 and 1810 and located upon two hundred eight acres where Martin E. Tripp now resides south of the village. Of his nine children all early went west or to Bath, N. Y., where some of them still reside, except Nancy A., wife of Henry H. Ferguson, who still resides here in the town where she was born in 1816. She recollects many interesting incidents of the old times. Her father was drafted here in the War of 1812 and her mother to help raise money to hire a substitute to go in his place sold her wedding dress, the most valuable article of clothing which she had. Mrs. Ferguson recollects the old log distillery in Dryden village referred to by Mr. Lacy, and says that at one time when her father emptied out the barrel to be taken to the distillery to be refilled, he threw out some cherries which had been kept in the liquor to give it flavor, and that she and the other small children after eating some of the fruit which was well preserved and very nice, felt a very peculiar sensation from the effects of which for a time they could not see, and they did not know what was the matter of them. Perhaps those who have had some similar experiences with the products of the modern "still" can appreciate what was the trouble. When she was about twenty years of age her father and mother and the rest of his family moved to Bath where he died.

BURCH, JOHN, SR., settled in Dryden as early as 1810, coming here from Lewis county, but originally from Connecticut. Soon after locating in Dryden he married Betsey Topping, and their oldest son, John, who is the ancestor of the members of the Burch family now living in Dryden, was born here in 1811. In 1812 John Burch, Sr., joined the army and served near Sackett's Harbor. He was afterwards a pensioner by reason of that service and died in Dryden about twenty years ago. His son, John, Jr., was a captain of militia and is also dead. His daughter Nancy, widow of Thomas Lormor, is still living in Dryden, and his daughters, Martha Burch and Mary Winship, are living at Newark Valley, N. Y. Many of his descendants are living in the West.

GRISWOLD, CAPTAIN EDWARD, is the ancestor of a now numerous Dryden family. He was early a sea captain residing at Killingworth, Connecticut. Having served in the War of the Revolution, his wife, Asenath (Hurd), prevailed upon him, after peace was declared, to abandon his sea-faring life and cast his fortunes in the undeveloped West, which then included a large part of New York state. They first settled in Fairfield, Herkimer county, from which so many Dryden pioneers came, where they sojourned several years and where their

younger children were born. They are said to have come to Dryden in 1802. The deed to Edward Griswold of Lot 39, including the northeast quarter of Dryden village, is dated October 16, 1805, conveying six hundred forty acres for a consideration of \$2,250.00. He must have been a man of considerable means for those days and was prosperous. He was short and thick-set in his make-up and honorable and upright in his character. There is no evidence that he ever built a log cabin, but he early constructed near the center of his lot the little red house, not far from where the Dryden village reservoir is now located, in which he lived. He died at the age of 84, his wife surviving him to the age of 95.

Their children were: Abram, who married Margaret Givens, leaving many descendants, among whom are A. G. Hunter and Mrs. Lafayette Sweetland, both of Dryden; Polly, who married Timothy Stowe, having no descendants; Asenath, who married William Hoagland, leaving a number of descendants; Nancy, who married George Carr, and left descendants all now non-residents; Charles, who married Hannah Tanner, leaving many descendants including the late Leonard and Luther Griswold; Jerusha, who married Daniel Bartholomew, and after his death, Jesse Topping, leaving descendants of whom one is our present Daniel Bartholomew; Edward, who married Polly Tyler, leaving numerous descendants, mostly non-residents; and Nathau, who married Patience Lindsey, and left descendants, among whom are Benjamin Griswold and Mrs. Chester Carmer, of Dryden.

HURD, JAMES H., migrated from Killingworth, Conn., to Seneca county, N. Y., in the year 1800, and a few years later he moved to Dryden, where he built, in the year 1817, what is still known as the Hurd house, now occupied by Benjamin Griswold on East Main street. He was a cabinet maker and for many years the undertaker of Dryden, like all undertakers of those days, manufacturing usually to order in his own shop as well as trimming, staining and varnishing the coffins which he sold. They were usually made of pine, the price of such an article being from five to nine dollars, some undertakers charging one dollar per foot for the box, according to its length. Being hastily made after the death of the person for whom they were designed they were freshly varnished and thus the odor of varnish was always associated with the grief of the mourners at funerals of the olden times. Among the children of Mr. Hurd were Denison, the father of Mrs. J. H. Pratt, late of Dryden but now deceased; Clementine, the wife of Jesse Giveus, and Laura, the only child surviving, who is the wife of Benjamin Griswold. James street was laid out

through some of the land of Mr. Hurd and was named from him. He was at one time captain of a Dryden company of light infantry and was for a long time a man of prominence in the town.

JAGGER, SERREN HALSEY, was one of the very early settlers, coming to Dryden about the year 1800 from "between the lakes," probably from Ovid. It is claimed that he built one of the first frame dwellings in Dryden village, located on the lot between the present residences of Albert J. Baker and Henry Thomas. Here his oldest daughter, Betsey, who became the second wife of John Southworth, was born in 1805. He was a tanner and currier as well as a shoemaker and had a small tannery back of his residence where he employed at least one man, by the name of John Welch. This must have been one of the earliest mechanical industries instituted at Dryden Corners. Another daughter, Mrs. Prudence Stevens, now of New Woodstock, N. Y., was born here in 1816, and is one of the oldest survivors of those who were born in Dryden now living. She joined the Presbyterian church at Dryden in 1835. Another younger daughter is Mrs. Harriet Shepard, of Homer, N. Y. There were two sons, Serren H., Jr., and Matthew, both of whom have died leaving families.

LACY, JOHN C. (See special biography.)

LARABEE, ELIAS, was one of the original lot owners, who drew by ballot Lot No. 49 of Dryden, including what is now the southeast quarter of Dryden village. He served in the fourth regiment of New York Continental troops and drew a pension of forty-eight dollars per annum under the act of 1818. In September, 1825, he was indicted for the murder of Amasa Barnes and after trial in December following was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fourteen years in the State Prison. This incident grew out of his shooting at some persons who were hanging about his house at night, and in the darkness he fatally wounded Barnes, who was a friend of his. This, so far as we know, was the only act of homicide ever committed in Dryden village, and occurred on the Goodwin lot just east of the Kennedy bridge. Shortly afterwards in view of the circumstances and his services as a soldier, Larabee received a pardon, after which he lived in Dryden village and on the Carty place near the Lake, until near 1850, when he died, over eighty years of age. The Corrington and Lawson families are descendants of his.

MARVIN, SELDEN, in the winter of 1808-9 moved, himself, wife (Charlotte Pratt Marvin, formerly of Saybrook, Ct.), and five children, from Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., on a sled—tradition says an ox sled—to Dryden, and settled on the hundred acres since known as the

Albright farm north of the village. Some six or eight acres had been chopped over and partly cleared before his arrival. He was hospitably received and entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, who lived in a log house across the road and a little south. The Barclays were then elderly people, and although they had children, their names seem to have disappeared long since from among the descendants of the town. Mr. Marvin soon had his little log house built and his family moved into it. It was much like other log houses of the time—having a loft or garret above, and two rooms below, in one of which was a large, open fire-place built mostly of stones and without jambs. After a few years a lean-to was added in which there was a bed, a hand-loom and spinning wheels. His struggles to clear up his farm and at the same time to feed, clothe and educate his children, were like those of his neighbors around him, who undertook a big job when they, poor as they were and with scarcely any kind of labor-saving machinery, possessing but few agricultural implements, and these poor both in kind and quality, settled down upon lands covered by dense forests and undertook to clear them up and get their living out of them. Their faith was truly sublime!

Mr. Marvin had cleared up the greater part of the hundred acres and built a frame barn upon it in about 1824 or '25. He sold it to Elisha Albright in 1832, and moved himself and family to Chautauqua county. He was induced to take this step in part by a revival in him of the old pioneer spirit of adventure and change, and in part by his desire to buy land to make farms for his younger children, and to be settled nearer his two sons—Erastus the elder, who had settled at Kennedyville, in Chautauqua county, and Richard at Jamestown.

But man proposes and God disposes. Mr. Marvin never realized either one of these objects. He had journeyed, with his wife and seven little children in an old-fashioned two-horse lumber wagon, over a rough and long road and arrived safely and all well at his son's house in Kennedyville. But before he had had time to explore the country or buy a single acre of land, either for himself or his children, his son Erastus was taken sick and died of a fever and he himself and his wife died soon after. The three died within a month with the same fever and in the same house. Their remains repose in the cemetery at Jamestown. Such was the sad ending of Mr. Marvin's unadvised and ill-judged last attempt to establish a new home in a new country. He died at the age of fifty-nine years.

It is not to be doubted that a special providence cares for orphans. Seven small children, the oldest not yet fourteen, were here suddenly

deprived of both parents. In this emergency their elder brother, William, then twenty-four years old, took charge of the estate, moderate in amount, and the children. He found homes for four of them, Henry, Harrison, Wesley and Harriet (Tanner), among friends of their father and mother in Dryden. Homes were found for the others among friends elsewhere. The seven all grew up, married and settled in life. All became, too, by various means, well educated and have made useful and highly respectable citizens.

Mary Hibbard, the widow of Erastus, returned to her parental home in Homer carrying with her a baby boy. He died in New Haven, at the age of eighteen, while attending Yale college.

Mr. Marvin was born in Lyme, Ct., and was twice married. His first wife died in 1816. She was buried in the old burying ground in or near the village of Dryden. By her he had seven children. One of them, Richard, represented Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties in Congress for several years, and was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District for twenty-four years. His home was in Jamestown, where he died in 1892.

Another son, William, was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida by President Jackson in 1835, and afterwards judge of the same district by President Polk. After the civil war he was appointed Provisional Governor of that state by President Johnson. He is still living in good health at Skaneateles, N. Y., and celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday last April, (1897.)

[For further particulars concerning Richard and William Marvin, and their portraits, see a subsequent chapter of this volume.]

By his second wife (the widow Vandenburg whom he married in Truxton, from which place he brought her and her three children to Dryden in the bottom of an old fashioned sleigh) Selden Marvin had seven children, one of whom, George W., is a lawyer in Norwich, N. Y., and another, Harrison, has served several years as supervisor of our town and president of Dryden village, being now in the employ of the State Government at Albany.

Selden Marvin was a public spirited citizen, who generally attended the town and district school meetings. He was quite often elected a commissioner of highways and was for a considerable number of years trustee of the gospel and school lot. In politics he was a Federalist, but he was known less for his civic virtues than for his religious characteristics. He was a Methodist—a class leader and exhorter. The few Methodists in and about the village, consisting of Mr. Marvin, John Guinnip, Mr. Hunting, old Father Holt, and a few others whose



names are not recalled, used to meet together on Sundays, sometimes in private houses, but more often in the old school house in the village. At these meetings the faithful prayed and sang hymns together. Mr. Marvin was their leader. He used to pray and exhort with great earnestness and power and in a loud voice which was often heard over half the village. A great number of persons in that day declared that they had been converted or greatly strengthened and comforted by his prayers and exhortations. His memory is still fragrant in the minds of a few persons yet living. He was an honest, simple hearted, humble minded, God fearing man, inoffensive and much beloved by his friends and neighbors.

SWEETLAND, BOWEN and JAMES, brothers, came from Vermont as young men early in the century and together owned and operated a saw-mill on the creek about twenty rods below the Woolen Mill, where the banks of the old mill pond can still be seen in the pasture lot of D. Bartholomew. Afterwards Bowen kept hotel where the Blodgett hotel was built later. The old building where Sweetland served as landlord, having been moved off and remodeled, is believed to be the house where Thomas Tamlin now resides on Union street, having been first occupied after its removal by Esquire E. H. Sweet, the nurseryman and shoemaker. Bowen Sweetland finally owned and occupied the Burlingame farm, one-half mile north of the village, where he died March 13, 1859, 72 years of age. His seven children all settled in the West except Bowen, Jr., who died in Dryden a few years ago, and Lucinda, who married Alanson Burlingame, Sr., and died in Dryden about thirty-five years ago.

James, after leaving the saw-mill, purchased the farm a mile east of the village which he afterwards sold to Bradshaw, and then removed to the Layton farm near the Lake, where he died in 1862, aged 74 years. His wife was Frances Wakely and his eight children all found homes in the West except two sons, George and Lafayette, still residents of Dryden, and Sarah (Hiles), who recently died here.

TANNER, ABRAHAM and WILLIAM T., two brothers, from Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., after serving in the War of 1812, came to Dryden. Their younger sister, Hannah (Griswold), had preceded them, she having come with Amos Lewis, and it was a visit to her which resulted in the early settlement here of her brothers. They were blacksmiths and opened a shop together near where the Bradshaw house is now located, one mile east of the village, but Abraham, on account of his health, was obliged to seek lighter work, and, after some experience as a merchant, which was not altogether successful

and as hotel keeper where James Lormor, Sr., recently resided, he became postmaster and justice of the peace, offices which he held for more than twenty-five years, and in administering which he gave very general satisfaction. His first wife, whom he married in 1818, was Asenath Wakely, after whose death he married for his second wife Betsey Lum, by both of whom he left descendants.

William T. continued in the blacksmith business and afterwards with his sons embarked too largely in the manufacture of wagons, and failed. In 1820 he married Polly West, who survived him, and by whom he had a large family of children. Both of these brothers were men of excellent character and good common sense, but both seemed to have been wanting in some of the sterner qualities which go to make up a thoroughly successful business man.

THOMAS, MICHAEL, left the state of New Jersey in the summer of 1811, traveling northwest, seeking a home in the wilds of New York. After prospecting some time among the lakes he came to Dryden Sept. 11, 1811, and bought one hundred six acres in the south-east corner of Lot No. 48, for which he paid \$430.23 in sound money of the State of New York and received a good warranty deed, still in possession of the family, from Egbert Benson, executor of John Lawrence, who died a resident of New York city but who had been an extensive dealer in Dryden real estate. Four cows, two span of horses, two covered wagons well filled and one thousand dollars in money then constituted his worldly possessions in addition to his land.

His family at that time consisted of seven children, the youngest one of whom was the only child of his second wife, who accompanied them. Four more children were born to them in Dryden. The oldest, Martha, or Mattie, was already married to the ancestor of the Space family in Dryden, Jacob Space, who at this time accompanied his father-in-law in his migration from New Jersey, and located where his son William now lives. Eliza married Sanford Bouton and moved to Virgil. Fannie married Edward Cole and died in Freeville. Polly married William Sutfin and lived in Freeville. John married Sophia Bowlby and moved to Bath. Joseph married and lived in New Jersey. Michael married for his first wife Catharine Trapp, and for his second wife Ellen Swart, and lived near Dryden Lake, where he died in March, 1897, 87 years of age. Anna married twice and is still living near the Black River in the northern part of the state. Charlotte married George Bouton, a clergyman of the M. E. church, and became the mother of Ex-Mayor C. D. Bouton, of Ithaca. William married Catharine Caswell and is still living in the house originally built by

his father in 1824, and in which he was born a year later, the house having since been extensively enlarged and repaired. Malvina, the youngest of the family, married Almond Trapp, who was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and both are living near McLean.

Grandma Thomas, as she was, in her old age, familiarly called, had a good memory and often told amusing and interesting incidents of this journey from New Jersey to Dryden and described many instances of the privations and hardships of pioneer life. The south half of Lot No. 48, with the exception of a small clearing where the wagon house on the Thomas farm now stands, was then covered with a heavy growth of timber. Fish and game were plenty, bears being common, and it was no unfrequent sight to see deer in cold weather when the snow was deep feeding with the cows near the barn. A jug is still preserved in the family which was used in the pioneer journey to carry milk for the children, it being over one hundred years old.

South street was then located where is now the lane to the barnyard, west of the clearing, which contained a log house and barn and a grove of small elm trees. One of these elm saplings which is described as being, when the Thomas family came there, "no larger than a chair post," has grown with the growth of Dryden, the trunk of which is now sixteen feet in circumference near the ground and is one of the largest if not the oldest elm tree in the township.

Michael Thomas and his wife worked hard in clearing up their farm and lived long to enjoy the fruits of their labor, he having died in 1858 at the ripe age of 92, while she, being thirty-two years his junior, survived him twenty-seven years.

THOMAS, JOSEPH, SR., a brother of Michael, was an early pioneer of Dryden from the same family in New Jersey, among whose children were Joseph, Jr., and John Thomas, who resided only a few years ago near where Walter Thomas, the son of John, now lives, and Mrs. Abram Carner and Mrs. George Tripp, all of whom are represented by numerous living descendants.

WEST, JOHN, and wife lived in Rhode Island in 1798, where their son Gardner was born May 7th of that year. In some way they caught the "Western fever" of those days and with a brother, Mason, came as far as Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., where they bought a home together and where their daughter Mary (Aunt Polly Tanner) was born July 21st, 1803. The partnership between the two brothers was not entirely satisfactory, as is usually the case under such circumstances, and in 1805 John came out to Dryden prospecting for a new home still further west. As the result he sold out his possessions in



# KEY TO THE MAP OF DRYDEN VILLAGE.

## West Main Street.

- 1 D. T. Wheeler & Co., store,
- 2 Post-office,
- 3 W. E. Vunk, store,
- 4 J. H. Pratt, harness,
- 5 Wavle's Hotel,
- 6 Wm. Mespell, market,
- 8 J. H. Pratt, store,
- 10 M. Little, market,
- 12 W. H. Baker, grocery,
- 14 L. A. Niver, barber,
- 16 G. Rummer & Son, shoes,
- 17 C. H. Seamans, grocery,
- 18 J. B. Fulkerson, store,
- 19 Vunk & Tanner, bl'ksmiths,
- 20 O. J. Hill, store,
- 21 C. E. Green, tailor,
- 22 A. T. Niver, billiards,
- 23 J. C. Lormore, clothing,
- 24 J. G. Clark, drugs,
- 25 W. W. Adams, hardware,
- 26 J. G. Clark, residence,
- 27 G. C. Sweet, undertaker,
- 28 Library,
- 29 Ira R. Beam, jewelry,
- 31 Chas. F. Mason, jewelry,
- 33 Henry Thomas, residence,
- 34 D. McLachlan,
- 36 R. L. Weaver,
- 37 A. J. Baker,
- 38 Lucien Weaver, drugs,
- 39 F. S. Howe,
- 40 Isabelle Lormor,
- 41 J. B. Fulkerson,
- 42 Dr. J. J. Montgomery, office,
- 43 J. R. French,
- 44 Dr. J. J. Montgomery,
- 45 E. E. Banfield,
- 46 Grove Hotel,
- 53 Mrs. D. F. Van Vleet,
- 54 L. D. Mallery,
- 56 Chas. M. Perrigo,
- 57 Misses S. & L. Tanner,
- 59 D. S. Messenger,
- 60 G. M. Rockwell,
- 62 D. P. Bartholomew,
- 63 G. C. Sweet,
- 66 Mrs. M. L. Keeney,
- 67 Mrs. Mary Hyde,
- 68 Mrs. Abram Hutchings,
- 70 D. T. Wheeler,
- 71 Geo. W. Bailey,
- 73 R. M. West,
- 75 George Wickham,
- 76 A. Bailey,
- 77 Miss F. Smith,
- 78 Henley Hunter,
- 79 George W. Sutfin,

- 80 J. D. Ross,
- 81 Hugo Dolge,
- 82 Hugo Dolge, residence,
- 83 Mrs. M. A. Dean,
- 84, 85, 86 Hugo Dolge,
- 87, 89, 91, 93 Dryden Woolen Mill,
- 88 Hugo Dolge, woolen mill office,
- 90 W. W. King, planing mill,
- 95 A. Houpt estate,
- 96 W. W. King,
- 97 George E. Monroe,
- 98 Mrs. Mary Swift,
- 100 Horace Fitts,
- 102 Casper Sherwood,
- 107 Robert Schutt,
- 108 Sylvester Foster,
- 109 Charles Meade,
- 110 Miss S. S. Nivison,
- 113 T. S. Deuel.

## East Main Street.

- 1 Weyant & Kingsbury, hardware,
- 2 M. E. Church,
- 5 Fortner & Sutfin, und'takers
- 7 French Bros., furniture,
- 9 Mrs. R. A. Dwight,
- 10 H. H. Ferguson,
- 13 Chapman Strong,
- 15 Wm. Mespell,
- 16 John Munsey,
- 21 A. Burlingame estate,
- 23 Frank Hutchinson,
- 24 Dr. E. D. Allen,
- 26 Dr. E. D. Allen, office,
- 28 C. H. Seamans,
- 30 C. H. Seamans, bl'ksmith,
- 33 D. E. Bower,
- 34 Benjamin Griswold,
- 39 Mrs. Wm. Dupee,
- 43 Mrs. Caroline Beattie,
- 51 Harrison Manning,
- 56 James Steele.

## North Street.

- 2 Will H. Silcox, photo.,
- 4 Williams & Bower, marble,
- 6 J. H. Pratt,
- 10 J. H. Pratt,
- 11 Presbyterian Church,
- 14 H. C. Loomis,
- 16 Mrs. Fred Ward,
- 18 Mrs. Lovina Lord,
- 21 Southworth estate,
- 22 A. M. Clark,
- 26 A. M. Clark,
- 32 H. F. Pratt,

- 54 A. D. Burlingame,
- 55 Mrs. Mary Burlingame.

## Elm Street.

- 4 { J. Giles Ford,
- { Wm. A. Glazier,
- 8 Geo. P. Hatch,
- 10 John Tripp,
- 12 Mrs. Martha Tyler,
- 31 Dryden Herald.

## Library Street.

- 4 Opera House,
- 6 John Ellis,
- 7 R. F. Chappuis,
- 8 Dr. F. S. Jennings,
- 14 Mrs. Geo. Pratt.

## George Street.

- 1 Chas. Burghardt,
- 2 John D. Lamont,
- 3 Merritt Tyler,
- 5 Lyman Smith,
- 6 H. Witty,
- 17 Mrs. F. Dutcher,
- 17 Wm. Shelton,
- 21 George Culver.

## Union Street.

- 1 Charles Williams,
- 2 J. C. Lormore,
- 3 E. Williams,
- 4 J. D. Lamont,
- 5 C. J. Sperry,
- 6 Aaron Albright,
- 7 Mrs. Mary Tucker,
- 8 Darius Givens,
- 9 W. H. Sandwick,
- 10 Presbyterian parsonage,
- 14 Mrs. A. Lumbard.

## Pleasant Street.

- 1 G. J. Sweetland,
- 3 J. A. O'Field,
- 4 G. H. Sperry,
- 5 John Carpenter,
- 6 A. J. Fortner,
- 7 Miss A. Mineah,
- 8 Mrs. S. Ballard,
- 10 Delos Mahan,
- 11 Miss Anna Donley,
- 14 Scott estate.

## Rochester Street.

- 1 Mrs. Abram Hutchings,
- 3 C. J. Sperry,
- 5 Hubbard Lusk,
- 7 J. C. Vanderhoef,
- 10 W. W. French,
- 11 Leander Hutchings,

- 13 Mrs. C. Rummer,
- 19 E. E. Bannell.

## Wall Street.

- 1 J. D. Ross,
- 4 C. J. Bailey,
- 8 J. D. Ross.

## Lewis Street.

- 1 D. D. Edwards,
- 2 Abram Hutchings,
- 4 George Hart,
- 5 Fred Sherwood,
- 6 D. R. Montgomery,
- 7 D. Bartholomew,
- 8 D. C. McGregor,
- 10 A. C. Rockefeller,
- 15 Wm. W. Ellas,
- 19 Joseph Basil,
- 20 Abram Hunter,
- 23 Mrs. Sidney Sorrell,
- 24 James Graham,
- 25 29, M. Tripp,
- 32 R. H. Newsome,
- 40 Mrs. John Hunter.

## Mill Street.

- 2 H. A. Lormor,
- 4 Arnold Hopkins,
- 6 O. Coleman,
- 7 George Bradley,
- 8 Baruey Tyler,
- 10 Mrs. Harriet Carpenter,
- 14 I. D. Jenks,
- 18 E. D. Branch,
- 26 Dryden Stone Mill,
- 28 Guy Chew,
- 29 A. Marsh,
- 34 Chas. Lormor.

## Lake Street.

- 9 John McKeon,
- 11 I. P. Ferguson estate,
- 13 Edward Swart,
- 17 Hiram Pugsley,
- 21 John Swart,
- 22 John Swart, cidermill,
- 25 John Goodwin,
- 40 David O'Dell,
- 48 J. H. Kennedy,
- 50 P. E. Kennedy,
- 52 Dryden Tannery.

## Miscellaneous.

- a Frank Stout,
- b J. B. Wilson,
- c S. S. Nivison,
- d Barney Weber,
- e Daniel Lawson,
- f Southworth estate,
- g Depot,
- h Milk Depot,
- i Rockwell's Coal Yard,
- j Chappuis' Coal Yard,
- k Hart's Stock Yard,
- p Old Griswold House.

## Montgomery Street.

- 5 Wm. Wheeler,
- 11 John Sandwick.

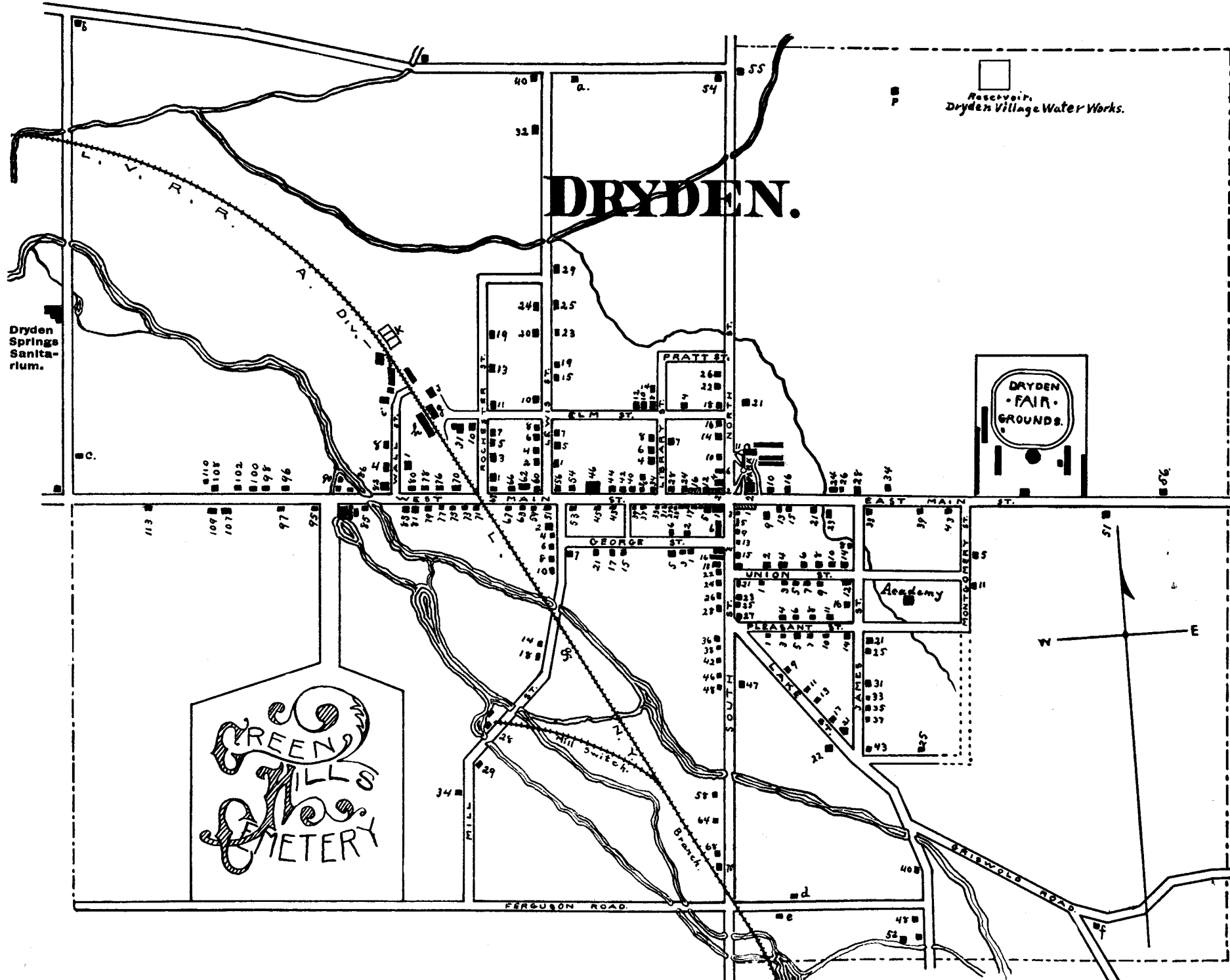
## James Street.

- 8 D. S. Messenger,
- 12 Thomas Tamlin,
- 16 R. E. Stilwell,

- 21 W. Pond,
- 25 B. Bishop estate,
- 31 Charlie Ballard,
- 33 Carson Vunk,
- 35 A. P. Brown,
- 37 Irving Brown,
- 43 Wm. H. Moore.

## South Street.

- 1 Weyant & Kingsbury, hardware,
- 3 Mrs. W. H. Moore,
- 5 W. H. Moore, shoes,
- 6 Wheeler & Co., storehouse,
- 7 W. H. Moore, residence,
- 8 Wheeler & Co., storehouse,
- 9 George Cole, residence,
- 10 M. Tyler, carriages,
- 12 Bailey & Ellison, bl'ksmiths
- 13 H. Marvin,
- 14 S. W. Daniels, shop,
- 15 Ellery Vunk,
- 16 Firemen's Hall,
- 18 Chas. Tanner,
- 19 Mrs. I. P. Ferguson,
- 21 Chas. Williams,
- 22 R. C. Rummer,
- 23 J. E. McElheny,
- 24 Wm. Tanner,
- 25 Geo. E. Goodrich,
- 26 Mrs. Chas. LaBarr,
- 27 Mrs. A. Hill,
- 28 James E. Lormor,
- 36 Mrs. Anna Stewart,
- 38 Mrs. A. Collings,
- 42 Truman Parker,
- 46 W. F. Miller,
- 47 Dr. Mary Briggs,
- 48 S. M. Stanton,
- 58 Henry Small,
- 64 F. & F. Caswell,
- 68 Mrs. Catharine Mellon,
- 70 Orris Church estate.



# DRYDEN.

Reservoir  
Dryden Village Water Works.

Dryden  
Springs  
Sanita-  
rium.



- 110
- 108
- 102
- 100
- 98
- 96



Academy



FERGUSON ROAD.

PAISWOLD ROAD.



Herkimer county to his brother and moved his family to Dryden, where they arrived in February, 1806, with all their goods on an ox-sled. They stopped temporarily in a log house which stood in the orchard near the house where Harrison Hiles now lives, which was then, or shortly after, the home of Joshua Holt, known also as "old Father Holt." Together with Benjamin Tucker they purchased the greater part of Lot 28, one mile and more north from Dryden village, and Mr. West built for himself a log house, where his son, William West, was born May 18, 1806. Their next eldest child, Percy Hiles, was born there June 12th, 1808, on the same farm where she now resides with her son John, the log house being located where the orchard now is. She will therefore be ninety years old next June and is able to furnish more details of the early events of those years than most other old people now living. One brother (Nathan West) and three sisters (Sally M. Draper, Flavilla Hiles and Lovina Clark) were afterwards born. A frame house was built where the house of her son, John W. Hiles, is now located, when she was ten years old (1818), and up to that time her father, John West, had nothing but an ox team. Some time after, he purchased one horse, but Aunt Percy says that the roads were not suitable for horses to travel on in those days. Nearly all of the children of John West will be recognized as familiar characters to the people of Dryden village, and his descendants now living here are numerous.

WHEELER, DEACON SETH, served in the War of the Revolution, at the close of which he married Rebecca Elliott, of Boston, and lived in Croydon, N. H. In the spring of 1804, he, with his oldest daughter, Rebecca, and son John, came to Dryden, prospecting for a new home in the West. Being pleased with the country Seth and his son returned in the fall for the rest of the family, which included, in all, his wife and ten children. They came with one ox team, three horses, and two wagons, carrying all their worldly goods, including about one thousand dollars in money, with which was purchased one hundred eighty acres of land one mile north of Dryden village on both sides of the highway still known as the "Wheeler road," being premises now owned by S. C. Fulkerson, James McDermott, and E. P. Wheeler. In 1822 a commodious frame house was built, replacing the log cabin which had accommodated the family until that time. Seth Wheeler was a fluent talker, a man of marked ability, deacon in the Baptist church, an earnest exhorter, holding meetings frequently in the neighboring school districts. He died in 1828 aged 72, and was buried with his wife, whose death preceded his, in the old cemetery east of



the village, where a double slate slab still marks the location of their graves.

Of their children, Rebecca married Eliseph Sanford and moved to Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y. Betsey married Jared Todd, of West Dryden, and afterwards, with eight children, moved to a new place in Michigan, named from them Toddville, where their descendants are now numerous. Susan married John Pettigrove and moved to Owego, some of their descendants now living in Ithaca. Lucy and Polly died unmarried. Seth, Jr., married Amantha Lacy, lived on the east part of the farm and died without surviving issue. Enos, the ancestor of the most of the family still living in Dryden, married Mary Blair, and was a successful farmer, a genial and public spirited citizen, a school trustee and an active member of the Presbyterian society of Dryden. He died in 1867. John also left descendants living in Dryden, married Eliza Blair, was a Methodist, and moved from Dryden before his death. Salinda, born in 1799, is still living, at the age of 98 years, with her son in Litchfield, Mich. [Since the foregoing was in type for printing this book, news is received of her death in February, 1898.] She married William Marsden Blair, and one of their daughters is the wife of Representative Flickinger, of Ohio. Anna, the tenth child, married Anson Cook and moved to Michigan, where their descendants still reside.

WHITMORE, PARLEY, was Dryden's early merchant, druggist, postmaster, justice of the peace, and scrivener. No History of the town would be complete which did not take notice of him, although our data concerning him are very incomplete. He came to Dryden early, was postmaster in 1812, and in his latter years here he lived on South street about where the I. P. Ferguson house now stands, and his store was on what is now the church corner. He seems to have been, financially, somewhat dependent upon Capt. Edward Griswold, who furnished, to a great extent, the capital stock invested in his business, his goods being brought by teams from Albany, on the return trip from marketing loads of pioneer produce. Those who knew him say that he was a valuable man in a new country, although he seems to have been too easy and indulgent to become a successful merchant. He was somewhat more intelligent and better acquainted with the rules of law and ways of business than the farmers about him. He administered justice among them very fairly and settled many of their disputes without suit, drawing up for them their contracts and other papers. Old Dryden village deeds and contracts are usually acknowledged before or witnessed by him. We are not able to learn

that the town supported any lawyers in the Pioneer Period and still, strange as it may seem, (?) under such guidance as Squire Whitmore gave them, the people lived and prospered. He had two sons, Philo, who long ago married and settled in Corning, and George, who married and lived in Ithaca, but we are unable to learn of them now and it seems that we shall be obliged to confess that Dryden has lost trace of the race of one of its earliest citizens and benefactors, Esquire Whitmore.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## DRYDEN VILLAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PERIOD.

Whitney's saw-mill, located on the site of the present Woolen Mill, must have called into existence the first use of water power in the village. Its origin was very early in the century and it remained in use as late as 1845, very nearly up to the time when the stone walls of the new Woolen Mill were erected in about the year 1850 by A. L. Bushnell. The origin of the Woolen Mill dates back to 1819 when the first "clothing works," as they were then called, were established by Benjamin Lacy. A flume from the saw-mill pond carried water to drive the carding-machine, fulling-mill and cloth dresser of those times, which constituted the "clothing works," the yarn being spun and the cloth woven on the hand wheels and looms of the neighboring farmers. Such cloth finishing machinery, used to finish the home-made cloth of that period, was quite frequently met with throughout the country. Ethel Barnum, who first came to Dryden with his brother-in-law, Samuel Williams, in the year 1818, and was the father of our Ralph W. Barnum, became the proprietor of this enterprise after the death of Mr. Lacy, but he died soon after, in 1823. It was not until after the property was sold to Bennett & Gillett, about 1844, that cloth was actually woven there, a brand of "sheep's gray" cloth being manufactured by them which had a local reputation for good quality among the farmers.

The village had no grist-mill until 1831, but Benjamin Bennett came down from Locke the year before and, after carefully looking over the ground and measuring the fall of water which could be obtained for power by combining the lake outlet with Virgil Creek, selected the site of the present stone mill, upon which a wooden building was then erected for a grist-mill. Edward Davidson, a brother-in-law to Bennett, became a partner with him in the enterprise. They purchased of

Cyrus Rummer the right to construct and maintain a raceway from Virgil Creek over his premises and sold to Tabor & Blakeslee a water privilege where the Kennedy tannery is now located. They were obliged to purchase of Michael Thomas and John C. and Garrett Lacy rights to conduct in a raceway the water from both streams across their premises, and thus the present grist-mill water privilege had its origin in 1831. Lyman Corbin afterwards purchased the property and in 1845 replaced the wooden grist-mill by building the present stone structure.

About the year 1824 there came from Middletown, Conn., Asa Phillips, a young man of some prominence in Dryden's history, whose brothers were Dr. John W. Phillips, of Dryden, and Dr. George W. Phillips, of Ithaca, both registered at Ithaca in the years 1820 and 1821 respectively. He first came as a school teacher, married in 1828 a niece of Daniel J. Shaw, who had been a Dryden merchant, and became postmaster under the appointment of President Andrew Jackson on March 3, 1831—a position which he held until his death, July 4, 1843. He was a partner with Moses Brown in the mercantile business and was an influential member of the M. E. church of the village, for which the first church edifice was erected in these times. His son Robert A. Phillips, now a real estate dealer of Washington, D. C., was born in Dryden village in 1833, and has contributed some interesting data derived from his residence here, which continued until 1850. He relates that within his recollection the United States mail was brought into Dryden Corners daily in a four-horse thoroughbrace coach, the driver blowing a long tin horn as he entered, loud enough so that it was heard throughout the whole settlement. The postage on a single letter was then eighteen pence ( $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents). Eggs were then received at the store in exchange for goods at five cents per dozen, and butter at from ten to twelve cents per pound, but wheat was higher than now, the average price being about \$1.50 per bushel.

Amos Lewis, who lived east from the village, was a great horse dealer in those times, carefully matching and training horses for the New York market to which he took them, sometimes realizing as high as one thousand dollars for a pair of horses thus prepared by him.

In the year 1836 John Southworth built his brick house on North street and the original section of the brick block on the southwest of the Dryden four corners. In later years (about 1850) Hiram W. Sears, who came to Dryden from Madison county about 1845, extended the original brick store in front as seen in the accompanying cut produced from an old photograph of that time taken by Dr. F. S.

Howe, whose gallery was opposite, and later (about 1865) Merritt Baucus constructed the addition on the west side, the original building being less than one-third of its present dimensions. While his house and store were being built Mr. Southworth lived in the little house on East Main street now occupied by Will Mespell, where his first wife had died in 1830, and which it is suspected had been removed from the site of the brick store to make room for it; if so it is the oldest house now existing in town, being the first frame house built by Dr. Sheldon about 1800. This supposition is supported by the fact that it has two sets of sills under it, indicating that it has been moved to



THE OLD BRICK STORE.

its present location, and the additional fact that there never was any plastering on some of the walls and the partitions are made of wide, rough, but clear pine boards such as would naturally be very abundant when lumber first began to be manufactured. The roof, cornice and outside covering are doubtless of a later date.

In 1840 Joseph McGraw, Jr., built the brick store on the opposite, southeast corner known as the hardware block, where he for some years after carried on business as a merchant. At about this time two of the best dwellings in the village in those days were erected on Main street; one, now occupied by E. Banfield and formerly owned by Esquire Tyler, was built by Bradford Potter, and remains very much as it was originally built, and the other, the Dr. Montgomery house on

the opposite side of the street, was built by a Mr. Putnam, and a third story has since been added. Both are said to have been raised on the same day, one with the use of liquor for the workmen, which was the established custom on those occasions, but at the other raising a supper was substituted, being the first effort to promote the cause of temperance which we are able to record in Dryden village. Thus it is seen that the building of the village was materially advanced in this period.

In these days there had come to the village from the farms on the neighboring hillsides, three young men who were all destined afterwards to become Dryden merchants, and one of them to take a leading part in the public affairs of the town and county. All were of humble but respectable parentage and all had been obliged to spend their boyhood at work upon the farms of the backwoods, so to speak, of a lumbering town, with very scanty means of education. But all were entering manhood possessed of excellent habits and had within them the elements of true gentlemen with all which that term implies, as was afterwards developed in their lives, but neither of them otherwise possessed any apparent advantage over the ordinary farmer boy who goes to town to seek his fortune. They were John McGraw and Jeremiah W. Dwight, both from the rather forbidding South Hill neighborhood, and Edwin Fitts from near Willow Glen. From small beginnings in their business careers the two former accumulated large fortunes, Mr. Dwight in his latter years adding political honors to his business success, while the latter, though no less a gentleman and esteemed and respected by all who knew him, lacked those sterner qualities which are essential to make up the successful man of business. It is said that Mr. McGraw commenced his business apprenticeship with the early Dryden merchant, Daniel J. Shaw, and afterwards served as a clerk in the brick store then kept by his older brother, Thomas McGraw, and John Southworth, and upon the death of Thomas, about 1838, he succeeded to his interest. Mr. Dwight, who was four years younger than McGraw, commenced his clerkship in the year 1838 in the store of Alanson Benjamin, which stood near where Charles Green's shop is now located, and soon afterwards became a partner with A. L. Bushnell in the brick store since known as the hardware block. The subsequent careers of these two Dryden boys will be treated of hereafter in special biographies. Mr. Fitts, who was between the others in age, after a clerkship with McGraw & Phillips (Joseph McGraw, Jr., and George W. Phillips) in the brick store, carried on business for himself in the Blodgett Block, and failed.

He was afterwards employed in the custom house in New York.

We would like to impress upon the ambitious young men of the rising generation that although the use of intoxicating drink and tobacco was much more universal then than now, the women as well as the men of those days freely enjoying the use of the pipe as well as the snuff-box, and a bottle or jug of "spirits," if in no larger quantities, being considered a necessity for frequent use in every household, neither of these young men ever indulged in the use of intoxicating beverages and the two of them most successful never acquired the habit of the use of tobacco in any form whatever.

At this stage of its development Dryden began to possess legal talent, the first full fledged attorney to reside here being Corydon Tyler, whose home and office were both located on Main street opposite to where is now the Grove Hotel. His office was a nice little building, still interesting to the writer, which was afterwards moved up-town and located on the Pratt corner, where it was used by Milo Goodrich in 1850 for his postoffice, on the exact spot to which the present post-office has recently been removed, and is now, in its old age, annexed in the rear to the Pratt row of business places. Esquire Tyler seems to have been a man of character and ability; although from some anecdotes told of him we surmise that he was almost too aristocratic in his nature and too hasty in his temper to be able to adapt himself entirely to the requirements of his profession in a new country town. He had law students under him, one of whom was Harvey A. Dowe, a native of Dryden village, who afterward made Ithaca his home. Hiram Bouton was also a local attorney of considerable ability and tact, who took up his abode here as early as 1833, and held the office of justice of the peace as late as 1872.

Milo Goodrich, then a young man without reputation or fortune, located here with his wife soon after their marriage in 1844, renting rooms for house-keeping of Thomas Lewis in the building on Main street which has since been enlarged and converted into the Grove Hotel.

The local physicians of this period included John W. Phillips and Michael Phillips, registered in 1820; James W. Montgomery, and Daniel D. Page, in 1828; Isaac S. Briggs and Edwin P. Healey, in 1841. Dr. Page resided on what is known as the John C. Lacy corner, and there in his orchard, on the corner of Main and Mill streets, according to so good an authority on pomology as Charles Downing, originated the Bunker Hill apple, still greatly prized in this locality where it is well known.

Dr. Montgomery, who was a man of social and literary standing as well as of professional ability, having twice represented Dryden in the Legislature at Albany, as well as being an active member of the local reading and debating society of that time, lived where his son and daughter still reside on Main street.

Dr. Briggs was also a man of literary as well as of professional ability and an excellent citizen.

At or near the close of this period a terrible scourge, known here and remembered as the Dryden fever, swept over the new country and was particularly fatal in the village and its vicinity. It is now said to have been a species of malignant typhoid fever, developed perhaps by the rapid changes in the condition of the lowlands so recently deprived of their natural covering of foliage and not yet reclaimed by artificial drainage.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### DRYDEN VILLAGE IN THE WAR PERIOD.

While the town and rural districts have been decreasing in population ever since 1836, the village of Dryden has had a slow but steady and continuous growth from the beginning of its settlement. Perhaps, however, at no time was that growth so rapid as at the commencement of this period. The building of the stone Woolen Mill by A. L. Bushnell at this time afforded a promise of future business prosperity to the village, but if its somewhat checkered career, involving at least two failures, and two fires, in one of which all of the combustible material was destroyed, could have been foreseen, the high hopes based upon its success would have vanished. Still in its periods of prosperity it has been a source of great advantage to the village, giving employment to a considerable number of inhabitants, and at no time has it been capable of yielding products of so much value as at present.

The building of the stone block in 1852-3 by Jeremiah W. Dwight was a great undertaking for a young business man in a small village, but under his efficient direction and management it has always been a success, affording a good and continuous income from the investment.

At about the same time P. M. Blodgett built next west of the stone block the three-story wooden building known as the Blodgett block, which was not so successful, and which was destroyed by fire about

1866. Stimulated by these improvements Col. Lewis Barton, who kept the old hotel opposite the stone block, enlarged it by adding a third story at this time, (1855.)

Col. Barton was a very popular landlord and a public spirited citizen, serving as president of the village in 1860, and as marshal on various occasions, one of which was a large temperance parade. He came to Dryden from Virgil early in this period and died in 1863. Among his descendants were Lieutenant Daniel W. Barton, who was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; Chas. W. Barton,



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whose surviving son, Daniel W., resides at Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Mary E. Hiles, whose surviving son was recently engaged here in tracing out the annals of the Hiles family, and Lucy Ette Spiece, of Ardmore, Pa., who is now the only surviving child of Col. Lewis Barton.

The first newspaper published in the village came from the hand-press of H. D. Rumsey, in 1856, and was first known as "Rumsey's Companion." After several changes in the name and ownership it was discontinued, within two years after it commenced publication. It had, however, fortunately for us, published and thus preserved under the title of the "Old Man in the Clouds," the series of articles which



have been of great aid in the preservation of the early history of Dryden. In July, 1858, it was revived under the name of "The Dryden Weekly News," by Asahel Clapp, who continued its publication successfully until 1871, when he removed it to Ithaca where it is still published by his son as The Weekly Ithacan. Soon after, a new paper was published at Dryden village under the name of The Dryden Herald, which, after changing hands several times, was greatly enlarged and improved under the management and ownership of A. M. Ford and now under the proprietorship of his son, J. Giles Ford, is one of the most enterprising local papers to be found issued in a country village.

The war itself left but very little impress upon the village, and, as already stated in the town history, it was from a business point of view a time of unusual prosperity.

The advent of the Southern Central railroad in 1869 has already been referred to and produced no great immediate change in the affairs of the village. To the merchants the advantage of reduced freight rates and quicker transportation was offset by the ease and frequency with which their customers sought places in larger towns to do their trading. To the farmers, because it offered a better and nearer market, especially for such bulky articles of produce as potatoes and hay, the permanent benefit of the railroad has been considerable, and without railroad facilities to-day our condition would indeed be deplorable. A proposition was made when the Ithaca & Cortland railroad was being built that by raising the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the junction could be secured within the limits of Dryden village, and at almost any other time it would have been seriously entertained, but at this time the village had almost exhausted itself in the effort to secure the Southern Central, and affected with the reaction already being experienced from the decline of the unusual prosperity of the preceding years, the people were content to let the opportunity pass by.

The merchants of this period included J. W. Dwight & Co., (the company including E. S. Farnham, Isaac P. Ferguson, and A. F. Tanner) in the stone block, George L. Truesdell and William H. Sears, in the Exchange block, and Hiram W. Sears, Eli A. Spear, and later Merritt Baucus, in the brick block. Hiram W. Sears, who married a daughter of John Southworth, for a number of years carried on an extensive business in packing pork, buying wool and other mercantile enterprises.

Cyrus French developed a flourishing business in the hardware

block. G. H. Sperry and Alanson Burlingame inaugurated the coal and lime business at the railroad station. H. F. Pierce conducted a moderate furniture and undertaking business, while Harrison Marvin and Otis Murdock conducted the boot and shoe business.

The Woolen Mill flourished in the hands of E. Rockwell, the tannery was greatly enlarged and improved by the Kennedy Brothers, and the grist-mill was managed by John Perrigo, assisted later by his son, Charles M.

The medical profession was reinforced during this time by the arrival of Dr. Wm. Fitch, from Virgil; and Dr. J. J. Montgomery succeeded to the practice of his father.

The old hotel passed from the proprietorship of Col. Lewis Barton to Deuel & Jagger, then to Jagger alone, and afterwards into the hands of Peter Mineah, whose co-partner at one time in the business was Ex-Sheriff John D. Benton, while James H. Cole developed the Grove Hotel after the Blodgett House was destroyed by fire. Mills Van Valkenburgh, Garry E. Chambers, W. W. Hare and Silas S. Montgomery developed into lawyers from law students in the office of Milo Goodrich.

A literary society, existing sometimes in the form of a reading circle and at others as a debating club, flourished in these days and many of the older citizens will remember with what earnestness and zeal Dr. Briggs, J. W. Dwight, T. J. McElheny, John C. Lacy, and many others maintained the affirmative or negative of numerous questions in debate at the old school house. Our attention has recently been called by one of the old members of this literary organization, to the beneficial results which were seen in the subsequent careers of some of its members, and a little reflection should awaken in us of the present generation an appreciation of such means of self-culture.

In the year 1857 Dryden village was incorporated, the population then being about four hundred and the corporate limits including 999 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The petition for incorporation was signed by Thomas J. McElheny, Isaac P. Ferguson, George Schenck, Lewis Barton, Freeman Stebbins, Hiram W. Sears, William W. Tanner, David J. Baker, N. L. Bates, Abraham Tanner, Jeremiah W. Dwight and fifty-eight others, and upon the vote taken upon the question of incorporation one hundred and twelve ballots were cast, of which seventy-eight were in the affirmative. In 1865 the village was re-incorporated under a special charter (chapter 320 of the laws of 1865) prepared with great care by Mills Van Valkenburgh, then an attorney residing in the village and afterward county judge.

The first officers elected in 1857 were as follows: Trustees, David P. Goodhue, Rochester Marsh, William W. Tanner, John B. Sweetland, and Isaac H. Ford; assessors, Augustus H. Phillips, Orrin W. Wheeler, and John C. Lacy; collector and poundmaster, Godfrey Sharp; treasurer, Horace G. Fitts; clerk, Thomas J. McElheny.

The following table gives the names of the presidents and clerks of the village to the present time:

## PRESIDENTS.

David P. Goodhue, -	1857-8	Harrison Marvin, -	-	1876
Freeman Stebbins, -	1859	George E. Goodrich, -	-	1877
Lewis Barton, -	1860	J. E. McElheny, -	-	1878
Freeman Stebbins, -	1861	John H. Pratt, -	-	1879-80
John C Lacy, -	1862	John H. Kennedy, -	-	1881
John Perrigo, -	1863	Erastus H. Lord, -	-	1882-3
John W. Phillips, -	1864	D. R. Montgomery, -	-	1884-5
Rochester Marsh, -	1865-6	Albert J. Baker, -	-	1886
Eli A. Spear, -	1867	John H. Kennedy, -	-	1887-8
D. Bartholomew, -	1868	D. R. Montgomery, -	-	1889-90
G. H. Washburn, -	1869	George E. Goodrich, -	-	1891-4
Alvin Cole, -	1870	C. D. Williams, -	-	1895
John H. Kennedy, -	1871-2	George Sutfin, -	-	1896
Rochester Marsh, -	1873	E. Davis Allen, -	-	1897
G. H. Sperry, -	1874-5			

## CLERKS.

T. J. McElheny, -	1857	S. S. Montgomery, -	-	1867
M. Van Valkenburgh, -	1858	C. D. Bouton, -	-	1868
Harrison Marvin, -	1859	S. S. Montgomery, -	-	1869-70
William H. Sears, -	1860	George E. Goodrich, -	-	1871-2
I. P. Ferguson, -	1861	William E. Osmun, -	-	1873-5
Mott L. Spear, -	1862	George E. Goodrich, -	-	1876
William H. Sears, -	1863-4	W. H. Goodwin, Jr., -	-	1877-80
C. D. Bouton, -	1865	L. D. Mallery, -	-	1881-2
M. Van Valkenburgh, -	1865	D. T. Wheeler, -	-	1883-94
William H. Sears, -	1866	E. D. Branch, -	-	1895-97

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## DRYDEN VILLAGE IN THE MATURITY PERIOD.

Near the beginning of this time (1872 to 1897) the outlook for the business prosperity of the village was not encouraging. Asahel Clapp had moved his printing office and newspaper from Dryden to Ithaca;