



JOHN Q. MESSLER.



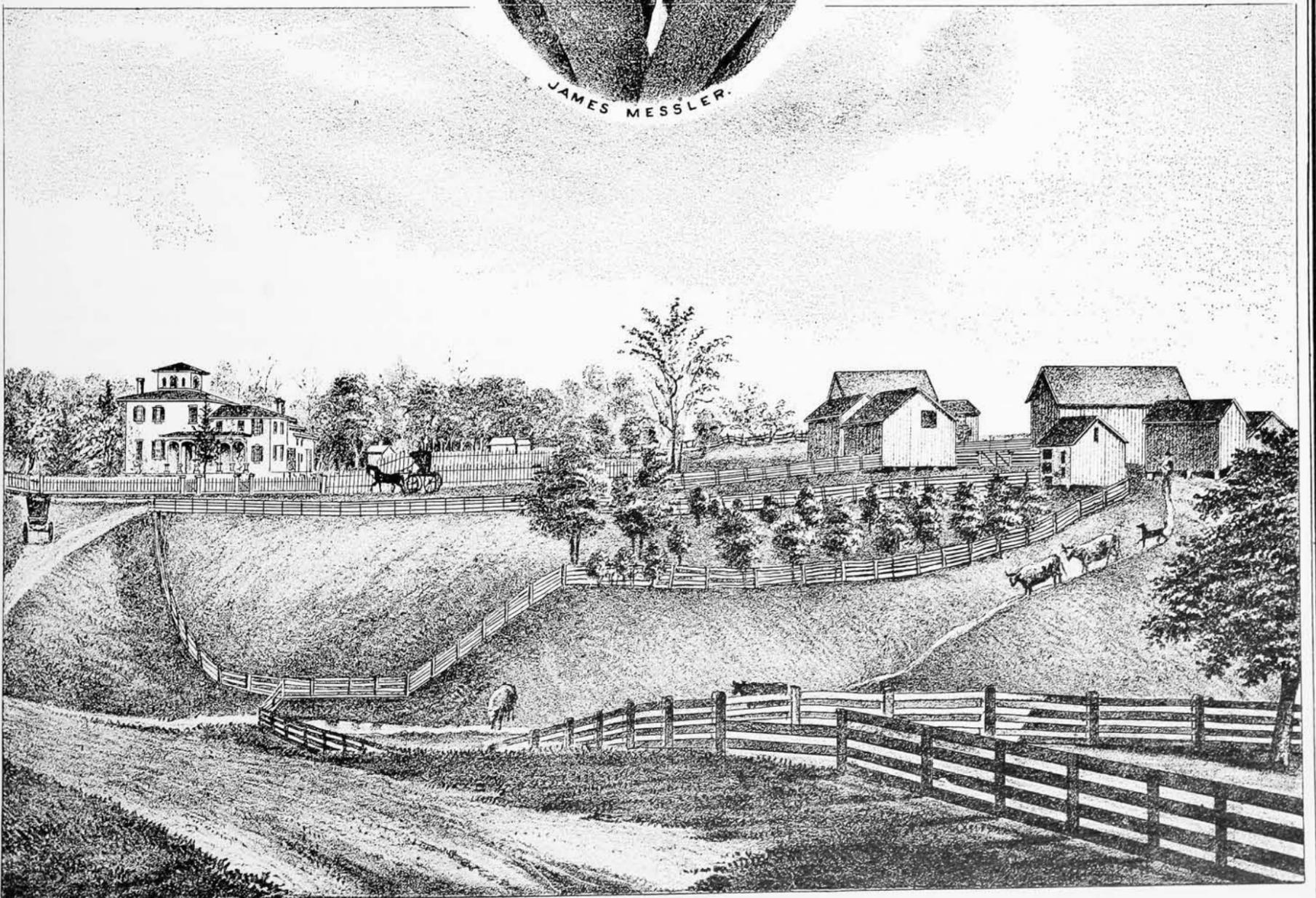
LORANA MYER, DECEASED.



MRS. JOHN Q. MESSLER.



JAMES MESSLER.



RES. OF JOHN Q. MESSLER,  
OVID TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



ABRAHAM VAN DOREN.



JANE VAN DOREN.

## ABRAHAM VAN DOREN.

ABRAHAM VAN DOREN (the original of the above portrait) was born March 7, 1795, at Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Abraham Van Doren, Sr., was born in New Jersey, January 30, 1743; served in the war of the Revolution; married Mary Covert in 1788; and on the day of the great eclipse of the sun, June 16, 1806, started with his family, consisting of his wife, five daughters, and two sons,—Jacob and Abraham,—for the "Lake Country," as this region was then called. They, with their household goods, came in two wagons, by way of Paterson, Cherry Valley, Schenectady, Skaneateles, Hardenbrook's Corners (now Auburn), to the foot of Owasco Lake, where Jacob, a brother of Abraham, Sr., lived, having accomplished this journey in eleven days. Shortly thereafter they came to Ovid, by way of Cayuga Bridge, and arrived on the 4th of July, while the first celebration of that anniversary was being held in the then infant village of Ovid, where the frame of the first court-house had just been raised. A few days thereafter, Abraham, with his father, went to where the city of Rochester now stands, where there was then but one house. They forded the river above the falls, stayed at night at Hanford's Landing, some three miles below, where there was a tavern. After proceeding some ten miles farther west, they were compelled to turn back for want of provisions. They returned to the town of Ovid; the father bought a farm on Lots 28 and 18, where they settled. The elder Van Doren died in 1813; his wife surviving till April 22, 1849, when she died, aged eighty-one years and six months.

The son, Abraham Van Doren, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked a few years; served on the Canada frontier in the war of 1812; is one of the two surviving pensioners of that war in the town; married Jane Van Nest in 1821, and built his house on Lot 18, where he has ever

since resided, working his ancestral farm, and another, purchased by him, adjacent. He shot a deer on Lot 19, in Ovid, in 1814, and a wild goose on the wing, in the State of Illinois, in 1874, when in his eightieth year, both with the same musket which his father carried in the Revolutionary war. During his seventy years' residence in the town he has held various town offices, and now, in his eighty-second year, is residing with his daughter and her husband, Lewis BoDine, on the same farm and near where he settled with his father in 1806, still enjoying a comfortable degree of health and strength.

Jane Van Nest, his wife, was born near Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, January 14, 1804. She was a daughter of Peter and Phebe Van Nest; was one of a family of six children, two brothers and four sisters. One of her sisters, Catharine Van Nest Talmage, was the mother of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. Her father dying in 1813, and her mother several years thereafter having married Captain Joseph Stull, of Ovid, she removed to that town, and was married to Abraham Van Doren in 1821.

They have had four children: Ann, now wife of Lewis BoDine, born June 7, 1822; Abraham V. N. Van Doren, born April 13, 1828; Mary Eleanor, afterwards wife of Edward Maxwell, of Beardstown, Illinois, born March 25, 1834 (now deceased); and Gustavus A. Van Doren, born February 27, 1844.

She died April 15, 1870, loved and lamented by her family and the entire neighborhood, with whom she was a general favorite. When the Angel of Life came to their homes, there she had been to welcome the little stranger; and there she had ministered when the Angel of Death was taking their loved ones. None went hungry away from her door, no one in trouble or suffering ever failed to receive the kindly counsel, the aid, and sympathy of "Aunt Jane," as they all loved to call her.

- Coshun, Stephen, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 6, 1862. Died at Union Mills, Virginia, February 6, 1863, of smallpox.
- Covert, Abram C., enlisted in Company F, 50th Regiment, August 28, 1862. Discharged June 28, 1865.
- Covert, Rynear Beech, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Discharged June 3, 1865.
- Covert, William Henry, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Discharged June 3, 1865.
- Close, Sidney C., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 22, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.
- Covert, Abram V., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, July, 1862.
- Corey, Andrew J., date of enlistment and number of regiment unknown.
- Corvet, Lyman, enlisted August 10, 1862, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.
- Close, Edwin, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Croix, St. De Louis Philippe, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Dickens, Jacob, drafted July, 1863, and joined Company I, 97th Regiment. Discharged November, 1864.
- Dondlc, Patrick, Jr., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 27, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865, at Richmond, Va.
- Darling, Alfred, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 8, 1862. Discharged June 4, 1865.
- Dart, Jonathan, enlisted in Company H, 33d Regiment, August 30, 1862. Discharged May 25, 1865.
- Daley, Owen, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.
- Demond, Isaac, enlisted in Company E, 26th Regiment, February 18, 1864. Discharged August 28, 1865.
- Dumont, Elbert, enlisted in Company I, 111th Regiment, March 4, 1864. Discharged November 15, 1865.
- Donnelly, James, enlisted in Company G, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1864. Discharged June 29, 1865.
- Denning, Charles A., enlisted in December, 1863.
- Derham, George, enlisted in 1st New York Battery December, 1863.
- Decker, Moses, enlisted in 111th Regiment, January, 1864.
- Davis, Alfred, enlisted in 1864.
- Dean, Elisha H., enlisted October 25, 1861.
- Davis, Eugene W., enlisted in April, 1861.
- Everts, Calvin Damon, enlisted in Company H, 33d Regiment, August 30, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.
- Finnegan, Stephen, enlisted in Company I, 164th Regiment, December 26, 1863. Discharged July 15, 1865.
- Flinn, Peter, enlisted in Company I, 164th Regiment, January 12, 1864. Discharged June 17, 1865.
- Feeghan, John, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 25, 1864. Discharged June 22, 1865.
- Finnegan, Michael, enlisted August 24, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, August 24, 1862.
- Foster, Joseph M., enlisted in April, 1861.
- Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, September 4, 1862. Discharged June 30, 1865.
- Gorman, George, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 27, 1862. Discharged June 30, 1865.
- Garnett, George Adam, drafted July 24, 1863, and joined Company D, 94th Regiment. Discharged from hospital June 20, 1865.
- Griffen, James, enlisted in 50th Regiment.
- Galloup, William A., enlisted in Company D, 3d New York Artillery, September 1, 1864, and was discharged May 29, 1865.
- Harris, Frederick James, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Discharged June 16, 1865.
- Hoagland, Benjamin M., enlisted in Company M, 3d Light Artillery, August 27, 1864. Discharged July 8, 1865.
- Huff, Omar, enlisted in Company K, 21st Cavalry, September 3, 1864. Discharged July 29, 1865.
- Harris, Charles F., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, during the last charge.
- Herdsell, George, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December 21, 1863. Discharged January 26, 1865.
- Huff, James Burt, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 6, 1862. Killed in battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- Hubbs, Daniel, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, in July, 1862.
- Hunt, Byron, enlisted in 111th Regiment, March, 1864.
- Hartigan, Harrison, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Hadley, Alfred, enlisted in 108th Regiment, July 28, 1862. Wounded July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Ike, Charles, enlisted in Company H, 3d Light Artillery, September 3, 1864. Detailed. Discharged July, 1865.
- Jeffrey, James, enlisted in 50th Regiment, September 3, 1864. Detailed at Elmira. Discharged May 18, 1865.
- Judd, Walter, enlisted in 1st New York Independent Battery December 18, 1863. Discharged June 23, 1865.
- Jamerson, David Hulsey, enlisted in Company D, 50th Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 28, 1865.
- Jump, George V., enlisted September 3, 1864.
- Johnson, Mather, enlisted September 19, 1864.
- Jones, Jacob E., enlisted in April, 1861.
- Jones, Elijah, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Krug, George, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Died in hospital, at Philadelphia, July 18, 1864, from wounds received in battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
- Kinch, Washington Irving, enlisted in Company M, 3d Artillery, September 3, 1864. Discharged June 26, 1865.
- King, John, enlisted January 9, 1865.
- Lewis, John G., enlisted in Company H, 1st Light Artillery, October 26, 1861. Discharged June 11, 1865.
- Lounsbury, Thomas R., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, July 28, 1862. Discharged June 16, 1865.
- Lyon, Alonzo, enlisted in Company A, 50th Regiment, December 31, 1864. Discharged June 30, 1865.
- Lyons, Eugene, enlisted in Company K, 50th Regiment, December 25, 1863. Discharged June 30, 1865.
- Lindsley, Joseph, enlisted in Company K, 3d New York Artillery, September 3, 1864. Discharged June 15, 1865.
- Mack, Daniel, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 25, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.
- McLaughlin, Andrew, enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged June 16, 1865.
- McDonald, Francis, enlisted in Company D, 3d Light Artillery, September 1, 1864. Discharged July 15, 1865.
- McDonald, Owen, enlisted in Company I, 164th Regiment, December 23, 1863. Discharged November 20, 1864.
- Manderville, Samuel, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Discharged June 16, 1865.
- Middleton, Augustus, enlisted in 39th Regiment February 18, 1864.
- McCann, John, enlisted in Company I, 164th Regiment, December 25, 1863. Killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- McArdle, Peter, enlisted in Company I, 164th Regiment, June 20, 1864. Discharged July 15, 1865.
- Mathews, Horace Smith, enlisted in Company K, 50th Regiment, December 25, 1863. Discharged June 25, 1865.
- McKinnie, Andrew, enlisted in Company B, 3d Artillery, August 28, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.
- Mathews, George Whiteman, enlisted in Company B, 3d Artillery, August 5, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.
- Martin, Alfred, enlisted in Company G, 148th Regiment, December 18, 1863. Discharged August 28, 1865.
- Murray, Henry, drafted, and joined Company G, 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, in July, 1863. Discharged November 10, 1865.
- Mason, Robert, enlisted in Company F, 50th Regiment, August 28, 1862. Discharged June 28, 1865.
- McArdle, James, enlisted in Company G, 94th Regiment, January 4, 1864. Discharged June 3, 1865.
- Miller, John, enlisted in 111th Regiment in March, 1864.
- Morton, James, enlisted February 14, 1865.
- Martin, James D., enlisted in Company M, 11th Artillery, April 18, 1863.
- Martel, Paul, enlisted April, 1861. Dead.
- Mathews, John, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Murrell, Thomas, enlisted in April, 1861.
- Parish, Augustin S., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 1, 1862. Discharged February 5, 1863.
- Parish, Lyman W., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged July 24, 1865.
- Purcell, Joshua B., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Killed in battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Pentz, Thomas, enlisted in Company D, 50th Regiment, September 1, 1862. On detached service. Discharged December, 1862.

Payne, William, enlisted September 12, 1864.

Polhamus, John.

Roll, Jonathan S., enlisted in 50th Regiment September 3, 1864. Detailed at Elmira. Discharged May 18, 1865.

Rumsey, Harrison, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, July, 1862.

Ross, Noah F., enlisted September 19, 1864.

Raynolds, Theodore, enlisted February 14, 1865.

Smith, George, Jr., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December 18, 1863. In battle of Cold Harbor. Wounded and sent to hospital.

Seeley, James Henry, enlisted in Company H, 148th Regiment, December 21, 1863. Discharged July 21, 1865.

Swick, William H., enlisted in Company M, 3d Artillery, August 29, 1864. Was at evacuation of Richmond. Discharged July 12, 1865.

Simpson, John H., enlisted in Company K, 3d Artillery, September 1, 1864. Was at evacuation of Richmond. Discharged July 18, 1865.

Scott, John Covert, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, July 29, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. Discharged June 3, 1865.

Scott, George B., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, March 17, 1864. Was at Lee's surrender. Discharged October 5, 1865.

Stewart, Wilmar, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 22, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and died August 27, 1863.

Stull, James Henry, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, July 29, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Discharged June 14, 1865.

Scott, Winfield (Captain), enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 19, 1862. Wounded severely at Spottsylvania. Discharged September 26, 1864.

Swick, Peter, enlisted in Company F, 148th Regiment, August 29, 1864. Discharged June 22, 1865. Substitute.

Stevens, Isaac Heminway, enlisted in the 9th New York Artillery, September 3, 1864. Was at Lee's surrender. Discharged July 6, 1865.

Simpson, Andrew H., enlisted in 148th Regiment.

Simpson, Darwin C., enlisted in 1863.

Stewart, Jacob D., enlisted in the 33d Regiment in September, 1862.

Smith, John D., enlisted in September, 1864.

Tharp, James R., enlisted in Company K, 3d Artillery, September 3, 1864. Was at the evacuation of Richmond. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Treadwell, Bennett, enlisted in Company E, 126th Regiment. Discharged June 3, 1865.

Toher, John, enlisted in 9th Artillery, August 31, 1864. Was at Lee's surrender. Discharged July 8, 1865.

Thomas, James, enlisted September 10, 1864.

Thomas, William J., enlisted in 75th Regiment, October 26, 1861. Discharged November 25, 1864.

Taylor, Theodore R., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged June 30, 1865.

Voorheis, William C., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 3, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Voorheis, Augustus C., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December 30, 1863. Discharged April 30, 1864.

Voorheis, John B., enlisted in Company K, 50th Regiment, December 28, 1863. Discharged June 13, 1865.

Wilson, Irving B., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 7, 1862. Discharged February 5, 1863.

Wilson, Abram, enlisted in Company G, 148th Regiment, December 22, 1863. Discharged November 5, 1864.

Woods, Peter, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

Woods, Arthur, enlisted in Company H, 148th Regiment, December 26, 1863. Discharged August 28, 1865.

McElroy, William, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged May 9, 1865.

Graves, John J., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 22, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

Wilson, Almon H., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 11, 1862. Discharged June 3, 1865.

Eaton, Milo, enlisted August 25, 1864.

Little, Charles P., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December 21, 1863. Mortally wounded at Petersburg.

Van Horn, John A., enlisted in 15th Regiment, September 3, 1864. Discharged June 3, 1865.

McGee, James, enlisted in Company E, 160th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Died October 20, 1864.

Whiteman, Peter H., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December, 1863. Died at Fortress Monroe, July 29, 1864.

Voorhies, Wisner, enlisted in Company I, 33d Regiment, August 31, 1862. Killed at battle of the Wilderness.

West, Irving A., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, December 19, 1863. Killed at battle of Drury's Bluff, May 12, 1864.

Reeder, Stephen S., enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 23, 1865.

Quinn, Michael, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged April 3, 1865.

Van Sickle, William, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged April 3, 1865.

McNany, Philip, enlisted in Company E, 148th Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

Van Horn, Cornelius, enlisted in Company H, 126th Regiment, December 18, 1863. Discharged August 28, 1865.

Williams, Charles H., enlisted in 50th Regiment, September 4, 1864. Discharged May 18, 1865.

Randolph, Harrison, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 1, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865.

Quigley, David O., enlisted in Company M, 3d Artillery, September 3, 1864. Discharged June 26, 1865.

Townsend, John H., enlisted in Company I, 94th Regiment, January 27, 1864. Discharged July 28, 1865.

Gibbs, Albert, enlisted in Company B, 94th Regiment, August 10, 1864. Discharged June 28, 1865.

Thomas, Elijah K., enlisted in Company H, 3d Artillery, September 3, 1864. Discharged in July, 1865.

Van Sickle, John, enlisted in Company B, 3d Artillery, August 5, 1864. Discharged July 13, 1865.

Lockhart, Richard C., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 6, 1862. Discharged May 17, 1865.

Garrett, Thomas, enlisted in Company D, 50th Regiment, August 28, 1862. Discharged August 28, 1865.

Covert, Madison, enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, in July, 1862. Discharged July 1, 1865.

Van Horn, Tunis S., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, in July, 1862.

Babcock, James P., enlisted September 11, 1864.

Webb, William L., enlisted September 13, 1864.

Petkin, John R. G., enlisted January 9, 1865.

Kruce, Henry, enlisted February 14, 1865.

Brown, Nelson, enlisted in Company D, 3d Artillery, August 26, 1864. Discharged July 5, 1865.

Brokaw, Isaac N., enlisted in Company H, 50th Regiment, December 10, 1861. Died at Bottom Bridge, Virginia, June 17, 1862.

Wyckoff, John E. S., enlisted in Company F, 75th Regiment, October 26, 1861. Discharged November 25, 1864.

Osgood, William, enlisted in Company K, 94th Regiment, October 10, 1861. Discharged March 31, 1865.

Covert, Lyman, enlisted August 10, 1862. Taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.

Bartlett, Martin, enlisted in April, 1861.

Bradley, Austin S., enlisted in April, 1861.

Vescelius, Alanson S., enlisted in April, 1861.

Vaughn, Darwin E., enlisted in Company C, 126th Regiment, August 5, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg.

Mulcohey, Lawrence, enlisted in the navy September 1, 1864, and served on the vessel "Old Vermont."

Thirty-seven additional persons were accredited to Ovid, but it is impossible to obtain their names, as their certificates were not left at the Provost Marshal's Office in this district, nor their names at the Paymaster-General's Office in Albany.

## PERSONAL SKETCHES.

## THE WILSON FAMILY.

In the late winter, or early spring, of 1732, Ralph Wilson and his wife left their home in Ireland and emigrated to America. Just as their voyage was ended and the vessel reached the American shores, they had a son born to them, whom they named David. The family soon made for themselves a home in Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In 1739, after establishing a residence in this new land, Ralph and his wife obtained a certificate of church-membership from the Presbyterian Church of Stow, dated April 30, 1739. The family continued to live in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. About the year 1760, David, son of Ralph, married Ann Morrison. Four children were born to them; one daughter (Mary) married Andrew Dunlap. From this time for a number of years the interests of the families of Wilson and Dunlap were, to a great extent, identical. During the Revolutionary war, Andrew Dunlap was in the service as teamster. Joseph Wilson, son of David, at the time of the war, then a young lad, was at times engaged as a helper in the blacksmith-shop of his uncle Francis, and, when General Sullivan's army was sent out to subdue the Indians, assisted in shoeing the horses used in that campaign. Upon the return of the soldiers of Sullivan's army to their homes, they gave such a glowing description of the country through which they had passed that the families of Wilson and Dunlap became much interested, and determined to see some of the country for themselves. Accordingly, in the spring of the year 1789, Joseph Wilson, Andrew Dunlap, Robin Dunlap, William Dunlap, George Dunlap, Hugh Jimison, and William Roberts left their homes in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and followed up the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers until they came to what is now Elmira. Here they made their course to the head of Seneca Lake. They prospected quite extensively between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. They went around Seneca Lake by the way of what is now Geneva. At that time Geneva was inhabited by only one white person, who was trading with the Indians. They found no trace of any white settlement between Geneva and Watkins on the west side of Seneca Lake. They then followed mainly the trail of General Sullivan's army on the east side of the lake, until they arrived in the vicinity of Lodi Landing, as it is now called. Here, it is said, the seven men lodged comfortably in the hollow of a buttonwood tree; and here, it is also said, the first sucker-fishing was done by the party, and that, too, in a very primitive way, merely stepping into the creek and throwing out the fish with their hands. In this vicinity the party determined to locate, and soon after erected a log cabin near the southwest corner of Military Lot No. 8, in the town of Ovid. This cabin was joint property, and was the home and for the protection of the whole party. They all settled near this place, or within a few miles. Andrew Dunlap chose Lot No. 8, and Joseph Wilson the south half of Lot 17, and inscribed his initials and the date on a beech-tree, May 12, 1789. The other members of the party located within a few miles of their cabin home. The party remained during the summer, making all the improvements possible, clearing the land and sowing winter wheat, the seed for which some of them were obliged to go some distance down the Susquehanna River to obtain. The next winter all of the party, except Wm. Dunlap, returned to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for a new lot of supplies. In the following spring, the six returned to their chosen houses. Now, improvement is the order of the day.

Soon other settlers located near them, and in a few years a goodly number of sturdy men and women had settled in this beautiful and healthy country. In April, 1793, a triple marriage took place, the first in the town of Ovid. The parties were Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyckoff, Abram A. Covert and Catharine Covert, Enoch Stewart and Jane Covert. They were obliged to cross Seneca Lake to find a justice of the peace to perform the ceremony. The marriage certificate of Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyckoff is preserved, and is dated on the 30th day of April, A.D. 1793, and signed by James Parker. There is also a certificate of Joseph Wilson's character preserved. The following is a copy:

"This certifieth that the bearer, Joseph Wilson, was born in the bounds of this congregation, of sober, creditable parents, with whom he lived until the spring of

the year 1789, and supported a fair and unspotted character; and was then, and, as far as our knowledge serves, is yet, free from publick scandal or church censure.

"Certified by  
 "THOMAS STEWART,  
 "JAMES WILSON,  
 "DAVID WILSON, } Elders.

"TINICUM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jan'y 12th, 1792."

The privations and hardships endured by all pioneers were encountered by Joseph Wilson and his neighbors. The produce raised in excess of home consumption found no market nearer than what is now Elmira. In a few years, the family of Joseph Wilson growing up about him, and having the help within himself to carry it on, he erected a distillery, the products of which were mostly sold in Philadelphia. This, it must be remembered, was at a time when it was universally thought necessary to have their glass of some kind of liquor before each meal, and no one was considered social who did not bring out the bottle when called upon by a friend. This state of things existed until the year 1830, when the two great causes of temperance and religion stirred the minds and hearts of the people all over the land. Among those who at this early day saw and felt the evils of intemperance was Joseph Wilson, who at once gave up the business of distilling and became a staunch teetotaler. He united with the Presbyterian Church April 3, 1830. His wife had joined the same church nearly five years previous, viz., on the 16th of July, 1825. Joseph Wilson made farming the main business of his life.

He had little to do with politics, but for many years had largely to do with making the highways of the town, and in all such matters his judgment was conclusive. He and his wife died amidst the comforts their own energy had so largely created. His wife died December 12, 1846, aged seventy-four years. Joseph Wilson died April 14, 1849, aged eighty-five years. They had twelve children. The oldest, David Wilson, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, is still living. The ninth child, Aaron Wilson, was born May 13, 1808. His early educational advantages were quite limited. In his younger years he worked on his father's farm, and when he arrived at his majority still lived with his father. At the age of twenty-five years he married Julia M. Bennett, of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. The marriage took place December 25, 1833. Ten children, seven sons and three daughters, have grown up to manhood and womanhood as the fruit of this marriage. Two of their sons, Almon H. and Irvin B., were soldiers in the late war of the rebellion. They were both members of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, and served their country with great credit. Almon is now a resident of the State of Nebraska, as is also one of his married sisters. In the year 1840, Aaron Wilson united with the Baptist Church of Scott's Corners, and has been intimately connected with the interests of said church ever since; and when the Baptist church in Ovid Village was erected, very largely contributed to the enterprise. His wife, Julia M. Bennett, joined the Baptist Church at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, in the year 1831, and united with the Baptist Church at Scott's Corners in 1834. In questions of morals and in the general good of the neighborhood, he has ever been on the side of what was right and for the best interests of his neighbors. In early life he pledged himself to the cause of temperance, and has lived a life in accordance with his early pledge. And now, at the age of nearly seventy years, he, with his wife and three of his children, are living on part of the farm reclaimed from the wilderness by his father and family since 1789.

Aaron Wilson and his wife do not boast of having done any *great thing*, but have made it the best efforts of their lives, by precept and example, to bring up their family to ornament and benefit society. And now they say, "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth." They feel that their life-work is nearly ended, and hope what is left to them of this life may not be spent in vain.

OVID, May 18, 1876.

## SENECA FALLS.

QUICK to note natural advantages, Elkanah Watson, on September 20, 1791, in company with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, General Philip Van Cortlandt, and Stephen N. Bayard, Esq., had stemmed the rapid current of the narrow Seneca River and reached the foot of Seneca Falls, marked the advantages of the site, and prepared to organize the Bayard Company, which so long, as noted in County history, held in control the fine water-power and retarded the growth of the village. Watson records the presence of land pioneers, rude and uncouth, but a useful race, calculated to subdue the forest and pave the way for better civilization. Of this class was Job Smith, who kept the carrying place at the Falls, had a comfortable log house, and had made considerable improvements. Lawrence Van Cleef's double log was built in 1790, near Smith, and in the fall he brought out his family. The first white child born here was Mrs. Jane Goodwin, daughter of Lawrence and Sally Van Cleef. She was born November 29, 1790, and lived long a resident of the village. Van Cleef had six children, Polly, Jane, Martha, George, Harriet, and Sally. Polly, Martha, and Harriet are at this date still living. In 1794, Van Cleef learned that the "State's Hundred," which he had bought of fraudulent parties for five hundred dollars, was to be sold at Albany by the State. With one thousand eight hundred dollars in specie, and carrying an axe to ward off suspicion, he traveled to Albany, and arrived to see the land bid from him by Bayard & Co., for whom Colonel Mynderse was agent. It brought two thousand eight hundred dollars. Van Cleef returning, opened a tavern in his double log house, and, as Smith soon went away, is known as Seneca Falls' first settler. About 1794, Van Cleef put up the first frame building in the place. It was located on Lot No. 9 of the village, and was eighteen feet square and one and a half stories high. Later, two bedrooms were added, and, when owned by Deacon David Lum, a square room was added to the front. It was finally torn down to make place for a livery stable by Jacob Johnson, whose heirs sold to the Norcotts, present owners of the lot. Van Cleef moved into his frame house, and a Mr. Parkhurst and family, from Connecticut, occupied the log house, and continued the business of tavern-keeping given up by Van Cleef. Previous to 1795, four or five families had settled in. Chance Methodist ministers passed the night here, and a Dr. Holbrook made a brief visit. Dr. Pitney was at Seneca Falls in 1806, and boarded with Lewis Birdsall, a mile west of the village. The first death among the settlers was that of Mrs. Smith, in 1793; the family were at the time boarding with Van Cleef. The first settled minister located at the village in 1808, and was a Presbyterian, by name John Stewart.

### TAVERNS.

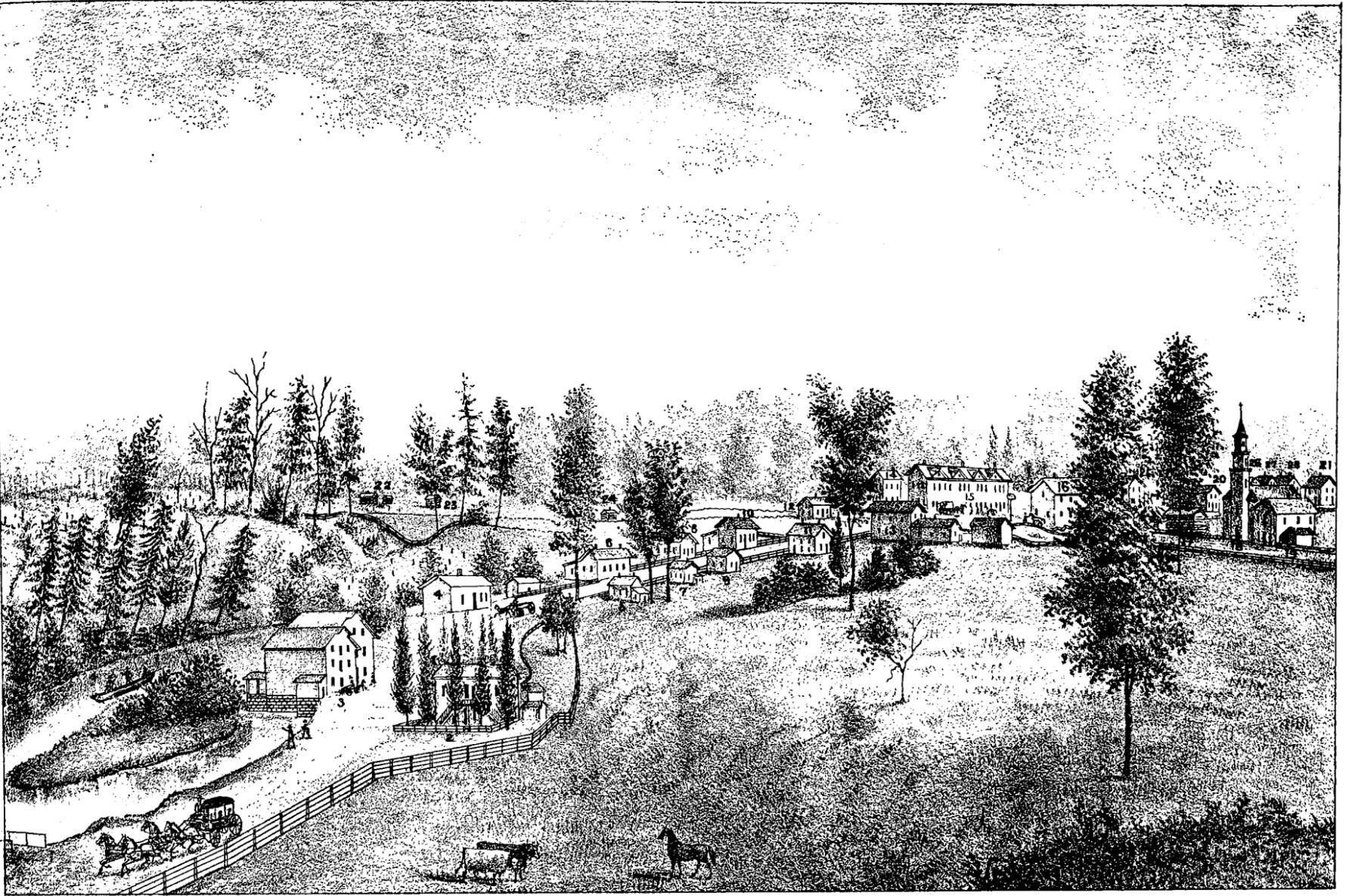
In the year 1798 two taverns were built. The first of these, a frame, was erected by Mr. Parkhurst, on the corner of Fall and Cayuga Streets, where now stands the Globe Hotel. This tavern, with additions, stood till 1862, when it was demolished to make room for the Globe. After Parkhurst, in keeping this tavern, came the Widow Matthews, from Amsterdam, in 1801. Then James Cotton, the builder of a part of the Genesee Turnpike; after him Hugh McAllister, from 1814 to 1815. It was with McAllister that the Canadian Governor and retinue passed a night at this time. To chain the various landlords down, we name Simon Chapman, and then Lambert Van Alstyne, in 1817, Joseph and Noah Morris in 1820, Theophilus Stout two years, Amasa Wright and Mr. Tiltonson in 1827, Theodore Chopin in 1826, H. Goodwin in 1830, Daniel Watkins in 1831, and his son Daniel in 1838. It was later kept by Bond, Ward, Monroe, and George Hewitt. During the same season, the second tavern was built by a man named Jacob Pohlman on the present site of Chamberlain's new block, on Fall Street. It was kept by Deacon Peter Miller. Colonel Lambert Van Aelstyn kept it at a later day. Mr. Miller built the Red Tavern, at the foot of Mynderse Street, and kept public house till after 1830. Joseph Failing built the Clinton House, on the corner of State and Fall Streets, in 1828, and ran it as a stage-house. Brown and West, sons-in-law, were his successors; then Dr. Matthews; Thompson in 1838, and Phelps in 1840. Jacob Young built the Franklin, on the corner of Bayard and Bridge Streets, in 1828. Ansel Bascom erected the Seneca, on Bayard and Ovid Streets, in 1829. It was kept as a stage-house in 1830 to 1831 by H. Goodwin, and as a temperance house in 1850 by Isaac Fuller.

Prior to 1795, there was neither grist-mill nor store. From County history is learned of the fine property held by the Bayard Company, and of the latter's timely collapse. The first saw-mill was erected about 1794, and run to furnish materials for the first grist-mill, which was begun by Mr. Mynderse, agent of the company, in 1795, and completed and in operation the next year. The company built on Lot 6, at the lower rapids, another mill in 1807; both mills were painted red, and known as the upper and the lower "Red Mills," and Seneca Falls took the name of Mynderse Mills. During the building of the upper mill, Mynderse erected a double log house upon the hill by the dwelling occupied in 1858 by H. C. Silsby. Mynderse lived in one end, and kept the small primitive store of this place in the other. Mr. D. B. Lum has a map of the village, which was known in 1794 as Seneca Village, town of Washington, county of Cayuga, and embraced what is now the First Ward of Seneca Falls. A number of lots had been sold in 1796.

The first saw-mill was erected upon the site of the City Mills, now owned by J. T. Miller. That mill was the inception of local improvement, and directly accessory to the buildings erected from materials by it prepared. Its successor stood upon the site of the post-office block, and was taken down in 1830 to give place to the Old Stone Mill. In 1797 the advantages of roads were acknowledged by their being laid out, and the attention of settlers called to their construction. Elkanah Watson and party, in 1791, had followed a path westward to Scauyes; six years later, and what was likely a trail made by Indians, was superseded by the permanent routes laid out by aid of the unerring compass. Settlers heretofore penetrated the forest, guided by blazed trees, to numbered lot corners marked upon adjacent trees. Miles apart they were found, with a log house in a clearing surrounded by charred stumps and girdled trees. In June of 1797, the road from the Falls to Scauyes was laid out by Mynderse, and on the 14th of the same month a portion of the road to Geneva. Charges were entered, in sterling money, for the service against Charles Williamson. I. Livermore and E. Brown were employed as chainmen two days, and received therefor one pound four shillings.

The portage grew to become a business of importance. The charge for carrying from one landing to another—a mile's distance—was six shillings for a load, and the same for a boat. Later, the boats were larger, were carried on trucks, hauled by several teams, and cost more. An account of boats passed at the Seneca Portage from March 13, 1801, to June 24, 1806, gives a total of three hundred and thirty-one boats, for which the portage was one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Education attracted attention, and on June 15, 1801, a log school-house was constructed upon the bank of the mill-race, near where later stood the residence of Mrs. Dey, now owned by H. C. Silsby. The first teacher installed in the completed building was Alexander Wilson. The school-house was tenanted for a few weeks in the fall of 1803, by Peter Miller and family, pending the completion of his tavern stand. Mynderse had kept a store in a block-house constructed of hewn logs, and which stood on the terrace near the present home of John A. Rumsey. This block-house was taken down, removed and rebuilt about 1807, upon the spot now owned and occupied by Jacob Shoemaker, on Cayuga Street, and used as a school and meeting-house up to 1817. Prior to 1815, after Mr. Wilson, came Mr. St. John, Jonathan Metcalf, Benjamin and Anson Jones, and Lot Hamilton. Anson Jones arrived at the Falls on a Saturday of 1812 or 1813, and gave notice that he would open a school on Monday following, and he did. He had been a lawyer in Vermont, and is remembered as a popular and successful teacher, who taught several terms and disappeared. In 1840, his name was seen in a paper by Dr. M. B. Bellows as Governor of Texas. A letter was written to him, and duly acknowledged by the former schoolmaster at Seneca Falls. The school was moved in 1817 into a new building on the park, and continued as a district school, under many different teachers, till the organization of the present educational district. During 1812, Jonathan Metcalf was jocosely reported to have taught school to obtain exemption from a draft, which would have interfered with his paying court to Betsey Miller, whom he afterwards married. Lewis Bixby kept the Franklin Institute, on Bridge Street, in 1830. The Academy was built by a company of gentlemen in 1830, and C. Crittenden was its first



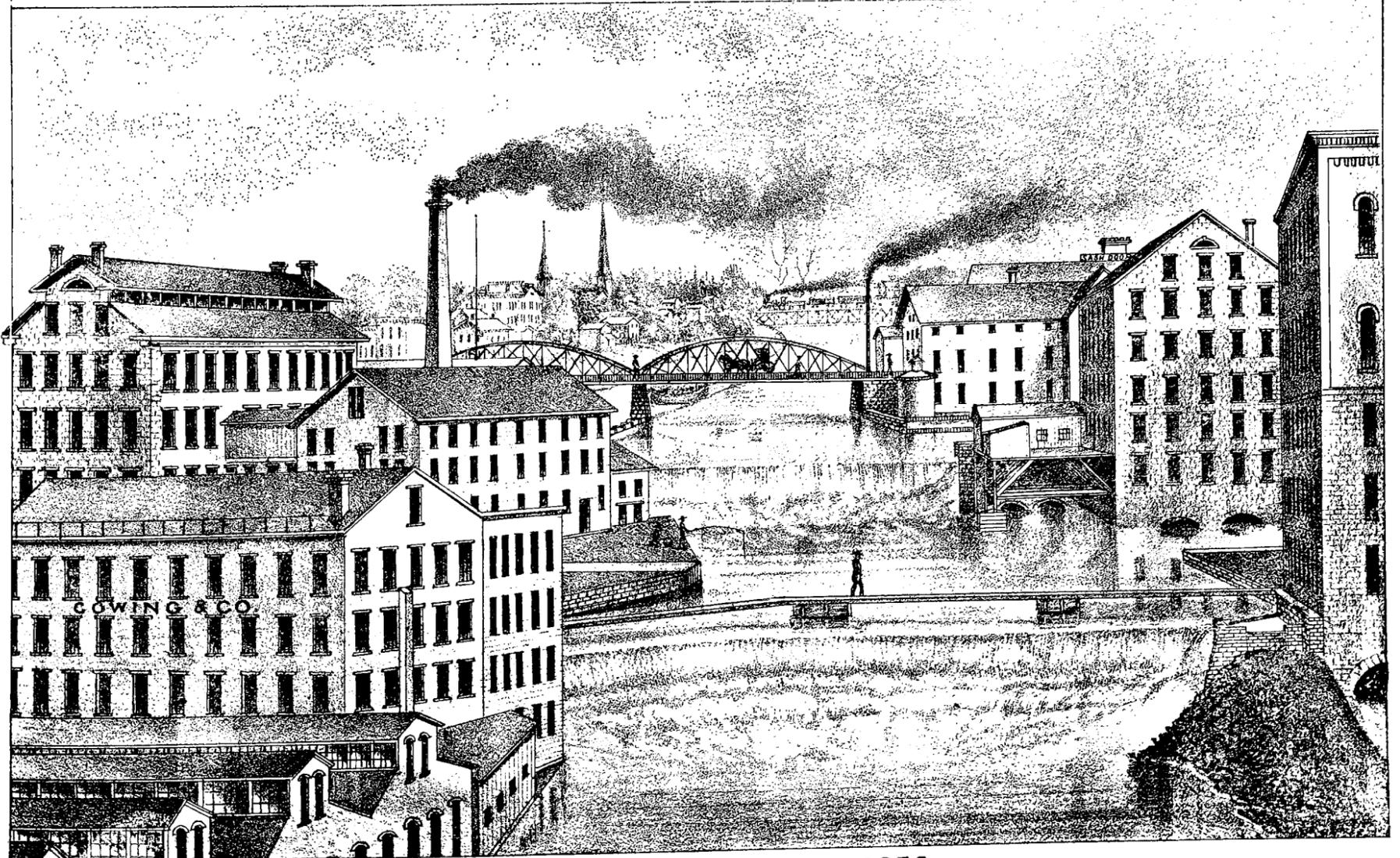
SENECA FALLS IN 1817.

1. Bridge across Seneca Outlet.
2. Mynderse's Old Residence.
3. Old Red Mill. (Mynderse's.)
4. Simon Chapman's Store.
5. Cooper-Shop.
6. Residence of G. Arnold.
7. " " Edward Lewis.

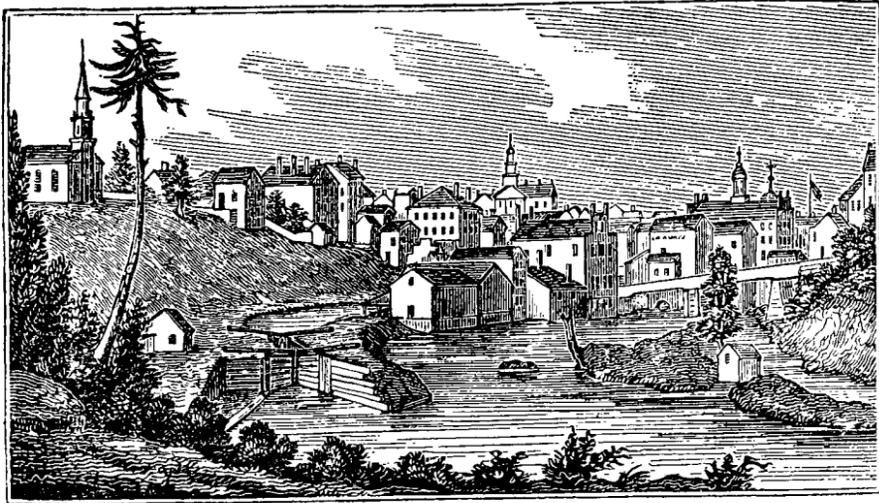
8. Palmer's Residence.
9. Residence of Gilbert Arnold.
10. " " Daniel Bellows.
11. Van Elstyn's Tavern.
12. Alfred Arnold's Wagon-Shop.
13. Residence of Samuel Jacks.
14. Abijah Mann's Store.

15. Mechanics' Hall.
16. Tavern, corner Fall and Cayuga Streets.
17. Old Log School-House.
18. Presbyterian Church.
19. Residence of Jabez Starks.
20. " " Benjamin Kirkland, Fall Street.
21. Peter Miller's Tavern, Fall Street.

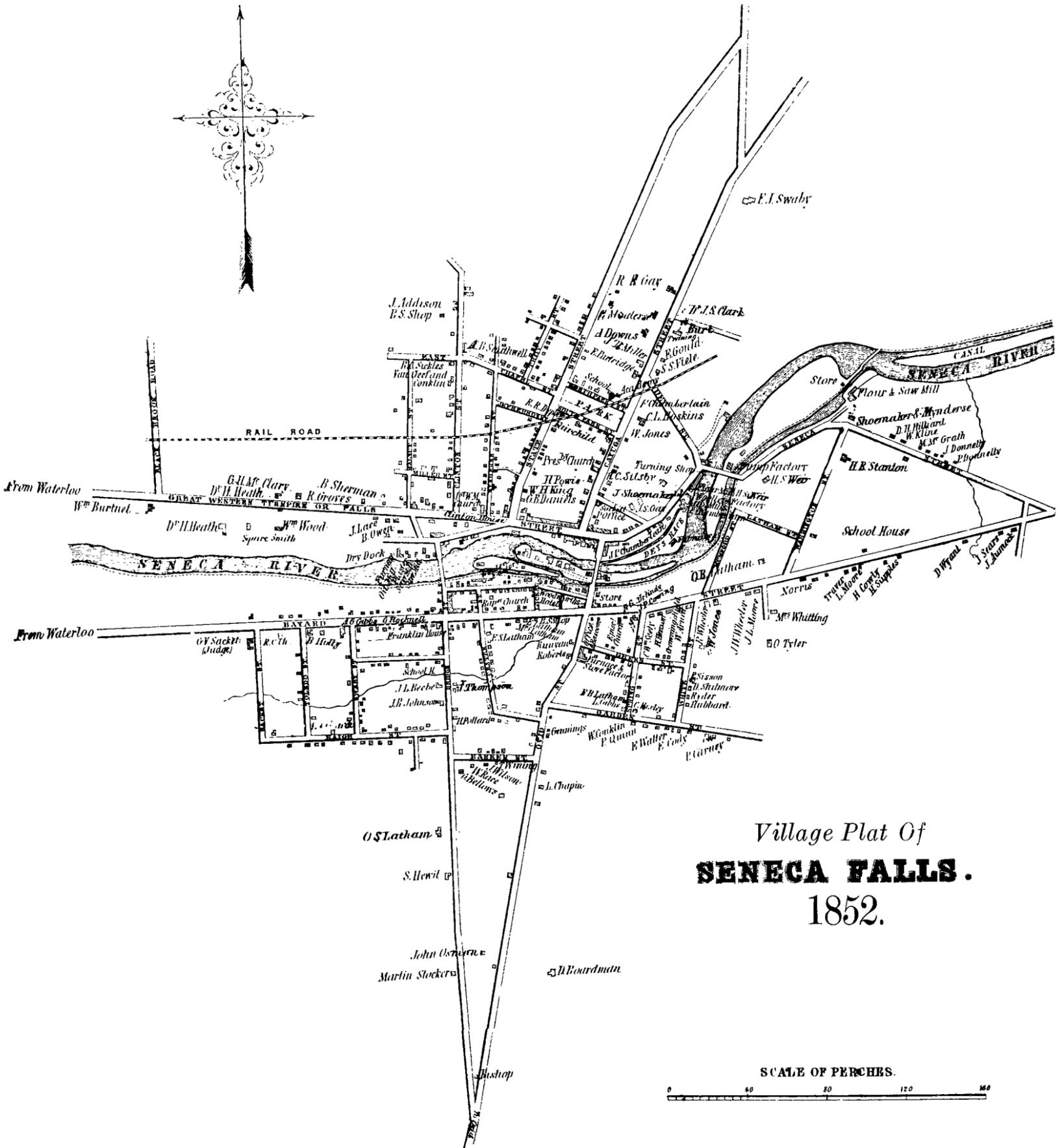
22. Residence of George Rudd.
23. " " Peter Witham.
24. " " Isaac Jones.
25. " " William Bruce.
26. " " David Lum.
27. " " Doc. Bellows.
28. " " Alanson Dorman.



VIEW IN SENECA FALLS, 1876,  
WATER-POWER AND MANUFACTORIES.

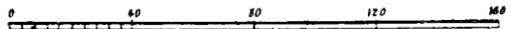


EAST VIEW OF SENECA FALLS VILLAGE.  
1841.



Village Plat Of  
**SENECA FALLS.**  
1852.

SCALE OF PERCHES.



Principal. Among others were Professor Orrin Root, Rev. John M. Guion, and Gilbert C. Walker, ex-Governor of Virginia, and now a Representative.

The first Turnpike Bridge was commenced on October 2, 1802, and was built across the river where later the bridge crosses the foot of Fall Street. A second bridge, known as the Ovid Street Bridge, was built in 1810. In 1827, a third bridge was constructed, and referred to as the Upper Bridge. Handsome and durable iron bridges now connect the northern and southern parts of the village.

An old *Burial-Ground* was given by Van Cleef, and when the company acquired title, they, through their agent, W. Mynderse, donated the same spot for village sepulture. Its site and boundaries are fully shown upon Geddes's map of the village, made in 1815. Lewis Kniffen was buried here on February 9, 1802, and J. Disbrow on August 26, 1803. In this old cemetery lie buried the remains of Mynderse, Van Cleef, Lum, Mumford, the Disbrows, Dorman, Smith, Kniffen, Jacks, Cole, and many another. For thirty years the resting-place of these pioneers was regarded, and finally, as private property, was sold at auction as a portion of the estate of the late Charles W. Dey.

#### STORES.

On August 20, 1803, Mynderse raised a store-house. It was occupied for storage and as a retail store till 1812, and later, constituted the lower half of the "Old Red Mill." On the removal of the block-house in 1807, Mynderse had taken his goods to this store, and moved his family to what he termed "the old still," which he converted into a roomy and stylish residence. It stood under the hill, nearly opposite the mill, with side to the street, and having a veranda along the front. What was then a fine garden are now the improved grounds of Messrs. Silsby, Rumsey, and James H. Gould. Following up the record of stores in the village, we find Abijah Mann located in 1814 where now is the firm of Ridley & Story. Henry Kellogg, Esq., built and kept a third store, in 1815, upon Lot 11. His brother Eli clerked for him. The store building was of plank, and sided. In 1875 this house, together with others, was consumed by fire. A fourth store was erected on the site of Skidmore's Block by Dean Mumford, brother of Thomas Mumford, Esq., of East Cayuga. Mumford was polite, neat, and orderly; he showed goods called for, and replaced them before taking down others. His residence was on the site of the National Exchange Bank. He built the cottage on Bayard Street, corner of Washington. The next merchant was John Isaacs, who opened out in Kellogg's old store. In 1823 or 1824 Abram and Samuel Payne came in, and dealt in merchandise, with their brother, Joseph C., as clerk. Their first store was where are now Ridley & Story, but a house was erected, the same now occupied by Lewis Howell, and into it their stock of goods was removed. The Paynes were numerous and energetic; one of them, named Henry Payne, is now member of Congress from Cleveland, Ohio. Simon Chapman, clerk and partner to Mynderse, became his successor in the old first store. Chapman married Ann Matthews; a daughter, Cornelia, is the wife of William Arnett, of Chicago. He removed to Michigan about 1836 in company with David and Joseph Durand, Jabez Lindsley, John, Moses P., and Ira Crowell, Hiram Gardner, and the Badgleys.

On May 13, 1806, the first fulling-mill, cloth-dressing, and wool-carding works in this region was raised. The mill was erected at the foot of Fall Street, below the old turnpike bridge, upon the locality of Hubbard's shop. A pair of carding-machines were put in by Jacob and Lewis Sherrill, of New Hartford. Mynderse reserved the right to purchase the machines for nine hundred dollars at any time. Later, he became owner, and leased the works, at two hundred dollars a year, for three years, to William Bruce, a prominent man, and an early and successful keeper in the Auburn prison. In 1814, Harris Usher conducted the works, then Asael Fitch, who was succeeded by Henry and Ebenezer Ingalls. Henry died in 1820, and his brother carried on the business, in company with Franklin Long. W. J. Woodworth, from Tyre, in 1838 engaged in wool-carding, using the building of A. S. and C. W. Dey. Woodworth disposed of his interest to Smith & Son, by whom it was enlarged in 1848, and, known as a woolen-mill, became celebrated for the quality of its manufacture; later, it was kept as a wool-carding-mill by William Braman, till, in 1875, it gave place to the malt-house of James Dalrymple. An oil-mill was erected, about 1817, where now stand Rumsey's Works. About 1815, Jenks Jenkins started a tan-yard, on ground now covered by "The Gould's Works," and obtained a right to draw two inches of water from the canal, the only privilege sold till the dissolution of the company in 1826. Asheries were built by Henry Kellogg; one near the site of Latham & Osborne's planing-mill, the other where stands J. T. Miller's brick block. Few frames were put up prior to 1816, at which date the number of every description, including barns, was but twenty-seven. Mechanics' Hall was commenced in 1816, and finished in the year following. Its builder was Abijah Mann. The building of the Presbyterian Society was completed in 1817, by Jabez Starks and Mr. Hovey.

#### TOWN SETTLEMENTS.

Originally intending a record of outside settlements, the earlier gathered village about Mynderse's Mills claimed priority in time, and has been seen struggling for existence and making some advances, which, in instances, have been traced at length. Meanwhile the pioneer farmers had been settling in the neighborhood, and some trade had been inaugurated at Bridgeport and the Kingdom, to which, and other localities, we direct our attention. Our information is derived from D. B. Lum, who came with his father, David Lum, from New Jersey, and settled on Lot 85, on the Spring Brook Road, known as the Mynderse farm. Lum reached this place in May, 1806, after a journey of thirty days, and temporarily occupied a log house near the head of Spring Brook, pending the erection of a house and the digging of a well upon the farm. Prior to 1810, the only houses and their occupants in the Spring Brook neighborhood were: on the east of the road, beginning at Nichols's Corners, coming south, Joel Scott, David Freeland, John Pierson (Josiah Crane and Edward Compson at the brook), and Russell Disbrow. On the west were Timothy Morris at the brook, Ira Church, John Crowell, David Lum, and Mr. Willis. The Black Brook locality was first settled by Thaddeus Russell, who lived on land now occupied by Mr. Westbrook. Van Horne, Gardner, Henry I. Brink, Theophilus Cross, Enoch Hayt, Cyrenus Norris, and Solomon P. Culver were the pioneers till 1816 and 1817, when a rush of population arrived, and settled thickly on the banks of the brook. These later settlers were mostly from New Jersey, and are recalled in the names of William Fox, Aaron Easton, Jesse Morehouse, Benoni, John, and Luther Ward, Darling and Paulus Beach, John and James Russell, the Kings, and Messrs. Royston and Taylor. Prior to 1819, this neighborhood reached the village at the falls through the woods, or around by Deacon Durand's and along the Spring Brook Road; then a road was cut through the timber and made from Russell's, south, to the pike. The low swamp ground was traversed upon a corduroy of logs laid at right angles to the line of road. On the State Road were Nicholas Thompson and Montgomery Freeland, east of Nichols's Corners; westward lived the Girald's family, five of the Whites, and those of Bennett, Southwell, and Decker. At the Kingdom lived a group of prominent citizens, among whom are enumerated John Knox, Pontius Hooper, Mr. Pixley, John Burton, Colonel Chamberlain, Lewis Birdsall, Stiles Stevens, and John B. Parkhurst. John Freeland and Nicholas Squires settled about 1802, where their children and grandchildren are still living, in the northeast part of the present town, where were the homes of Joseph Dumont and Thomas Sessions. Going south, we cross the river bridge, and, passing the residence of Judge Lay, arrive at Bridgeport, or West Cayuga, which, till 1815, was quite a village and business place. Here was a store or two, a group of taverns, a toll-house, and a large bakery employed in making the "hard tack" for the soldiery of 1812. Here, with C. Baldy, J. L. Larzelere, H. Moses, and others of the tavern-keepers, the anniversaries of independence were enthusiastically celebrated. The bridges, and those connected therewith, are elsewhere noted. West of Bridgeport, on the hill by the turnpike, lived Colonel Daniel Sayer, in 1806, while four years earlier Nathaniel G. Potter had taken up a dwelling-place on the east side of the Big Hollow. He was succeeded by Henry Moses, in the same locality. Moses settled later at the lake, and engaged in tavern-keeping, and now, at the age of ninety-three years, is living in Fayette with Peter Moses, his son. Stephen Crane lived in a log house which stood in what is now Restvale Cemetery; his daughter, Polly, the first wife of Deming Boardman, was born there in 1798, and there buried in 1870. In close proximity are the cradle and the grave. James Sylandt lived opposite Crane, and Dr. Reuben Long was a resident, in 1808, of a spot near and somewhat west of the stone bridge. The Kingdom was a half-way point between the village of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, where settlers procured their store goods and bartered their produce, until about 1816. Here Pontius Hooper kept tavern and welcomed the loungers from the adjacent localities. Lewis Birdsall was Postmaster for the old town of Junius, and kept the office in his tavern, in the house, which refitted serves as the residence of James Lawrence, Esq. Opposite the mill of Colonel Chamberlain, in this noted spot, stood a custom mill, built by Devereaux, and later known as Brickley's Mill. Ananias Jenks had also a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill at that spot. The entire property fell into the hands of John Babcock, who utilized it for various purposes, till the State, raising the dam at Seneca Falls, destroyed the water-power and paid the proprietor fourteen thousand dollars damages.

#### BRIDGEPORT IN 1820.

Abram Failing came from Homer, New York, to Bridgeport with his father, Joseph Failing, in the year 1820, and speedily the father took part in the lucrative and thriving business of keeping a house of entertainment. The following is derived from the recollection of Mr. Abram Failing. The residents of Bridgeport, and on the lake road south of the town-line of Fayette, and north to what

was called the Lower Bridge or State Road, at the time in question, were as follows: There were in all six taverns kept, and all were doing considerable business; their respective landlords were: Warren W. Chase, who kept a stand in the house since owned by Robert Gott; Henry Moses, yet living; Theodore Chapin; Judge Larzelere, and General Baldy, whose house stood just north of the toll-house. Many a night these taverns had more calls from regular travel than they could accommodate. A list of other residents gives us A. A. Baldwin, who in 1833 was Under-Sheriff and Jailer at Waterloo, E. Thompson, Michael and Thomas C. Delaney, John Metzger, George Giddings, William Anderson, Moses Goodrich, Captain Russell Pratt, Colonel John Harris, Mrs. Oliver, Robert Scott, Jonathan Beadle, Alexander Wilson, James Bennett, William Henderson, whose widow is still a resident, Russell Griffin, and William P. Travis. On the road north lived William Willis, John Demont, and his brothers Abram and Joseph, and Josiah Crane. South of Bridgeport there lived Cornelius Peterson, Jerry Burroughs, Peter Bockoven, where his son George now lives, and William Larzelere, on the land now held and occupied by his son Jacob. We pass to a log house inhabited by a man named Stiles, then on to the brick house built by Henry Hunter as his home, and at present occupied by Philip Sisson. His brother Thomas lived upon the farm on the hill, where George Powis subsequently passed his life. The next and last house was owned and dwelt in by Mr. Facer. Passing along the turnpike, no house was reached till one came to the brow of the hill; there there was one on each side of the road; one occupant was Abner Brown, the other is unknown. West was Thomas McCurdy's, where one could find refreshment and rest, for he too was a tavern-keeper. Bridgeport was visited by a menagerie in 1822, the proprietors selecting this point in preference to either Seneca Falls or Waterloo, and the resulting large attendance proved the shrewdness of their choice. Steamboat navigation was opened on July 4, 1821 or 1822, between Bridgeport and Ithaca. The "Enterprise," commanded by Oliver Phelps, carried passengers and towed boats to and from those places. The citizens had reason to feel gratified when, at the same time, a line of stages began to run from Bridgeport to Buffalo, which connected by boat to Ithaca, and thence by stage to Newburgh, on the Hudson. The canal was finished, and the packets from Schenectady to Buffalo monopolized conveyance and caused the other route to be abandoned. A daily stage run by Sherwood often went empty. Packets ran in 1822 from Utica to Montezuma, whence travelers came to Bridgeport in row-boat or stage, whence they went by steamboat or stage. Cayuga Bridge was a source of wealth. Asa Sprague, a toll-gatherer, afterwards became superintendent of the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad, and later a bank president at Rochester. Provisions were cheap,—wheat, two shillings sixpence per bushel; beef and pork, five cents per pound; butter, six cents; eggs, three cents per dozen; potatoes and oats, fifteen cents per bushel, and peaches and apples for the picking. In 1821, David Beach built where Whitlock lives, and began to clear off the timber, for the tract had never been cultivated. Within a few years Elam Beach bought land which adjoined David's on the west, built upon, and commenced its improvement. Alexander Wallace bought the tract now comprising the farm of Harvey Benham, and began clearing it up. A large farm-house erected by him has been replaced by a brick. Here lived Elisha Morgan, father of John, a former Postmaster. In 1828, Stephen Stow became a resident, and lived upon the farm now the property of William G. Wayne. The months of August and September were marked by the prevalence of fevers. Ague was common in spring; at other times the locality was healthy. The first physician was Dr. Whitney, who resided at East Cayuga. Dr. Silas Keeler took up his residence at Bridgeport in 1823. He finally moved to Seneca Falls, practiced for many years, and died in 1867.

#### SENECA FALLS IN 1823.

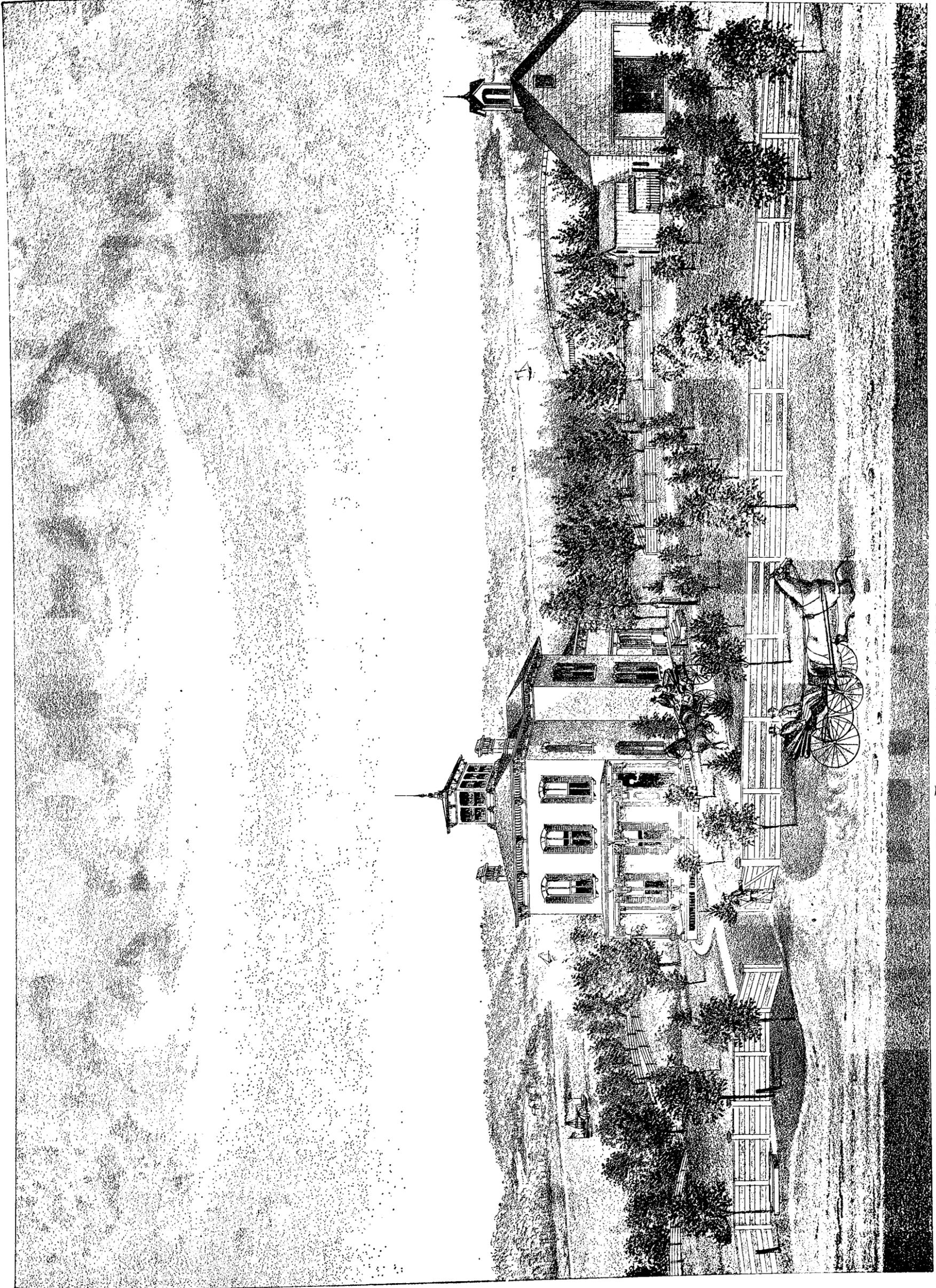
In 1813, H. G. Spafford reports "Seneca Village, at the Falls of the Seneca River, is fast improving, and must become a brisk trading-place as the country populates. Here is a carrying-place, and Mynderse's Mills, with fifteen houses." Ten years elapse, and we traverse the streets of the village and note the villagers, their homes and business. There was no frame on the south side of the river that could be seen from the north side. There were there but a few log houses and a single framed house on a farm bought by Ebenezer Ingalls from Colonel Mynderse. At the lower end of Fall Street, Ingalls & Long were running a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment. Next, west, was the flouring-mill of Mynderse, occupied in part by Simon Chapman as a store. In the east front room was the post-office, kept by Mynderse. Passing on, we see an ashery, the residences of S. Chapman, of Ebenezer Ingalls, and of Noah Morris, the present site of the National Bank. On the corner of Fall and Ovid Streets was Samuel Bradley, blacksmith. West, was the wagon-shop of Alfred Arnold, the shoe-shop and home of David Crowell, and Lake's grocery. Then came Mechanics' Hall, of which we have spoken. Here were living Henry McKrum and Luther F. Stevens, Esq. In one room was the tailoring shop of Benjamin Kirkland, in

another, the office of Stevens, and in a third, the store of Dean Mumford. A tenant house stood on the site of the post-office, and down the bank was Hall & Center's saw-mill. Beyond the Grove House was a frame, standing just east of the gas-works. Farther west was the place of Shipley Wells. The first house east was the tavern of Peter Miller, which stood in the mouth of Mynderse Street, and whose well is now covered by the sidewalk. On the Savings Bank corner lived Amos Halsey; in its rear was his cabinet-shop. Next came the place of Dr. M. B. Bellows, who became a resident in 1812, married Maria Finn, was a skillful physician, and died in 1853. James Bellows, his son, succeeded to his practice, was a well-read doctor, and was twice appointed surgeon in the army. Next, east, we see the houses of Mrs. Lum, Franklin Long, and, on the present site of the National Exchange Bank, the place of Dean Mumford. Beyond was the tavern of Theodore Chapin, and on Hoskins's corner lived Samuel Bradley. Three families lived in the house of Lambert Van Aelstyn; they were those of Royal Brown, Ira Crowell, and Stephen Burrett, and in the house adjoining lived Edward Lewis. Then we reach the residence of Colonel Mynderse, where, fifty-three years later, stands the fine mansion of H. C. Silsby. That Mynderse residence was sold to Anthony Dey, and on December 18, 1830, burnt down, the family barely making their escape. We find but one church, the Presbyterian, although other denominations enjoyed services, sometimes in this church, at other times in the school-house. Rev. A. G. Orton, the pastor, lived in the house to be later occupied by R. E. Gay. The Paynes had not yet come to occupy Lake's grocery and build the Howell Mill. Benjamin Bates, the cooper, made barrels for the mills. On the site of Gould's works was Willard's tannery. In 1828 a Presbyterian parsonage was built on the corner of State and North Park Streets, and later, improvements thickened.

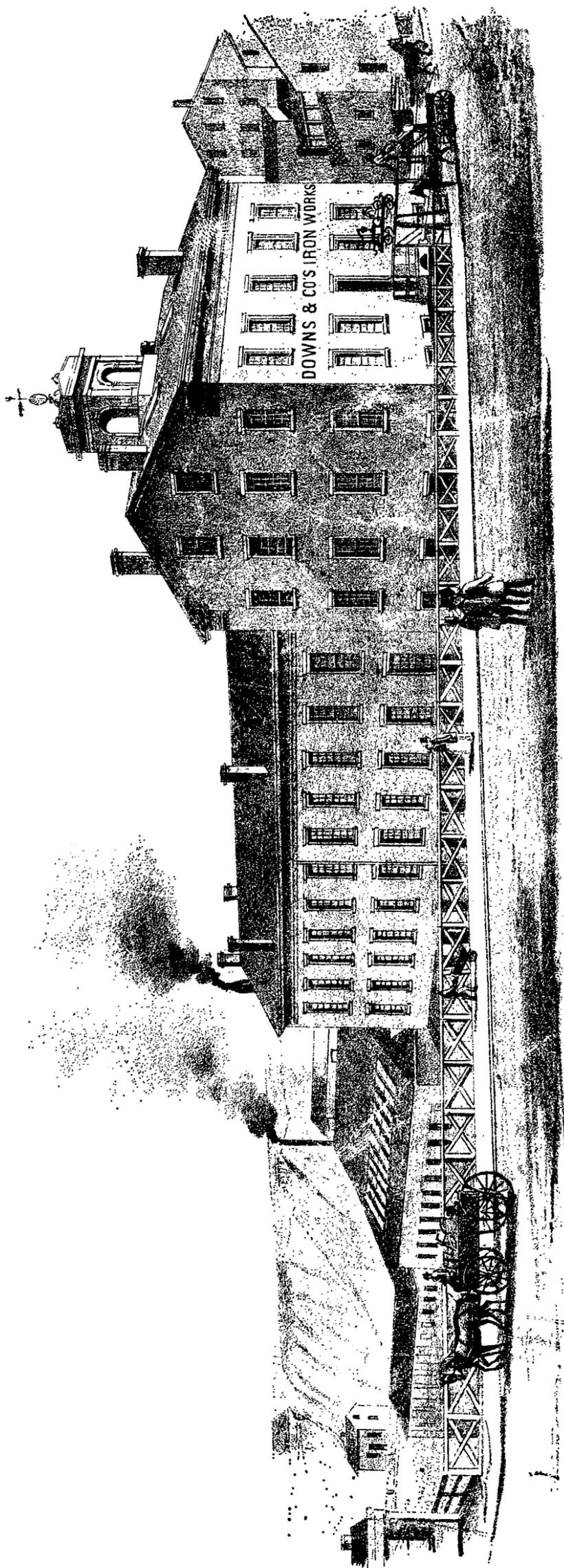
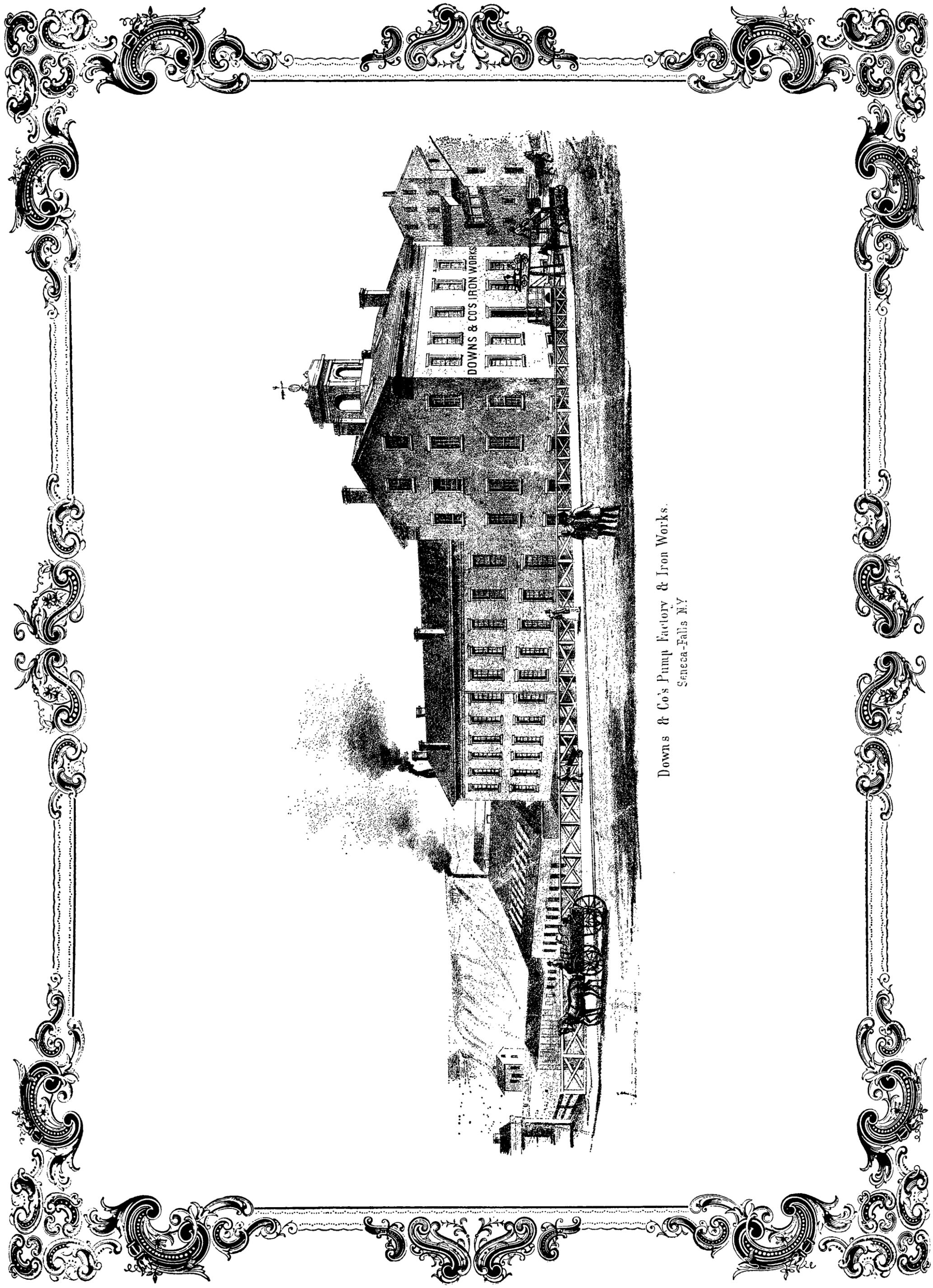
The Seneca Lock Navigation Company was incorporated in 1813, and completed their improvements for river navigation in 1816. The company had the use of their work for eleven years. The masonry was done by Benjamin Sayre. In 1827 the State assumed control. Andrew P. Tillman, contractor for the new locks, was a large dealer in leather manufacture in Seneca Falls, and at Geneva. He died at the home of Mrs. Caroline Laird, his daughter, in this village. In 1825, Messrs. Abram and Samuel Payne erected the flouring-mill, afterwards known as the Clinton Mill, and recently burned. This mill was the first improvement on what is called the upper level. Through the efforts of L. F. Stevens and G. V. Sackett, a bill was enacted by the State Legislature authorizing the Paynes to tap the level, hence the tail-race from Latham & Osborn's lumberyard to the City Mill. The use of this water-privilege was an auspicious event, which gave fresh impetus to business and excited high hope of future prosperity. The mill was a fine structure, supplied with four run of stone. Then followed the building of a saw-mill, by Judge Stevens; a cloth-dressing, fulling, and carding-mill, by Watson & Terrell; a custom-mill, by William Smith; a saw-mill, by Hiram Larzelere; a distillery and oil-mill, by Isaac Smith, and a furnace and machine-shop, by George H. McClarey. In 1826, J. M. Coleman commenced the first brick building on the north side of the river, occupied by him, in 1859, as a residence and harness-shop. In 1827, Judge Sackett, Ansel Bascom, and Andrew P. Tillman made a large purchase of land on the south side of the river, and divided it into lots. From that date till 1832 the *south side* grew rapidly. The first house was built by Hiram Larzelere, on the west side of Bridge Street, in 1827. In 1829, Wetmore built a house, the second east from the Episcopal church, G. V. Sackett put up a brick block on the corner of Bridge and Bayard Streets, Jacob Young built the Franklin House, Dr. Gay, the house on the corner of Bayard and Centre, and other houses went up, built by Thomas Sullivan, Edwin Cook, Elijah Loper, and Chauncy Marshall. In 1829, the Baptist church was built by Henry Marcellus, and other improvements accompanied and followed.

*Incidental and initial events* connected with the rise and growth of the place are numerous, and illustrated by type of each, rather than a detail of all, and require a retrogression in time. Attention was early attracted to boat-building from the necessary portage here, and later locks, hence, in 1814, the "Adeline" was built. She was followed by the "Miller, of Seneca Falls," in 1816. Both boats were in use in 1821 on the Erie Canal. Mr. Haskell, of Geneva, in 1823, built the first canal-boat here on the flat, and named her the "Merchant." Asa Starkweather, in 1838, located a boat-yard on the site of Latham & Osborn's coal-yard. Many hands were employed and direct village growth gained. Thomas H. Kerr and Erastus Partridge succeeded Starkweather in 1841, and built boats for several years, when the business fell into the hands of Mr. Miner, and finally of Joshua Martin, who built the last boat at that yard. Brick was first made at the village where stands the new Wesleyan church.

In 1822, one Calhoun built a patent threshing-machine. It consisted of a horizontal wooden shaft, with straight flails each five feet in length, and bearing a resemblance to a coarse comb. The shaft was arranged to bring the flails down upon the grain upon the floor. The first attempt at castings was made by John,



RES. OF BENJAMIN MOSES, SENECA FALLS TP., SENECA CO., N.Y.



Downs & Co's Pump Factory & Iron Works.  
Seneca-Falls N.Y.

son of Peter Miller, at the old blacksmith-shop of John Shriner, standing on the lot next west of the house now occupied by Mrs. James Sanderson, on Fall Street. He made a few rude specimens and then abandoned the effort.

Theophilus Stout, Henry M. Crum, and Reuben Compton, as individual partners in hat-making during 1817, occupied No. 2 Mechanic's Hall, where Lathrop now has his store. Ten hands were employed, and, at the expiration of three years, McCrum took the business; was succeeded by Clark & Rogers. D. B. Lum was a hatter from 1827 to 1842, and Crandall Kenyon from 1833, and is now a business man of the village.

In the year 1828, Dr. Moses C. Deming came here, and kept the first drug-store ever opened in the place. Dr. Farnsworth was here at the time. Drs. Edward Bayard and Daniel W. Foreman, formerly lawyers, introduced homœopathic practice in 1841. Dr. H. H. Heath has been here since 1838; an "old-school" man, but adopting the homœopathic system with Childs, Dayton, Williams, and others. Jedediah Coleman, saddle- and harness-maker, lived at the lake in 1821; came here in 1826, and built the first brick house in the place. John P. Fairchilds, in 1828, was the pioneer jeweler, and kept the first stock in that line. William Garratt was in the same trade from 1835 to 1840. General Senter M. Giddings kept the first grocery in the place, about 1826. It stood on the corner of Ovid and Fall Streets. Hon. George B. Daniels clerked for him in 1827 or 1828. Charles L. Hoskins establishing himself here in 1828, still occupies the first location, upon which he has thrice built to keep pace with the times and business growth. He is probably the oldest merchant in the County. Jeremy Bement and Abram Buckhout, in 1829, built a carriage-shop on Bayard Street, but soon removed to the corner of Ovid and Green, where they did a heavy business, employing much capital and many men. The firm increased by Stow's losing their shops by fire; built the stone shop later well known as the pump-factory. The transfer of goods and property gives rise to drayage, and to Andy Gray, in 1830, belongs the honor of running the first cart in the place, beginning with a Canadian pony and a French box-cart.

In August, 1829, O. B. Clark issued the first number of the *Seneca Falls Journal*, himself editor and proprietor. This, the first newspaper in the village, was continued as an anti-Masonic sheet. In the winter of 1831, Clark sold to W. N. Brown, and a Mr. Catlin took charge of the paper. Then followed the *Seneca Farmer*, from Waterloo, in 1832; the *Seneca Falls Democrat*, in 1839; the *Seneca Falls Register*, in 1835; the *Seneca County Courier*, in 1837, and the *Seneca Falls Reville*, in January, 1855,—the last two being leading and prosperous papers, under conduct of able and experienced journalists.

#### THE OLD MILLS AND EARLY MANUFACTURES.

The lower Red Mill was built in 1807. The mason-work was done by James Piatt. The millwrights were Richard Grooves, James Suylandt, and George Yost, and among the millers were Miles Washburn, D. Wood, Noah Morris, Moses Witham, Elijah Adams, and Philip Dorsheimer, father of our present Lieutenant-Governor. At the dissolution of the company, in 1826, their assets were divided. The old Red Mill and surroundings fell to the heirs of Nicholas Govenour, the lower Red Mill and property connected therewith to the Bayards, and the bonds, mortgages, and sundries to Colonel Mynderse. One of the Govenours, whose wife was daughter to President James Monroe, lived in the village a brief period, occupying the house which stood upon the present site of Henry Seymour's dwelling. The Govenours gave place to the Ogdens, who ran the old mill for years, and finally returned to New York City. The old mill property then passed to Anthony Dey and his brothers Charles W. and Samuel, and continued in the family till sold by the administrators of Charles W. Dey, in 1850, to Jacob P. Chamberlain, at which time Silsby, Race, and others bought the island, paying less than three thousand dollars. The lower Red Mill property passed to William and Samuel J. Bayard, who were residents of the village from 1830 to 1845. Owned by the Messrs. Towar for a time, it fell to Chamberlain, who sold to Messrs. John Shoemaker, George B. Daniels, and Edward Mynderse, who converted it into a distillery. It was burned in 1862, being then owned by George B. Daniels and A. M. Van Cleef, who sold the site to its present owner, John P. Cowing.

The first manufactures for shipment were flour by Mynderse, potash by Kellogg, whisky by Mynderse, and later by Sackett. In 1827, Isaac Smith built a brick distillery on the upper level, and did a heavy business for the time. At the Kingdom, N. P. Lee carried on a large distillery which was known as the Great Western, and was burned in 1846. A paper-mill was built, in 1827, by Chauncy Marshall, on ground occupied by Cowing's works. D. W. Forman was associated with Marshall, as firm of Marshall & Forman, for a year or two, when the firm was changed to D. W. Forman & Co., the place of Marshall being taken by Charles L. Hoskins and William H. King. The mills ran constantly, employing sixteen hands, and making all grades of writing-, straw-, wrapping-, and printing-paper.

Twenty-seven printing-presses were supplied with their paper in 1833. Writing- and wrapping-paper was sold by Joseph L. Beebe, who, traveling with a team, gave paper and received rags. Jonathan Sackett and Beebe bought the property, and gave their attention almost exclusively to straw wrapping-paper. Beebe sold to his partner, in whose hands the mill was when burned by the great fire of 1853. A sash-factory was established by Dix & Dunning in 1828, on the site of Cowing's works. The same was conducted by Wade & Bristol, then by Partridge & Shaw, among whose employees was Jephtha Wade, now a Cleveland, Ohio, millionaire. Winchester R. Powell and Walter Jones next succeeded, as the firm of Powell & Jones. Jones dying in 1845, Powell assumed and still continues the business. H. P. Westcott, in 1847, did a large sash and blind business. His establishment was in the cotton-factory built by Sackett in 1830. The cotton manufacture had been carried on by Hezekiah Kelly from 1831 to 1844, Kelly having purchased of Sackett; after 1844 the work ceased, and Westcott converted it to the business named above. Marshall & Adams built a clock-factory in 1832; many clocks were made, and large numbers of persons were employed as agents in their sale. Marshall died in 1837, and the result was a discontinuance of the business.

In 1830, George H. McClary moved to the village, and, in partnership with Halliday, erected a machine-shop and furnace, and carried on business as the firm of McClary & Halliday, until Henry Seymour bought Halliday's interest. They then commenced manufacturing plows, threshing-machines, and doing mill-work. This was the first machine-shop and furnace built in the place. Business was successful till, in June, 1836, a flood swept away the building, and with it two men, George Stolaker and a Mr. Phaette. In 1837, McClary and Abram Payne erected their stone building, while the Gays—John S. and James—built the east portion for an oil-mill. In 1851 the Island Works were erected, of which we have written elsewhere. Of Birdsall Holly we have spoken. This party, foreman of the works, receiving letters patent for his celebrated pump and engine, begins a reputation now world-wide. In 1856 a steam fire-engine is constructed, the first of the many now standing in leading cities, the safeguard of life and property. In 1840, Abel Downs began the manufacture of pumps, now grown so vast a business at this point. In 1846, Washburn Race, the inventor and patentee of his famous stove-regulator, united with Seneca Falls business men to carry on his business. In the winter of 1853-4, Downs & Co. built new works, and employed full two hundred men upon pumps. A year later they are associated with H. P. Westcott in making sash and blinds. Next a knitting establishment is opened, and a contract taken in 1859 to knit eighty-four thousand pairs of stockings for the United States army. A. J. Goffe, of Cohoes, the inventor of a patent knitting-machine, is employed as superintendent.

Fires break out, and many thousands of dollars are destroyed in the conflagrations, which sweep away the manufactures of the Cowings, the Goulds, and buildings like the Mynderse Block; but the débris is promptly cleared away, and fine structures rise upon their ruins. A fire sweeps over Chicago, and with generous hearts a car is loaded and thousands subscribed to extend a helping hand: To obtain a railroad they bond heavily; to erect fine churches they subscribe generously; to save the Union they enlist by companies, and a walk along the avenues of Restvale reveals the sacred regard for the departed.

*Seneca Falls Industries.*—Additional to the representation of the village in its manufactures are its blocks, its gas-works, its yeast-factory, and its handsome private residences. For forty years the "old stone mill" at the head of State Street was a landmark, and an institution of Seneca Falls. Its foundations are of solid stone masonry. In 1865, Albert Jewett purchased the property, and in 1867 it became a portion of the property of the "Phoenix Mill Company," of which Mr. Jewett was President. All at once demolition began; the roof came off; the stone walls came down to the level of Fall Street, and the foundations were brought forward to the line of the street, making the dimensions one hundred by one hundred feet. Upon this foundation went up one of the finest brick blocks in Western New York. On the Fall Street front the block is two-storied, with a mansard roof, and in the centre is an imposing tower, forty feet above the roof, in which is placed one of Fasoldt's astronomical clocks, one of the finest in the country, and visible from almost all parts of the town. Its illuminated dial is a conspicuous object, and a landmark to the evening pedestrian. In 1871 a file-manufactory was conducted on a lower floor of this block, known as "Jewett's Block," the firm being known as Wilkinson & Co. On the second floor were Miller & Wentworth, manufacturers of water-drawers, pumps, and patent ice-cutting snow-shovels. There, too, was Carr's wood-working establishment, manufacturing scroll-work, brackets, sash, blinds, and doors. In the east end of the building is the *Courier* office, and in the western portion of the same first basement, in rooms the counterpart of the *Courier*, is the printing-office of the *Reville*. West is the American Express office; east is the Seneca Falls post-office. The changes from the office of Mynderse along up from John Morgan, Postmaster from 1828 to 1841; Isaac Fuller, 1841 to 1843; Josiah T. Miller, 1845 to 1849;

then D. C. Bloomer, under Taylor, till 1853; J. T. Miller, under Buchanan, till 1860; Isaac Fuller, till 1868; Simeon Holton, till 1871, when General John B. Murrey, the present Postmaster, was appointed to the present office, are striking illustrations of progressive spirit. The new post-office is probably the finest in the State, and is elaborately finished in black walnut and oak, with plate-glass box fronts, arched at the top. One entrance leads to the money-order office, the other to the lock-boxes. Wellnigh two thousand boxes, made of black walnut, and tastefully numbered with white metal figures, were furnished by Horace W. Knight. In addition to these boxes, there are seventy lock-drawers, and a hundred boxes, furnished with Yale's patent lock.

*The Gas Company's Works* are located between Fall Street and the river, in the Second Ward. An addition to the old works, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, was built of brick in the fall of 1871. Amidst the machinery is a condenser, consisting of a nest of twenty-four pipes, inclosed in an immense water-tight iron casket, and four large purifiers. A retort-house near the river contains four benches of five retorts each, and the company are able to manufacture and supply their customers full one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of gas per day. The company have a coal-house on the dock with a capacity for a thousand tons, with a device for unloading from vessels, consisting of two tracks traversed by trucks, which convey the coal when elevated from the vessel to any part of the building. The company have full fifteen miles of main pipe in the ground, besides an endless length of service pipe. The holder at Waterloo has a capacity of thirty-five thousand feet, and the one at the works at Seneca Falls twenty-five thousand feet. Fifteen hundred tons of Beaver coal, from beyond Erie, Pennsylvania, are brought by canal from Buffalo for the works annually.

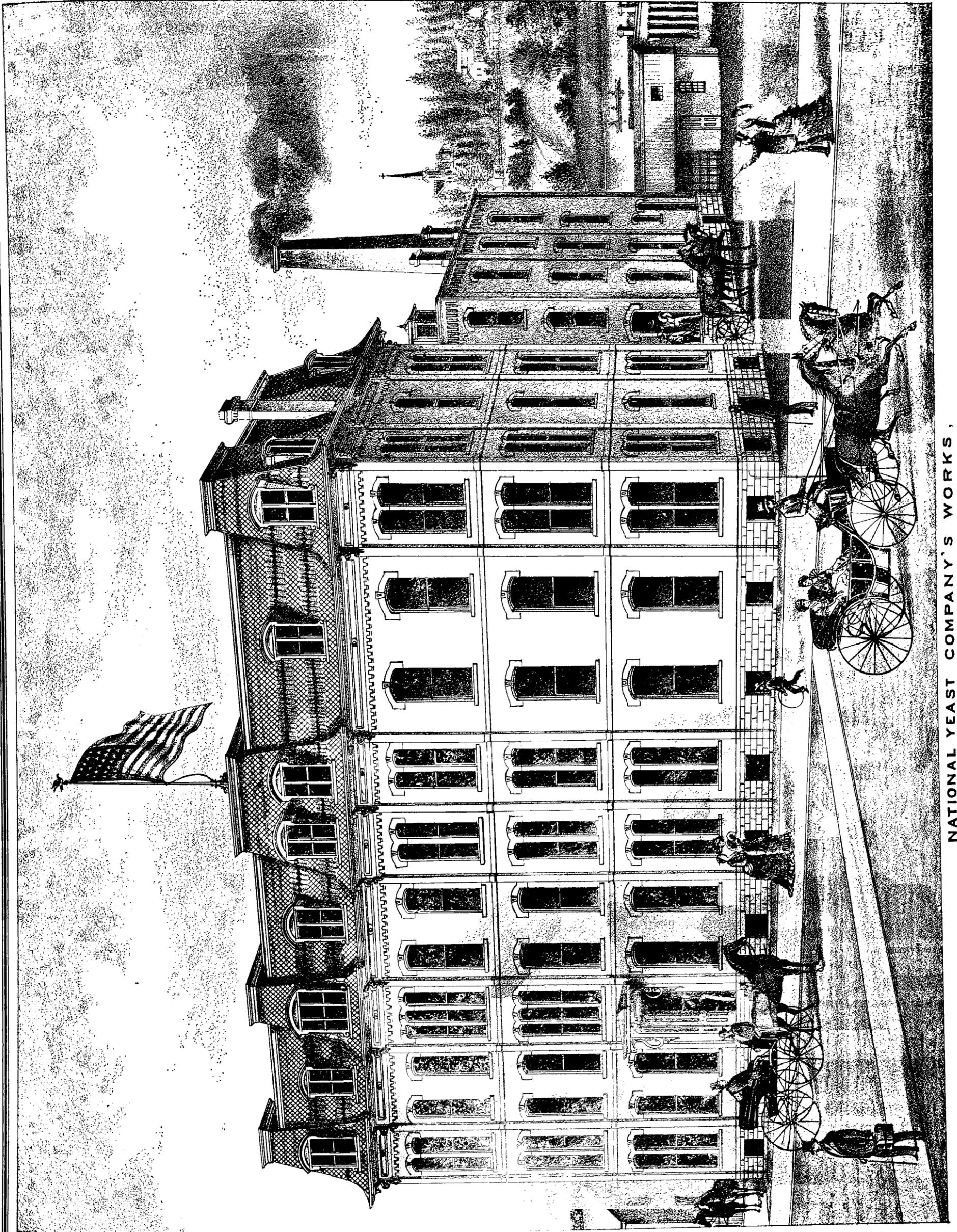
*The National Yeast Company's Works* are an extensive industry of the village. The company was organized in July, 1870, Henry Seymour being the projector, and commenced the manufacture of yeast-cakes in the wooden building in the rear of Daniel's Hall. In December, Harrison Chamberlain and Henry T. Noyes became members of the company. In January, 1871, they moved into their brick factory on Fall Street, which was in dimensions sixty-five by thirty-two feet and five stories high. Late in the fall of 1871 a front extension was erected, which is fifty-eight by thirty-six feet, five-storied, and with a mansard roof and a tower. In a journey through the manufactory, one enters the engine- and boiler-room, where is the hop-vat and the mash-tub. Thence into the rolling-room, whence the yeast is brought after a sojourn in the fermenting tubs. Here lying in troughs, it is thoroughly mixed with the meal to the proper consistency. It is then placed upon metal rolling-tables and thoroughly rolled to the desired thickness under the pressure of eighty-five-pound metal rollers. Skill and strength are requisite in the employees of this room. When properly rolled, the sheet is cut in squares, and elevated by car-loads to the drying-rooms above. Thence downward to the packing-room, wrapped, packed, and ready for shipping. In 1871, with restricted quarters, fifty tons of meal were used in a month, and five thousand boxes, containing over one hundred and fifty thousand packages of a dozen cakes each, were filled during the same time. With increased facilities have come greater manufacture and an ever-ready demand for a staple article.

*Prominent citizens* are numerous; a few are mentioned here. There was John Maynard, a distinguished lawyer and member of Congress from this district in 1841. William A. Sackett was a member of Congress, elected in 1848, and Jacob P. Chamberlain was a third from here; he served in 1861. Henry B. Stanton was elected to the State Senate from this Twenty-fifth District in 1851, and served one term. He ran again against J. B. Williams, and, although defeated, held the seat most of the session before the latter obtained the contested right. At Seneca Falls lived Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton from 1848 to 1861, and here began her work of reform by public speaking and independence in dress. She was a co-worker with Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a resident from 1839 till 1854, the editress of the *Lily*, a paper published in the interest of temperance and ladies' dress reform. Dexter C. Bloomer, husband of Amelia Bloomer, came to the village about 1834; taught school and studied law. He became in turn a lawyer, an editor, and a Postmaster. Josiah T. Miller came here a boy in 1833, studied law with John Morgan, and was made editor of the first Democratic paper published in the place. Henry Wells, of express company notoriety, was a Seneca Falls boy, and son of Rev. Shipley Wells, who was a resident from 1814 to 1825. Harriet Wells, sister of Henry, became a missionary in foreign lands. Her husband died at the mission; she returning, is now known as Mrs. Dr. Hale, of St. Louis, Mo.; Frances Willard, a Seneca Falls girl, became a foreign missionary, and died at her post of duty; and Mary Dix, prominent in the society of 1830, became the wife of a missionary, who, with Messrs. Whitman and Spaulding, were the first to make the perilous journey overland to the Columbia River.

*Incorporation of the Village.*—On the 22d of April, 1831, "An Act to incorporate the village of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca," was passed by the Legislature, and on the first Monday in May following Ansel Bascom was chosen

President of the new corporation. A new charter passed the Legislature on April 24, 1837, and was adopted by the village. The amended charter provided for a President, three Trustees for each of the two wards, a Police Constable, and two Street Commissioners, the other officers being appointed by the Trustees. At the first election held under the new charter, on the fourth Monday in May, John L. Bigelow was elected President, having received two hundred and thirteen votes, against one hundred and ninety-nine for Sheldon Wood. David B. Lum was elected Police Constable. The Trustees of the First Ward were Ebenezer Ingalls, Whiting Race, and Asa Starkweather; of the Second Ward, Jeremy Bement, Carlton W. Seely, and Franklin B. Latham; Isaac Smith, Assessor, and George B. Daniels, Street Commissioner, in First Ward; and Gary V. Sackett, Assessor, Theodore Chapin, Commissioner, for Second Ward. At a tax meeting held at "Washington Hall" on May 30, 1837, seven hundred dollars were voted to be raised by tax for village expenses. F. B. Latham was President of the meeting, and J. T. Miller, Clerk. By resolution of the Board of Trustees, "Messrs. Purdy, Welch, Macomber & Co." were licensed, for forty dollars, to exhibit their "menagerie of living animals and exhibition of paintings and serpents" in this village, on June 22, 1837. At a meeting of the Board, held July 12, 1837, it was "Resolved, that a fire company, to Engine No. 2, be organized, and that such company consist of forty able and respectable men;" and, "Resolved, that William H. Arnett be and he is hereby appointed foreman." Ordinances and by-laws were adopted for the preservation of health and peace, which were published in the *Seneca Falls Register*, by J. K. Brown & Co. In July, 1837, George H. McClury was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Edward S. Latham and George B. Daniels, Assistant Engineers. In August, Stephen S. Viele was appointed village Prosecuting Attorney. At the charter election in 1838, General Senter M. Giddings was elected President. Six hundred and seventy-five dollars were voted to be raised at the 1838 tax meeting—two hundred and seventy-five of which were for the improvement of the two bridges which cross the river. The ordinances were published in the *Seneca Falls Courier*. At a special-tax meeting, by a vote of nineteen to eight, it was determined to raise fifteen hundred dollars, in the First Ward, to grade Fall Street; which sum was reduced to eight hundred. In 1839, Sheldon Wood was chosen President. During this year great improvements were made in streets and sidewalks, and nearly fourteen hundred dollars expended therefor by the Trustees. M. B. Bellows was elected President, in 1840, over John L. Bigelow, by a majority of twenty-eight votes. Stringent measures were adopted by the Board of Trustees during this year to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1841, Edward S. Latham was President. The culvert across the ravine west of the "Seneca House" was constructed, the stone-work being done under superintendence of Elisha J. Davis. Whiting Race was elected President in 1842. A new fire company was organized, and a large number of the most prominent citizens were elected firemen. Reservoirs on Cayuga and State Streets, at their junction with Fall, were constructed. William Arnett was elected President in 1843, and Matthias B. Bellows filled the same office in 1844. During this year the first steps were taken towards macadamizing the village streets. In 1845, Elisha Foote, Jr., was President, and John Maynard in 1846, during which year the new bridge on Ovid Street was commenced. J. K. Brown was elected President in 1847; Whiting Race, in 1848; Silas Keeler, in 1849; John S. Clark, in 1850; Edward Mynderse, in 1851; S. D. Tillman, in 1852; Ebenezer Ingalls, in 1853; C. W. Seely, in 1854; Martin L. Bellows, in 1855; E. F. Thomas, in 1856; John P. Cowing, in 1857; Jacob Shoemaker, in 1858; and William Arnett, in 1859. In 1860 a new charter passed the Legislature. The village was divided into four wards, each ward having two Trustees. The term of President and Clerk was made to continue two years, and Dr. G. W. Davis was elected to serve during 1860-61; Le Roy C. Partridge, 1862-63; William Beay, two terms, 1864-67. A complete revision of the charter occurred in 1865. Hiram Bent was President from 1868-69; G. B. Daniels, 1870-71; Pryce W. Bailey, 1872-73; Henry Stowell, 1874-75; and D. E. Partridge to serve 1876-77.

*Seneca Falls Fire Department.*—The organization of a fire company dates from July 12, 1837, when William H. Arnett was Foreman to Engine No. 2; O. S. Latham, First Assistant; Nathan S. Congdon, Second Assistant; William E. Starr, Secretary; and Charles L. Hoskins, Treasurer. The firemen were J. B. G. Downs, J. W. Dickerson, W. R. Goetchius, J. T. Andrus, W. A. Sackett, H. Hayden, and E. M. Conklin. George H. McClay, Chief Engineer, E. S. Latham and G. B. Daniels, Assistant Engineers. In 1842, Fire Company No. 3 was organized. William Arnett, Foreman; G. R. Chase, Second Assistant; and a company of twenty-three of the leading citizens formed, among whom were Russel G. Noyes, Washburn Race, F. V. Chamberlain, D. R. Gould, Edward Mynderse, and G. A. Van Cleef. The Fire Department as now organized consists of two steamers and one hand-engine. The Chief Engineer is Moses Rumsey; his Assistant is Richard Ridley. No. 1 Steamer Company is paid by the village. The name of their steamer is the "Le Roy C. Partridge." The engineer is Edwin Medden;



NATIONAL YEAST COMPANY'S WORKS,  
ESTABLISHED 1870, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.