

and commanded by him, commenced running July 4, 1820, between Ithaca and Bridgeport, carrying passengers and towing boats. In the spring following Captain E. H. Goodwin took command and ran her a number of years. In the summer of 1822, a second boat, the *Telemachus*, was built and put on the lake as a tow-boat. The first steamboat built on Seneca Lake was called the *Seneca Chief*, and was owned by Rumsey Brothers. She was run a few years, and then sold to John R. Johnson and Richard Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey. Being rebuilt and enlarged during the winter of 1831-2, her name was changed to the *Geneva*, or, more familiarly, *Aunt Betsy*. She was furnished with four plain cylinder boilers, and a cylinder eighteen inches in diameter with a seven-foot stroke. Her average speed was about ten miles an hour. The officers were: Captain, H. C. Swan; First Engineer, Aaron Stout; Pilot, Fred King; Second Pilot, William Roe. The agent and one of the chief proprietors was John R. Johnson. In 1835, the *Richard Stevens* was built for a passenger-boat. Among other old-time boats were the *Chemung*, *Canadesaga*, *Seneca*, and *Ben Loder*. The last was constructed in 1848, at a cost of \$75,000. The Seneca Lake Steamboat Company was organized April 6, 1825, with \$20,000 capital, and on February 25, 1828, the Cayuga Lake Inlet Steamboat Company was formed, with a capital of \$50,000. From the birchen canoe to the bateau, the scow to the packet, the steamboat of 1820 to the model boats of 1876, are seen the elements of progress and convenience; but there had arisen a new method of locomotion, destined to eclipse the splendors of the canal and lake, and carry the agents of civilization into forest and out on the plain, and work a wonderful transformation. That new agency was the railroad system.

CHAPTER XIX

FIRST RAILROADS—THE AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD, PENNSYLVANIA AND SODUS BAY RAILROAD, AND THE GENEVA AND ITHACA RAILROAD—OLD TRACKS—INCIDENTS.

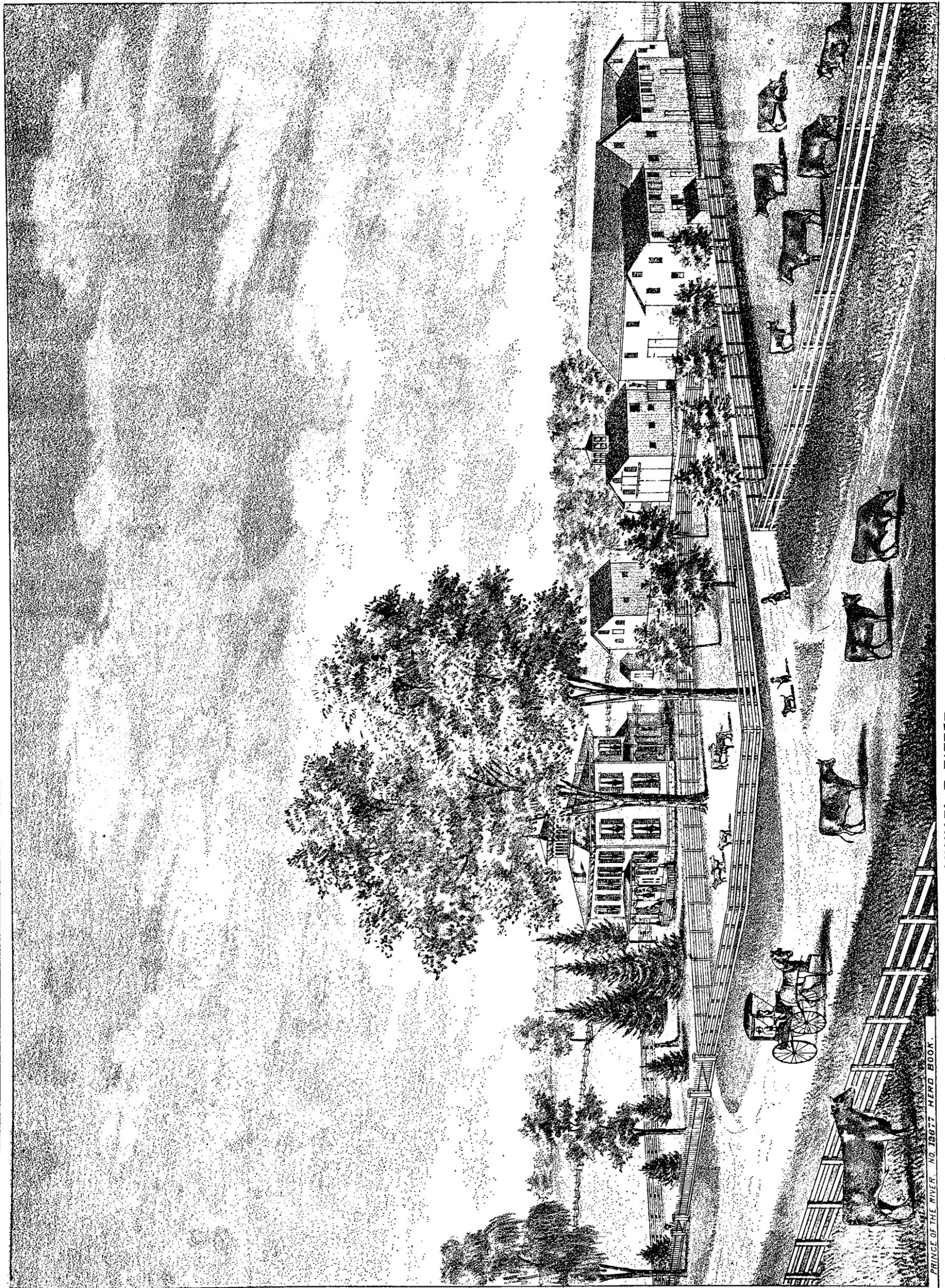
THE introduction of a locomotive, in August, 1829, to America from England, by Horatio Allen, marked the commencement of an inland growth which, still progressing upon the Great American plains westward, knows no precedent nor equal. Wherever the engine has gone, trailing its cars, there lands become enhanced in value, towns grow, and prosperity succeeds. The first railway in the United States was two miles long, and was located between Milton and Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1826; the cars were drawn by horses. The first passenger railway in America was the Baltimore and Ohio; the road was constructed a distance of thirty miles in 1830; a locomotive built by Davis, of York, Pennsylvania, was put on the track in 1831. The first charter authorizing the construction of a railroad was granted to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, in 1826; it was limited to fifty years, and allowed the State to become its purchaser on the expiration of the charter. Although rudely constructed, and at great and unnecessary expense, its advantages were appreciated, and within a few years the Empire State had inaugurated a transit system unexcelled for safe and swift travel and volume of business. Work was begun in 1830 and finished in the year following. The road extended from Albany to Schenectady, a distance of sixteen miles; the rails were of wood, and the cars were drawn by horses; stationary engines upon hill-tops were used to pull up and let down cars, by means of strong ropes attached; brakemen used hand-levers, bolted to the truck, and used by pressing downward with the hands. During the year 1830 an engine named "John Bull" was brought over from England, and in 1831 the first steam railroad passenger train in America was run upon the road; the engine weighed but four tons, and the engineer was named John Hampsen. The train had two coaches and fifteen passengers; the first passenger coaches were modeled after the old-fashioned stage coaches—hung above the truck, upon leather through braces, with compartments, and both inside and outside seats.

In 1836, a charter having been granted to build the Rochester and Auburn Railroad, and the greater part of right of way obtained, ground was broken and work begun at Slab Hollow, near the present Fisher's Station, during the year 1838. During 1836, a locomotive made its first trial trip from Buffalo to Niagara Falls; a heavy-laden freight train ran on the Utica and Schenectady Road, from the latter place to Johnsville; books were opened for building the Utica and Syracuse Road, and a survey of the Erie route commenced. In 1837, the Legislature authorized the Utica and Schenectady Road to carry freight, and later conceded the privilege of transporting baggage free. Contracts had been taken upon the Rochester and Auburn Road by various parties; a mile and a half

of the road between Waterloo and Seneca Falls was taken by Messrs. H. F. Gustin, present resident of the former place, and Benjamin Folsom; contracts were low, and little made on them; closely following the grading was the laying of the track. The first time-table was published in 1840; trains were to run on September 10, leaving Rochester at 4 A.M. and 5 P.M., and, on their return, leave Canandaigua at 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. This arrangement was changed on September 22, by running three trains daily, leaving Rochester at 4.30 A.M., 10 A.M., and 5 P.M., and Canandaigua at 6.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., and at 5 P.M. The first cars on this route were conveyed upon a canal-boat, from Utica to Rochester: the first car-load of freight shipped on this line was of mutton tallow, from Victor to Rochester. Trains were withdrawn on the approach of winter, and William Failing, with an assistant, was placed in charge of a construction train at Canandaigua, and worked upon a fill known as the Paddleford embankment. So steadily did work progress during winter and the ensuing spring, that on Monday morning, July 5, 1841, an excursion train from Rochester passed over the road to Seneca Falls, where many of her business men were invited to make the trip to Rochester. The bridge over Cayuga Lake was completed the last of September, and by November the route was complete to Auburn, and a railroad extended from Rochester to Albany.

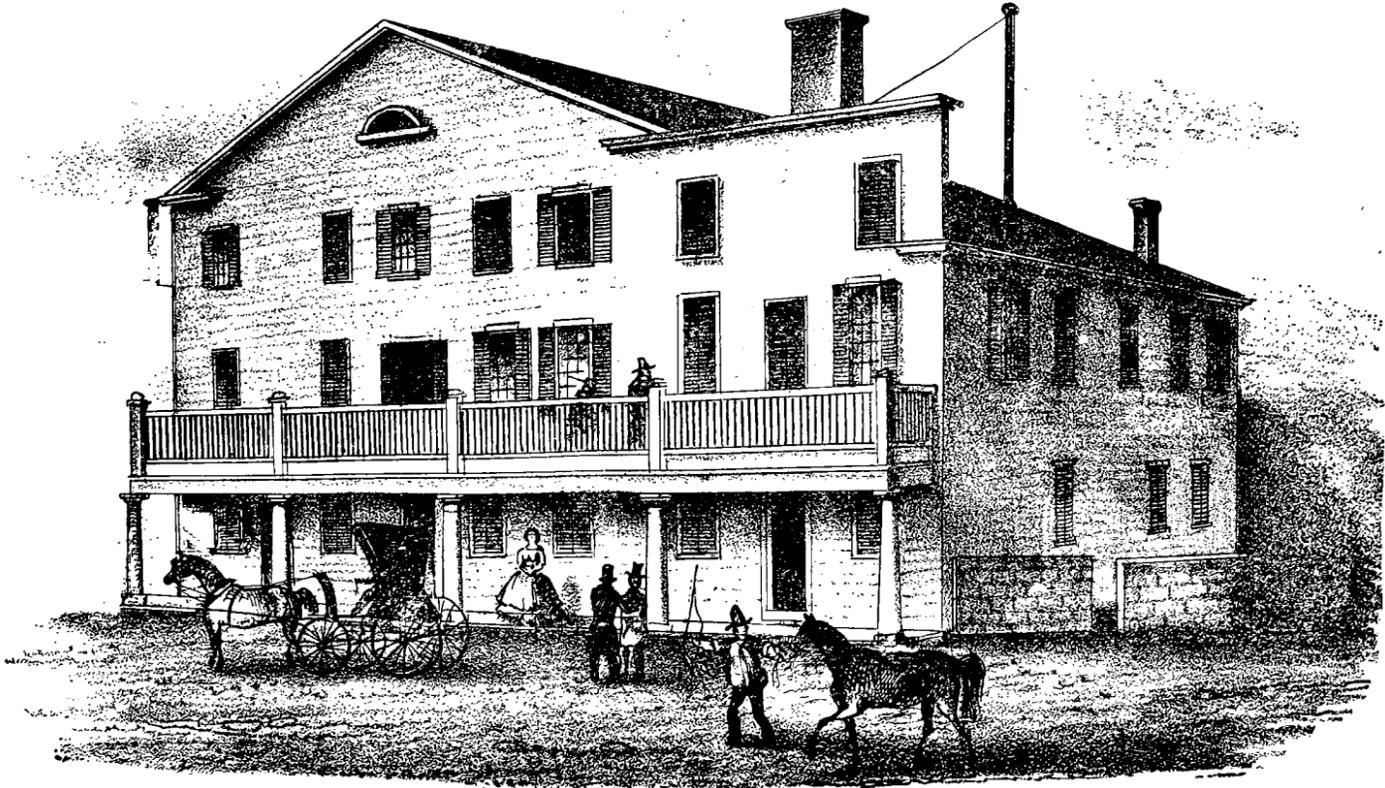
H. F. Gustin, of Waterloo, was conductor of the first through freight train to Albany. The bill authorizing the road passed in the Assembly April 27, 1836, and in the Senate on May 11 following. The estimate of cost was made in December, 1836. The distance was found to be ninety-two and one-half miles. Total cost of construction, fences, depots, rolling-stock, etc., was estimated at \$1,012,783. Books for stock subscription were opened August 2, 1836, at villages along the line. The towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo came forward promptly and liberally, and made a gratifying exhibit. The books were held open but three days, during which \$122,900 was subscribed by Seneca Falls, and \$40,000 by Waterloo, while the total on the route was \$595,600. The railroad track consisted of six-by-six scantling, fastened to the ties by L-shaped chairs, placed outside the rail, and spiked to it and the tie beneath. Upon the scantling, up with the inner edge, a bar of iron, two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, was spiked. Occasionally a bar end came loose, and endangered the safety of the car. The first engines were single-drivers, with small trail-wheels under the cab, which consisted of a roof hung round with oil cloth in winter. The weight of the locomotives was from four to six tons. The first cars had four wheels. The conductor came along outside the compartments, which had two seats each, and collected his fares. A dark-hued second-class train was run for a time, but the "Hyena train," as it was called, from its low fare, took most of the passengers, and was soon withdrawn. In 1843, the cars had no projection over the platforms, and were low and ill-ventilated. Locomotives, with four drivers, were placed on the road. Parallel rods connected from the cylinder to the rear driver, and from it to the forward one. Smoke-stacks were made straight about one-fourth of the length from the boiler, then bent back at an angle of forty-five degrees for one-half the entire length, then perpendicular upwards, expanding in width from bottom to top. The bend was to arrest sparks. There were no pilots. With some, two splint brooms were set in front to just clear the track; others had a row of flat iron bars, carried downward and forward, and sharpened at the ends. This was the "cow-catcher." In winter, a large wooden snow-plow was placed in front of and attached to the engine. The first track was soon superseded by an eight-by-eight inch timber track, with a narrow strip upon the centre of the wooden rail, the same width as the iron-strap rail above. An iron rail was laid in 1848, and steel rails during the summer of 1875. An Act was passed on April 2, 1853, and became of effect May 17, by which various roads, among them the Rochester and Auburn, were consolidated to form the New York Central Railroad,—one of the best and cheapest in the Republic, the passenger fare being but two cents per mile, and the equipments of the best character. Its route through Seneca County is in a north-of-east course through the town of Waterloo, east to Seneca Falls village, thence northeast to the bend of the Seneca River, where it crosses to the south and over the foot of Cayuga Lake, then in a southeast direction,—an entire distance of about thirteen miles.

The *Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Company* was organized at Ovid, Friday, May 6, 1870. The meeting was presided over by Nestor Woodworth, Esq., of Covert, and the following-named Directors chosen: Thomas Hillhouse, William Hall, and Frederick W. Prince, of Geneva; Robert J. Swan, of Fayette; Charles H. Sayre, of Varick; Richard M. Steele, of Romulus; Isaac N. Johnson, of Ovid; C. H. Parshall, and John C. Hall, of Covert; Nelson Noble, of Ulysses; and Charles M. Titus, A. H. Gregg, and Jno. Rumsey, of Ithaca. The work was carried steadily forward from both extremities of the line, and on September 13, 1873, the workmen met at Romulus. Trains ran to this place from Geneva and Ithaca, and halted at a gap where the last rail was to be laid. Music, firing

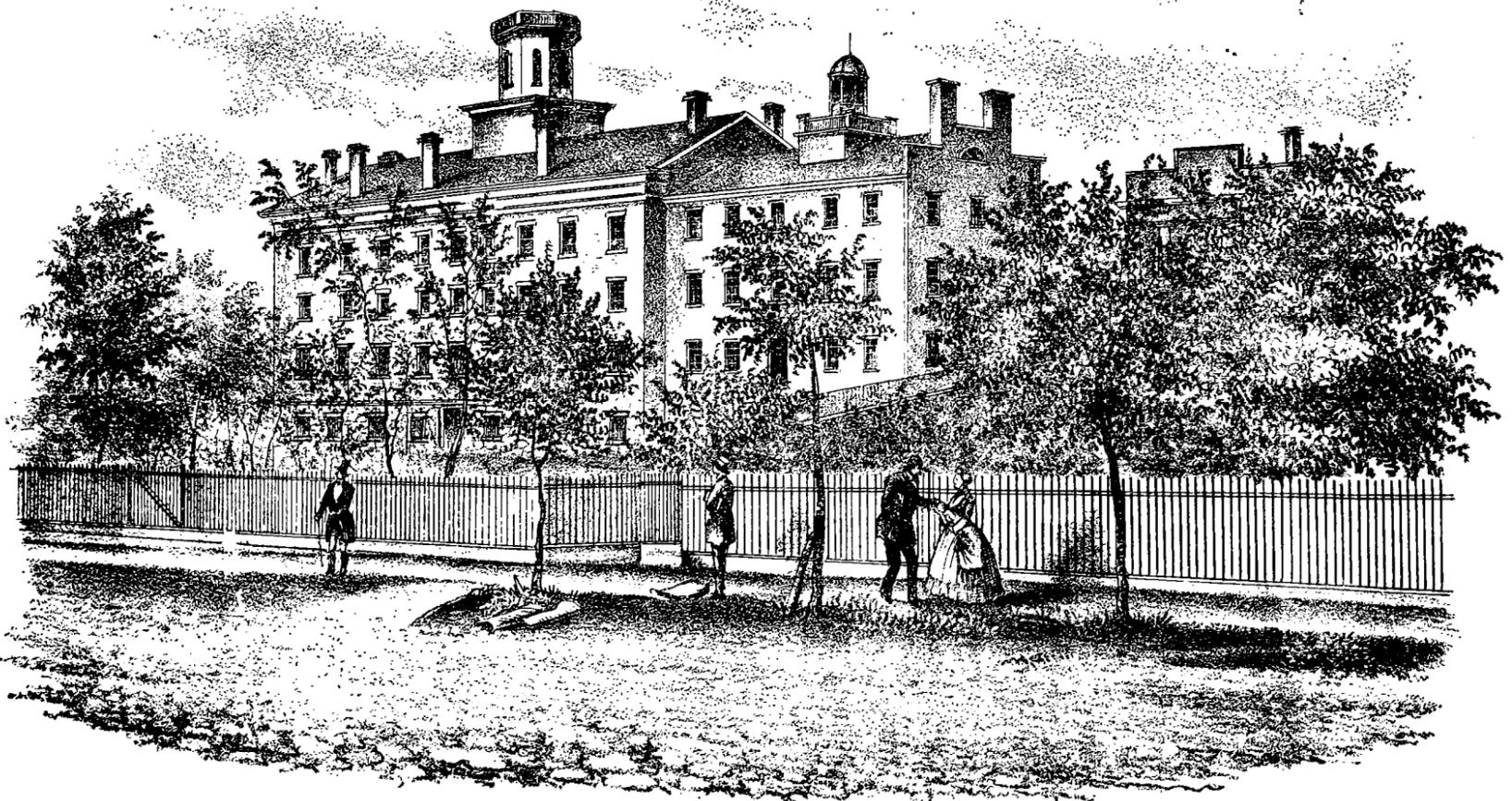


STOCK FARM & RES. OF MICHAEL B. RITTER, FAYETTE, SENECA CO., N.Y. BREEDER & DEALER IN BLOODED STOCK.

PRINCE OF THE RIVER. NO. 12677. HERD BOOK.



Franklin House, Ovid.



Seneca Collegiate Institute, Ovid

of guns, and speeches were followed by the ceremony of driving the last spike, which act was performed by C. M. Titus, the President of the road. Among the notables present were Ezra Cornell, A. B. Cornell, and J. H. Selkreg, from Ithaca, and W. B. Dusinger and F. Prince, of Geneva. R. M. Steele was President of the day. The line of the road extends diagonally from the foot of Seneca Lake across the towns of Fayette, Varick, Romulus, Ovid, and Covert, and, while it has proved a convenience to the people along its track, it has undoubtedly been a check upon the growth of Seneca's northern villages, by a withdrawal of business to other localities. The first accident upon the new road occurred at Romulus, on October 9, 1873. A collision took place between construction trains, by which several platform cars were smashed. A daughter of R. Steele, aged eight years, was saved from serious injury by the prompt action of engineer D. Boucher, and several parties had narrow escapes. The project of a railroad southward through the County from Seneca Falls and Waterloo, extending northward to Lake Ontario, and southward to Pennsylvania, and to be known as the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad, met with general favor in the County. Meetings were held, towns were heavily bonded, and the enterprise moved rapidly forward. On May 19, 1870, the Directors met at Ovid, and moved to Farmers' Village, where a mass meeting was in progress. The first annual election of Directors occurred at Seneca Falls in May, 1871, and former officers were rechosen. President, William Pierson, of Trumansburg; Vice-President, Albert Jewett, of Seneca Falls; Secretary, Charles A. Hawley, of Seneca Falls; Treasurer, Miner D. Mercer, of Waterloo; and Auditor, Josiah T. Miller, of Seneca Falls. The contract was let to Colonel William Johnson to put the road in running order for \$700,000, half a million being in town bonds, the remainder in stock of the road, whose gauge was to be the same as the New York Central Railroad. Work proceeded; the bed was finished, the road, fences, bridges, built, crossing-signs put up, and all made ready for the iron. Then a fatal delay occurred. The iron has not been laid, and the people, disappointed, smart under the weight of a futile taxation.

In August, 1873, a map of a projected road, to be known as the New York West Shore and Chicago Railroad, was filed in the office of the County Clerk. It was to run sixteen miles in Seneca County, entering the County, at Kipp's Island, from the town of Montezuma, thence over the marsh and southwest through Tyre, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo. The crisis of that year was a blow to railroad construction, from which it has not recovered; yet, from the abundant facilities of present running roads, the citizens of Seneca have little cause for complaint, and passenger and produce soon speed to their destination.

CHAPTER XX.

BANKS: STATE, NATIONAL, AND SAVINGS; THEIR HISTORY IN SENECA.

BANKS are indispensable to commerce. Their money is a more convenient medium than specie. They facilitate the completion of great undertakings, and in return have met with a success whose splendor has repeatedly endangered the entire system. The State endeavored to guard the interests of the people, but irresponsible parties, basing their movement upon the principles of necessity and credit, issued notes which were from the first irredeemable. Three several times prior to the civil war had specie payment been suspended in the State of New York. From the fall of 1814 till the spring of 1817, all the banks in the country, except those of New England, suspended payment. A second suspension continued from May, 1837, until the spring of 1838. On October 13, 1857, all the New York City banks, save the Chemical, suspended, and the banks in the State generally did the same, but resumption soon took place. Under the banking system previous to the present, bank issues were held at more or less discount, which increased with their distance from the State wherein the institution was located. Bank-note reporters lay upon the merchant's counter, and the fluctuations of value were noted and enforced with each new report.

The exigencies of the war created the National system now in vogue, by which government bonds, purchased by a company, are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for security, and ninety per cent. of their face value in National currency issued to the bank for circulation. The system finds great favor in its uniform and general equality of value, absolute security, and genuine bills, but the people are now divided upon the subject of their withdrawal and a return to specie payment.

The pioneer banking institution of Seneca County was chartered as the Seneca County Bank, on March 12, 1833. The Directors were thirteen in number,

named as follows: Joseph Fellows, Godfrey J. Grovener, Samuel Clark, John Watkins, Richard P. Hunt, John DeMott, David S. Skaats, G. Welles, Jesse Clark, Ebenezer Hoskins, Reuben D. Dodge, William Smith, and Seba Murphy. The first meeting was held in Waterloo, at the house of John Stewart, by the Board of Directors, and John DeMott was elected the first President, and William Moore, Cashier. At this meeting, held June 1, temporary banking rooms were negotiated with E. Williams in his hotel on the present site of the yeast-factory. The capital stock was to consist of four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, or \$200,000; issues not to exceed \$400,000. Joseph Fellows was instructed to procure \$20,000 in specie, for use of the Bank. Business was commenced on July 9, 1833. On May 17, 1834, John DeMott resigned the office of President, and Joseph Fellows was elected to fill vacancy. The office of Vice-President was created, and Richard P. Hunt elected to the position by ballot. The resignation of William Moore was sent in on July 19, 1836; it was accepted, and William V. I. Mercer was chosen Cashier in his place. On July 7, 1838, Mr. Hunt resigned. Mr. Fellows was succeeded, June 14, 1842, by Phineas Prouty. At an election held June 11, 1844, David S. Skaats became President, and in July, 1853, his son, Bartholomew, was made Vice-President. Bartholomew Skaats resigned the office on April 2, 1858, to fill the place of President, to which he was appointed on account of a vacancy occasioned by the death of his father. On June 8, 1858, M. D. Mercer was appointed Assistant Cashier, and on January 4, 1859, was promoted Cashier, to fill vacancy caused by the death of his father. From this time forward, to January 1, 1863, Bartholomew Skaats was President, and M. D. Mercer, Cashier. On June 30, 1834, negotiations were concluded for the purchase of permanent rooms. The house standing on the corner opposite the Towsley House on the east was purchased of Samuel Birdsall for \$3200, and the office prepared by the construction of a vault, and occupied. The business was disturbed in common with others at the periods earlier referred to, but continued till the expiration of its charter, on January 1, 1863, at which date a banking office, under the title of M. D. Mercer & Co., was established and carried on till, in accordance with an Act of Congress to provide National currency, the First National Bank of Waterloo was organized on March 10, 1864, in the old Seneca County Bank rooms. A capital of \$50,000 was invested, and a circulation of \$45,000 issued. The first Board of Directors consisted of S. G. Hadley, Joseph Wright, Richard P. Kendig, M. D. Mercer, and Bartholomew Skaats. The last was elected President, and Mr. Mercer, Cashier, at a meeting held March 12, 1864. Thomas Fatzinger, the present President, was elected to the position on the 19th of June, 1866, and no change has occurred in the office of Cashier. The present Board of Directors consist of T. Fatzinger, S. G. Hadley, Joseph G. Wright, Edward Fatzinger, and M. D. Mercer. By a resolution of the Board, the capital was increased on February 4, 1875, to \$100,000, and the consequent circulation to \$90,000.

The First National Bank of Seneca Falls is the result of a slow and substantial growth, of which the following is an outline: Erastus Partridge established a store in No. 2 Mechanics' Hall, on April 26, 1824. The business was conducted by the agency of William A. Shaw until December 5, 1826, when a partnership was formed under the firm name of Partridge and Shaw. The store was but eighteen feet square, yet the rent for its use was but four dollars per month. Shaw disposed of his interest in 1837, and went to Bellona in Ontario County, while Mr. Partridge came on from Cayuga, greatly enlarged his store, and gave personal attention to business. He opened an Exchange Office in a corner of his limited store-room, during the year 1848, and engaged in the two-fold business of merchandising and banking. In May, 1864, the mercantile business was transferred, by sale, to W. B. Lathrop, and Mr. Partridge devoted himself entirely to banking and finance. He established the Bank of Seneca Falls, capital \$50,000, himself being its President, and Le Roy C. Partridge the Cashier. Within a brief period, he had caused the erection of a new and commodious building for banking purposes, on the south side of Fall Street, to which, on its completion, he removed, and therein continued to do business as an individual banker until the creation of the National Banking System. In accordance with legislation of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, articles of association were entered into by a company on September 14, same year. The institution was to be known as the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, and a Board of Directors composed of five stockholders was formed. On September 14, 1863, was held the first meeting for the election of directors, and the following-named persons were chosen: Erastus Partridge, Le Roy C. Partridge, Albert Cook, Charles Partridge, and De Lancy Partridge,—all of Seneca Falls, New York. E. Partridge was then elected President, Le Roy C. Partridge, Vice-President, and De Lancy Partridge, Cashier, and regular annual meetings appointed for the second Tuesday of January of each year. Capital stock to the amount of \$60,000 was taken, with

privilege of increase, and \$56,000 of circulation issued. The stock shares, of \$100 each, were principally held by E. Partridge. The death of the President occurred on January 20, 1873, and the duties of this office were performed by the Vice-President till August 5 following, when, resigning, he was elected by unanimous vote to the vacant office, and Albert Cook was advanced to the Vice-Presidency. This second President dying on February 7, 1875, at the next annual meeting, held January 11, 1876, Albert Cook was elected President, and is the present incumbent. De Lancy Partridge has continued Cashier from organization till this date. There have been various changes in the Board of Directors, which at present consists of De Lancy Partridge, Albert Cook, George M. Guion, Ellen B. Partridge, and Caroline Cook.

The National Exchange Bank of Seneca Falls was organized in 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, and a circulation of \$90,000. Its Board of Directors are, Milton Hoag, J. B. Johnson, Charles L. Hoskins, Josiah T. Miller, John A. Rumsey, and Henry Hoster. J. B. Johnson, the President, has served from organization till this date. Charles A. Parsons, after filling the office of Cashier for a year and a half, was succeeded by N. H. Becker, the present occupant. The bank was originally opened in rooms of the residence of James Sanderson, located on Fall Street, north side. This building was removed in 1869, and the present handsome and convenient business house erected during the year following. This structure is two-storied, has a brown-stone front, with sides of brick. Its dimensions are twenty-two feet by sixty-five feet deep. The office is supplied with ample security for deposits, and the safe is provided with a "time" lock.

The banking office at Ovid was formerly a branch of the old Bank of Seneca Falls. It commenced business in 1862; sold exchange and made loans, and, on the organization of the parent institution as the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, was discontinued. A private banking office, known as the Banking House of Le Roy C. Partridge, was then established; its officers were Le Roy C. Partridge, Banker, and J. B. Thomas, Cashier.

The first office was on the lower floor of a new and substantial stone and brick structure, known as Masonic Hall Block, which building was destroyed in the great fire which swept away the main part of the village, in October, 1874. The present rooms are in a neat office, located on the left of the office of the County Clerk, upon the high ground east of Main street.

Among the obsolete banks, formerly existing in Seneca County, were: the Bank of Lodi, an associate institution, which began business on the 8th of January, 1839, with a capital of \$100,000. Failing, it redeemed eighty-three per cent. of its circulation; the Farmer's Bank of Ovid, also an associated concern, was opened for financial transactions on October 6, 1838, with a capital of \$100,000; it was the first institution of the kind in the County; and the Globe Bank of Seneca Falls, an individual venture, commenced on December 23, 1839.

Savings banks are simply banks of deposit; their officers can invest only in legally approved securities; their intent is the reception in trust of surplus earnings of the laboring classes, and a moderate rate of interest for their use. The first savings bank in England dates 1804; the first in New York was formed in 1819. At a public meeting called under the auspices of the "Society for Preventing Pauperism," on November 29, 1816, the plan was drawn and approved, and the first deposits made July 3, 1819. The first savings bank in Albany dates 1820; in Troy, 1823; in Brooklyn, 1827, and in Buffalo, 1836. There is but one savings bank in the County of Seneca; it was authorized by act of incorporation passed April 18, 1861, and revived May 6, 1870, and is known as the Seneca Falls Savings Bank, with its office on the corner of Fall and State Streets, in the village of Seneca Falls. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on July 25, 1871, there were present, George B. Daniels, Vice-President; Le Roy C. Partridge, Secretary and Treasurer; and Trustees Erastus Partridge, William Johnson, Albert Jewett, John P. Cowing, and William A. Swaby. The bank was opened for the transaction of business August 8, 1871, with the following officers: Jacob P. Chamberlain, President; George B. Daniels, Vice-President; Le Roy C. Partridge, Secretary and Treasurer; James D. Pollard, Book-keeper; and P. H. Van Auken, Attorney. There have been no changes in the office of President; the book-keeper resigned August 1, 1874, and N. P. B. Wells was appointed his successor, and holds the position at present. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward are received, and on time deposits interest at six per cent. is allowed, semi-annually.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURES OF SENECA COUNTY.

THE manufacturing interest of the Empire State, rapidly increasing in extent and variety, furnishes a boundless range of detail, and is a subject well worthy of encomium. The facilities for transportation of material and manufactured articles are so great that this industry is now represented in nearly every part of the State. During colonial times business centres were not in existence; imports were made direct from England; intercolonial trade was interdicted. Urged on by necessity, this industry was followed at first by the agriculturist, who resigned to the manufacturer his prerogatives, wherever solicited. Seneca County, favored by a most valuable water-power, was early regarded as a business point, advantageously situated, and the high prices paid for the adjacent lands showed the State aware of their immediate and prospective worth. Among the leading manufactures which have arisen upon the rapids of the Seneca, and gained a national reputation, stand pre-eminent the Island Works of the Silsby Manufacturing Company. Three men,—Horace C. Silsby, William Wheeler, and William C. Silsby,—in the spring of 1836, began the manufacture of axes and edge tools, in a building which they erected on the corner of Wall Street, nearly opposite the Fork Factory. Their work was ground and finished in the old Fulling Mill near by. A co-partnership was formed between H. C. Silsby, Abel Downs, John W. Wheeler, and Washburn Race, in 1847, for the manufacture of pumps, stove-plates, and regulators. Mr. Wheeler retired a year later, and Edward Mynderse became a partner in the establishment. During the existence at this time of the two firms of W. Race & Company, for making stove plates and regulators, and Downs, Mynderse & Company, for the manufacture of wooden and iron pumps, Mr. H. Silsby was a member of each firm. In the spring of 1851, Mr. S. S. Gould succeeded Messrs. Silsby and Mynderse in the pump manufacture. Mr. Silsby, associated with B. Holly and Washburn Race, began the erection of the "Island Works," on Dey's Island (which had formerly been the lumber yard of Whiting Race), in 1848. A few years later, and they had erected a frame building, directly spanning the race, which structure is now the only permanent frame on the Island, the others being of brick. Mr. B. Holly invented and patented a rotary pump and engine in 1855, which is now manufactured extensively by this company.

In the summer of 1856, they began the construction of a steam fire engine, using the rotary pump, and, following out the prevalent idea that steam was dangerous and must be confined by heavy materials, they built the enormous structure called "Neptune," which was more than twice as heavy as those now made by the firm. They sent this engine to Chicago for experiment, in 1857, and followed it by sending a second, in 1858, to the same city. In 1856, Messrs. Race and Holly retired, and Edward Mynderse and John Shoemaker became partners of Mr. Silsby. This firm, in addition to fire engines, manufactured portable engines of from four- to ten-horse power, stationary engines, boilers and boiler-pumps, improved turbine water-wheels, and a variety of other machinery.

This new company sent its third fire engine to Buffalo, which city now has ten, while Chicago has sixteen of them. The number now in use is probably from five to six hundred, distributed among all the leading cities of the United States, in Canada, Japan, Russia, and all parts of the world. In 1850, the capital invested was \$20,000; they employed twenty-three hands; the value of raw material used was \$9500, and of manufactured goods, \$33,000. Ten years later the money invested was \$140,000, and the annual consumption of raw material amounted to \$60,000. They employed one hundred and fifty men, and their yearly products amounted in value to \$200,000. In 1860, by the retirement of his partners, Mr. Silsby was left the sole proprietor. In 1871, Mr. Silsby's two sons, Horace and F. J., became members of a firm ever since known as the "Silsby Manufacturing Company." The business occupies eleven buildings—three machine-shops, one, three stories, two, two stories; an iron foundry, a brass foundry, two blacksmith shops, a paint and finishing shop, a boiler shop, a copersmith shop, storehouse, coalhouse, and a very neat and commodious office on the Fall Street approach to the Island, which is exclusively devoted to their business and book-keeping department. Their business shows a constant growth, and their employees are largely composed of the most skillful mechanics, both of this and foreign countries.

The Elliptical Rotary Pump and Engine consists of two elliptical cams working into each other within an air-tight case. They contain four chambers, upon which the stream acts alternately, so as to secure great power with low pressure and a constant supply of water. While one chamber has just discharged, another is discharging, a third is ready, and a fourth is filling. The boiler was a patent, by M. R. Clapp, June 12, 1860, and is such an arrangement of water-tubes as secures quick raising of steam and prevents scale formation on the boiler. At a test of

a second-class engine, five pounds of steam were generated in two minutes and twenty-six seconds from the lighting of the fire; in five minutes and nine seconds, there were forty-two pounds of steam, and water, raised twenty-one feet, was issuing from the nozzle through one hundred feet of hose. Another steamer, with an inch and a quarter hose, threw a stream two hundred and twenty-nine feet. An engine at Mobile worked two hundred and thirty-six hours at a cotton fire, and stood the ordeal uninjured. Testimonials of the most eulogistic character are constantly received, and Silsby's steamers, models of construction, unequaled in service, and invaluable in saving property, may justly be regarded as a leading manufacture of Seneca County. Two of their steamers, faultlessly constructed, have recently been shipped by the company to represent Seneca County industry at the Centennial.

Experience and energy have been allied in the gradual growth, during the lapse of years, of small works and limited productions to mammoth establishments, employing large capital and producing a varied and valuable machinery in demand by all classes. Such an establishment is that of "The Gould's Manufacturing Company." This extensive business firm had its origin in the manufacture of pumps; during 1840, by Mr. Abel Downs, in the wing of the "old cotton factory," once used as a plaster-mill, and a final prey to the devouring element in 1853. Mr. Downs built and ran a small furnace over the river, and had in his employ five men, of whom John Curtis was the foreman. After an experience of two years, during which one and a half to two tons of iron were used per week, Mr. Downs returned to mercantile business and bought into a hardware store. His foreman in the wood department, John W. Wheeler, and Mr. Kelly, under the name of Wheeler & Kelly, continued the manufacture of pumps. Mr. Downs in two years returned to the pump-factory, and, uniting with Mr. Wheeler and Smith Briggs, as Wheeler, Briggs, & Co., bought the "Old Stone Shop," erected as a carriage-manufactory by Bement & Co. To this they removed their machinery and materials, and put in a steam-engine to run their works. This engine, is notable on account of being the first one used in manufactures in Seneca Falls; and in this building was made the first iron pump in the village. Washburn Race became a member of the firm in 1846. He had a patent for an improved stove regulator, which he later shared, by part sales of his interest, to Messrs. Silsby & Thompson, hardware men. Previously, the pump firm had been styled Wheeler & Downs; and later, Wheeler, Downs, & Race. The "Regulator" firm became known as W. Race & Co., and Wheeler & Downs remained sole proprietors of the pump works. Mr. Wheeler retiring from the business, H. C. Silsby and Edward Mynderse bought an interest, and the firm became known as Downs, Mynderse, & Co., manufacturing both iron and wooden pumps, with a capital employed of \$6000. They continued the manufacture till the year 1851, when Mr. Mynderse disposed of his share in the works to Seabury S. Gould, and the firm name became Downs, Silsby, & Gould. In the ensuing fall, Mr. Silsby's interest was purchased by Abel Downs and S. S. Gould, and the firm was then entitled Downs & Co.

During eleven years great changes in the volume of production had occurred. The few thousand dollars capital had increased to \$40,000; the five men to nearly a hundred, and the manufacture in proportion. To making pumps was added that of Philips's patent pipe boxes, while Race & Co. continued to turn out regulators and stove plates from their works in the same building. A site having been purchased of Andrew P. Tillman during the winter of 1854, Messrs. Downs & Co. built thereon, between the canal and river, their iron-works. The magnitude of the business is shown by these figures. Valuation of capital, real estate, and machinery, in 1860, was fully \$200,000. Number of hands employed, two hundred and thirty. There were annually used 3800 tons of iron, procured at a cost of \$95,000; and coal, to the amount of 1500 tons, was consumed, increasing expenses an additional \$9000. Downs & Co. engaged extensively in other business, for particulars of which see history of Seneca Falls. In 1862 the firm became known as the Downs & Co.'s Manufacturing Company. This title was again changed in 1868, to Gould's Manufacturing Company; S. S. Gould being President, and J. H. Gould Secretary and Treasurer. In 1870 S. S. Gould, Jr., was elected Secretary, and the business has since been conducted by the three Goulds. From 1864 to 1871, S. S. Gould, from two blast furnaces owned by him, one at Williamsport, Pa., and one at Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., has furnished the iron for his furnaces, and sold a surplus to other iron consumers. Later purchases are made at various points, and from 2500 to 3000 tons of iron are annually required by the business. The principal depot of the company is at New York, and branch warehouses are established at Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Their wares are sold in Japan, China, India, and Egypt, in Bremen, Germany, in London, England, and in most other parts of the world.

Among the manufactured articles, to each class of which belongs a great variety, are force, rotary, and brass pumps; pumps for cisterns, wells, drive wells, deep wells, mines, and quarries; windmills, ships, steam-boilers, and railroads, and

various classes of village fire engines, all tested and known complete before shipment.

In August, 1870, a fire destroyed two large buildings, one in process of construction, and their contents, including a majority of valuable patterns, were lost in the flames. The company at once set to work and rebuilt. The present works consist of eight distinct buildings, one of which is a six-story brick, in which is located the office. Rooms in the shops and outbuildings are filled with assorted material and finished goods. In all, the works consist of five departments, over each of which is placed a superintendent, while over all is W. H. Pollard, General Superintendent, by whose mechanical skill all the machinery in use in the factory was designed and executed. A tour of the establishment shows two foundries, the larger of which has two cupolas, and a capacity of melting twelve tons per day, the smaller four tons. In these foundries are full three thousand flasks of wood and iron. Two fire-pumps, with standpipes and outlets for attachment of hose reaching every story, are a precaution against fire. The rooms are extensive, yet crowded by machinery and material in various stages of preparation. Here are full two hundred engine lathes, twenty to twenty-five drills, six planers, two milling machines, besides much other machinery. Water and steam power are employed, the latter when water is low, and is furnished by two engines of fifty- to sixty-horse power. Indicative of the varied and extensive character of products is the presence at Philadelphia, on the Centennial grounds, of four hundred and ten different articles made at the Gould's works, and the list not then complete. Upon the whole, such works as these are the real foundation of local and general prosperity, and are deserving of all credit and encouragement—such encouragement as was evidenced by the award of the Grand Diploma of Merit for pumps, a Medal of Progress for hydraulic rams, and a Medal of Merit for American-driven wells at the Vienna Exposition, and a Grand Gold Medal for the best pumps in the world awarded at the Moscow, Russia, International Fair, to the Gould Manufacturing Company.

Of recent formation, gratifying progress, and of full thirty years' experience by members of the firm, Rumsey & Co., proprietors of the Seneca Falls Pump and Fire Engine Works, are a third and by no means inferior manufacturing company of Seneca County. In January, 1864, a partnership was formed between John A. Rumsey, Moses Rumsey, and W. J. Chatham, under the firm name of Rumsey & Co., for the manufacture of pumps. In the business was invested a capital of \$100,000, which amount is indicative of the confidence of the parties of success, founded upon an earlier experience, as former partners of the Cowings. Their first building, a brick, was erected between the canal and the river, just below the Fall Street bridge. The company increased their business and the capacity of their works so rapidly, by the addition of large and commodious buildings and of new and improved machinery, that they became enabled to supply with promptness the demand for their implements and machines.

At present the company occupy five large brick buildings, besides two commodious frame structures; herein are manufactured garden and fire hand engines, lift and force pumps of all kinds, hydraulic rams, steel amalgam bells, skeins, and pipe boxes; jack, bench, and cider-mill screws; hose and hose couplings, drills, reels, and many other machines and fixtures. In 1864, one hundred men were employed, nine hundred tons of iron consumed, and sales of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 made. In 1870, over two hundred men found employment here, fifteen hundred tons of material were used, and the value of an annual manufacture had reached \$400,000. Chatham retired in 1874, and a stock company (limited) was formed, and designated Rumsey & Company. The Seneca Falls Pump and Fire-Engine Works, controlled by this firm, cover an area of three acres, and employ a capital of probably a quarter-million dollars. It is not unreasonable to claim that this establishment is the most extensive of its kind known. Their range of production embraces almost every conceivable variety of hydraulic machinery and metal pumps, for lifting or forcing various fluids from various depths. Their illustrated catalogues contain cuts, descriptions, and prices of nearly eight hundred different styles of pumps, adapted to every use, and ranging in price from \$3 to \$600 each. The demand for Rumsey & Company's pumps is not limited to America; the annual manufacture of seventy thousand is required to meet the requirements of trade. Branch houses have been established in Liverpool, England; Madrid, Spain; and Hamburg, Germany, where full lines of goods are kept in stock, and from which various other points are supplied. Added to the pump interest is an extensive manufacture of fire engines, hose carts, hook and ladder trucks, and hose carriages. The shops are amply provided with all the latest and best labor-saving appliances, worked by a large force of skilled mechanics. The advantages of system are recognized, and various processes are conducted from stage to stage, till the article is finished and stored for shipment. Branch houses are located in the United States, at 93 Liberty Street, New York; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri, and at San Francisco, California.

It is notable how various manufactures locate in groups, and we have yet to record the history of a fourth industry, which had its rise in, and conduced to the prosperity of, this locality, and whose efforts were identified with pump manufacture; we refer to the firm of Cowing & Company. John P. Cowing and Henry Seymour began the manufacture of pumps in 1840, in the "Old Clock Factory." In this building, erected in 1832, the clock business was carried on by Marshall & Adams till 1837, and three years later occupied as stated. Upon the site of that old building the largest brick building of Cowing & Company was subsequently erected. A removal was made, in 1843, to a structure known in those days as the "Old Red Shop;" it stood just below the lower bridge, and was destroyed by fire in 1858. The partnership was dissolved in 1847, the business being continued by Mr. Seymour. Mr. Cowing and Henry W. Seymour continued to manufacture pumps in what was known as the "Old Cultivator Shop," where now is located their western brick building, earlier used for the same business by Thomas I. Paine. Six to eight hands only were employed. Their furnace was burned down in April, 1849, and rebuilt at once. In December following it was again consumed by fire; during this year of misfortune, John A. Rumsey had entered the firm; the business showed rapid increase, and for two years all went well. Once again the fire fiend made his attack, and in January, 1851, the cultivator-shop and furnace fell before his insatiable ravages. Immediately rebuilding work was steadily continued till the breaking forth of the great conflagration of 1853, when the factory, the front and rear furnaces, and much valuable machinery were destroyed. Yet again, with an undiminished energy, the company proceeded to the construction of the substantial buildings they now own. These were assailed by another powerful element—the air. During the great tornado of '53, which swept with such force over this locality, the roof of the City Mill was dislodged, and a purloin plate was hurled into the upper building of Cowing & Company, and considerable damage done. In January, 1859, Mr. Seymour retired from the company, and Philo and George Cowing, sons of the principal of the firm, were admitted to partnership, and the business continued under the title of Cowing & Company. The sale of manufactures amounted in 1851 to \$20,000, and constantly increased, till, in 1862, they exceeded \$200,000. In 1858, they bought the site of the sash-factory, at the end of Mill Street, adjoining their own works; on this ground they erected a large brick building of three stories, in which to manufacture fire engines. In 1861, John P. Cowing erected the large six-story building on the old paper-mill site. The company carried on the manufacture of fire engines, pumps of various kinds, hydraulic rams, thimble-skein and pipe boxes, and a variety of brass and iron goods. Four times burned out, once damaged by a hurricane, and once washed away by the flood of 1857, Cowing & Company have contended successfully with difficulties which fall to the lot of few, and in 1870 had in their employ one hundred and forty men, whose pay roll amounted to \$5000 per month; raw material was purchased to the amount of \$60,000, and sales reached a quarter-million. In 1875 the number of hands was much reduced, and consequently the amount of manufacture. Their wares were known at home and abroad, and agents found ready markets in foreign lands. At the Vienna Exposition a medal for general assortment of pumps was awarded to their house, based on an improved method of finishing pump interiors, which method is secured to the firm by their own patent. The company are not running their works, but are selling off manufactures on hand, preparatory to the organization of a stock company.

About 1856, T. J. Stratton, of Geneva, New York, brought out a new article of dry hop yeast, and sold it by peddling through the country the cakes carried in a carpet bag. It was good, but it would not "keep." J. B. Stratton discovered a vegetable substance that would remove this difficulty, and cause a preservation of the yeast for any length of time and in any climate. The two brothers formed a partnership, and commenced manufacturing what is now widely known as "The Twin Brothers' Dry Hop Yeast." After manufacturing about a year, and establishing the merits of the preparation, they sold out to W. H. Burton, an enterprising and prominent lawyer, of Waterloo, for \$40,000. One-half of this sum was paid for the trade-mark, which is the dual likeness of the twins. Mr. Burton proceeded at once to the erection of a factory at Waterloo, and began business under the title of "Waterloo Yeast Company." The demand for the cakes becoming constantly greater, Mr. Burton continued to enlarge his facilities for supply until he has now, besides his Waterloo establishment, a factory in Detroit, Michigan; one in Toronto, Ontario; one in Peoria, Illinois, and one in Chicago, Illinois. There is being turned out from all about *ten million packages annually*, each package containing one dozen cakes, which retail at ten cents each. Its sales are made throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, the East and West Indies, and elsewhere. It received the Gold Medal and honorable mention at the Vienna Exposition, and wherever shown in this country has taken first premiums at all State fairs.

A sixth and principal manufactory in Seneca County is located at Waterloo,

and widely known as the "Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company." Early in the year 1836 three men, John Sinclair, Richard P. Hunt, and Jesse Clark, succeeded in inducing citizens and farmers to unite their means to erect a manufactory, and secure a home market for the wool-clip of this and adjacent counties. A company was organized and incorporated on May 15, 1836, and proceeded to purchase all the rights in the water-power furnished at this point by Seneca Outlet from Elisha Williams's executors. The company then conveyed to T. Fatzinger & Co. one undivided fourth part of their water-rights and water-powers. The order of precedence to the waters of the canal are as follows: *First*, The right of the State to so much water as is necessary for purposes of navigation. *Second*, The Woolen Company, with twenty-one and one-fourth rights, and T. Fatzinger & Co., with six and three-fourths. Then limited rights by S. Vandemark, Wilson & Thomas, Edmund Gay, and Ledyard & Morgan. The first mill building, of stone, was erected in 1836 and the early part of 1837. It is 45 feet front by 100 feet deep, and has five floors. East of this work an addition, 25 by 50 feet and three stories, was constructed. The increase of business required additional space, consequently a new building was erected of stone, a few rods east of the first. This building is 50 by 150 feet, and has five stories. Farther east is a dye and dry house and picker and wool rooms, 40 by 175 feet, three stories. The construction of these buildings was effected at a cost of about \$150,000. Besides the factories, there are two large store houses—one well known as an old flouring-mill. During the fall of 1837 the mills began to run as a cloth manufactory. Broadcloths and cassimeres were made until about 1849, when the company began to turn their attention to shawls. By 1857 this feature had become exclusive, and their mills became known as the pioneers, in America, of plaid or blanket shawl manufacture. The shawls were notably superior, in fineness of material and brilliancy of color, and sold at high prices. As a lubricator, steam takes the place of oil, which cannot be used; it is also employed for heating the rooms and drying the dyed wool. A report of 1867 gives a working force of about three hundred operatives kept constantly employed. Fine wool, to the amount of 400,000 pounds, is annually demanded for the production of 60,000 to 70,000 long shawls (two single counted as one), various in style and pattern, and valued at \$350,000, more or less as prices range. For this manufacture, twenty sets of cards, twenty-five jacks, and sixty-five broad Crompton looms, from 90 to 136 inches wide, are employed. From the inception of the enterprise to the present, the work has been constant and highly remunerative.

The various counties surrounding Seneca felt the influence of a home market for wool, and, for years, it was common to see full fifty teams upon the company grounds waiting their turn to dispose of their wool-clip for cash or goods, at option. A visitor says he saw in the first or assorting room a bale of Buenos Ayrean wool, of weight a ton, bought by agents at *three dollars a pound* in that country, but the price is much changed in opinion when it is known that their currency was as one hundred to five cents of our currency. The wool is opened in the assorting room and graded. It is taken to the cleansing room and washed. If intended for white, it goes to the bleachery; for colored, to the dye-tubs. Brilliant colors are used, and great care taken here. When dyed, the wool is hung upon racks in the dry-house and subjected to a uniform great heat, secured from steam. Being dry, it goes to the picker, the cards, the spinners, the warping-frames, and is ready for the weaver. Upon the many broad looms, to each of which a weaver gives his sole attention, are woven the various colors and patterns seen in the finished work. The shawls pass to the "fringe-twisting" room, where, by ingenious machinery, the work is perfected. The pieces (twelve shawls in each) are taken to the scouring-room and passed through sets of heavy rollers, and sewed together; they are then revolved for hours between the rollers, through strong soap-suds, then rinsed, dried, cut apart, pressed, labeled, and stored, ready to be packed for shipping to the company's various depots of supplies. The original capital stock of \$50,000 had been raised to \$150,000 in 1867. This stock, on February 1 of that year, was owned by eighty-three stockholders, most of whom were residents of the County. One ground of the company's success lies in the uniform management. There have been but three Superintendents during the forty years of the works' existence. At this time three generations, in several families of operatives, have begun and continued on as they reached serviceable age. The first President was John Sinclair, elected in 1836. At his death, Jesse Clark was made President in 1842. Mr. Clark dying, Elijah Kinne succeeded, and served until his death, a term extending from 1844 to 1850. In 1850, Thomas Fatzinger, Esq., was elected to that office, and served until 1875. The Mills' Company have now a fifth President, in the person of Joseph W. Patterson. Richard P. Hunt was the first Secretary of the company, which position he held until his death, in 1856. Sidney Warner, who had been in the office of the company since May, 1838; as book-keeper, was chosen Secretary in place of Mr. Hunt, and for twenty years has

filled the office. The first Superintendent was George Hutton, who, after ten years' service, died, and was succeeded by Calvin W. Cooke, who held the position from 1846 till 1873. The third Superintendent, and the present, is George Murray.

It is such establishments as these that give character to the industries of the County, that enhance its prosperity and promote its growth, and the citizen will find his best interests advanced in that proportion to which they are extended and multiplied.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE INSANE POOR AND THE WILLARD ASYLUM.

PRIMARILY, the insane were objects of dread, and were confined in jails and almshouses to restrain them from violence. Later, a disposition to ameliorate their condition was manifested by a charter granted, in 1791, to the New York Hospital, and an appropriation from the Legislature of two thousand dollars annually, for twenty years. In default of any other receptacle for treatment of the insane poor, the hospital, in May, 1797, received of this class so far as their limited capacity would admit. Seven persons were thus provided for monthly during 1798. Special provision, on a larger scale, was agitated in 1802, as admissions and the resultant care increased. An average of twenty-two were annually taken care of from 1797 to 1803, giving a total for the period of two hundred and fifteen. The governors of the hospital continued to urge the necessity and importance of the subject, as is shown by the passing of a law, in 1806, appropriating \$12,500, to be paid quarterly every year till 1857 to the New York Hospital, to provide "suitable apartments for the maniacs, adapted to the various forms and degrees of insanity."

A building was completed in 1808, to a limited degree. The officials of some counties sent hither of their pauper insane, and sixty-seven persons were received, two of whom had for eighteen years been confined in the cells of a common jail. This is the earliest instance of provision for the treatment of pauper lunatics known to the State. The growth of the city compelled the purchase, during 1815, of a new site, more remote, and an asylum was completed in 1821, and received, during its first year, seventy-five patients. The history of that noble institution has been that of a prosperous and progressive agency in behalf of the unfortunate. A law, authorizing the several Poor Superintendents to send patients to the New York Hospital, was mainly inoperative. In 1807, two hundred pauper insane were in confinement, many of them linked in wretched association with crime and poverty. In 1825, the State contained 819 insane; of these 363 were self-supported, 208 in jail or poor-house, and 348 *at large*. In 1828, a law was passed prohibiting the confinement of lunatics in jails, but the enactment was not regarded. In 1830, Governor Throop, in his message to the Legislature, called the special attention of that body to the deplorable condition of the insane, and recommended the establishment of an asylum for their gratuitous care and treatment for recovery. As a result, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject, followed by a committee to locate a site, who fixed upon Utica.

On March 30, 1836, an act was passed and appropriation made authorizing the erection of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. This institution was completed January 16, 1843, and has proved an incalculable blessing to thousands. By the system in vogue at this asylum patients were received from the poor-houses and kept two years; if not cured meanwhile they were remanded back to them and new cases received. Some who were quiet, and might ultimately have recovered at the asylum, became violent, and were chained on their return to the almshouse. The unhappy condition of this class called for a permanent asylum for the chronic insane. Miss Dix in 1843 visited the State poor-houses, and made an earnest appeal in behalf of their occupants to the Legislature of 1844. A plan of relief was suggested, but not adopted. A meeting was held in 1855 by County Superintendents of the Poor, and an appeal made to the Legislature of 1856 for relief to their insane. A report was made in 1857, but no legislation. The Legislature, by Act passed April 30, 1864, authorized Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, Secretary of the State Medical Society, to investigate the condition of the insane poor wherever kept, excepting those institutions which were required by law to make report to the State. A series of questions were printed and sent to each County Judge, who was directed to appoint a competent resident physician to visit and report upon the condition and treatment of insane inmates of the poor-house, and send the result to the Secretary, by whom the reports would be summarized and made known to the Legislature. On January, 1865, the report

was duly presented by Dr. Willard, whose memory has been perpetuated in the Willard Asylum for the Insane. The law creating the asylum was passed April 8, 1865. Its purpose was to authorize the establishment of a State Asylum for the chronic insane and for the better care of the insane poor. Recent cases are sent to Utica; chronic cases to the Willard Asylum, and the poor-houses swept of the insane. The insane not recovered discharged from the State Asylum were transferred to continue in the "Willard." The Commissioners appointed under the organic act to locate and build the Asylum were Drs. John P. Gray, of Utica, Julian P. Williams, of Dunkirk, and John B. Chapin, of Canandaigua. Dr. Gray resigned in May, 1866, and Dr. Lyman Congdon, of Jacksonville, was appointed in his stead. The Commissioners were directed first to "seek for and select any property owned by the State or upon which it has a lien." This was understood to refer to the grounds and buildings of the State Agricultural College, which was declining and whose actual operation had ceased. The title was acquired, and the Asylum located in December, 1865. The erection of the main Asylum building was commenced in July, 1866, and proceeded with till May, 1869, when the Legislature abolished the Building Commissioners and conferred their powers and duties upon a Board of Trustees, viz., John E. Seely, Genet Conger, Sterling G. Hadley, Francis O. Mason, Samuel R. Welles, George J. Magee, Darius A. Ogden, and William A. Swaby. This board was created to organize the Asylum and administer its affairs. Their services are gratuitous. Their term is eight years, and their successors are appointed by the Governor and Senate.

The Asylum was organized by the appointment of the following resident officers: John B. Chapin, M.D., Superintendent and Physician; Charles L. Welles, M.D., Assistant Physician; Abram C. Slight, Steward; and Mrs. Sarah H. Bell, Matron. The Treasurer, James B. Thomas, Esq., of Ovid, was elected in 1869, and continues to hold the office.

NOTE.—We are under obligation to Superintendent Chapin for history of Willard Asylum.

In the fall of 1869, the centre building of the main Asylum, and one section of the north and south wings, with a capacity for two hundred and fifty patients, together with necessary offices for administration service, were deemed ready for occupation, and the first patients were received October 13, 1869. The first patient was a feeble, crazed woman, brought in irons; for ten years she had been restrained of liberty, nude, and crouched like an animal in a corner of her cell; later she was seen in the Asylum dressed, improved in cleanliness, and presentable. On the same day three men arrived in irons, chained together. Patients were admitted who had been chained and ironed and confined in cells without windows, and received food through a hole in the door. The transition from such a state, prolonged for years, to the freedom, accommodations, and attention furnished by the Asylum must conduce to improvement, and, in some instances, to recovery. Additions to the main Asylum were made at intervals until its completion in 1872. It has rooms to accommodate five hundred persons. In its means for the classification of patients, convenience of administration, arrangements for ventilation, and cubic and superficial space, this structure is the equal of any like institution in this country. The large number of the insane, experience in their treatment, and the desire to secure at reduced cost increased liberty and occupation, induced the trustees to erect additional buildings. The Agricultural College building, then incomplete, was modified and fitted for occupation for the insane in 1870, and contains at this time two hundred and twenty-five patients.

During 1872 a group of three buildings was commenced upon high ground, fifteen hundred feet in the rear of the main Asylum; these buildings were occupied in March, 1873. During the same year, two more buildings were constructed. This detached group consists of five two-story structures; the central building is used as a refectory, and has two dining rooms, each accommodating one hundred and twenty-five patients; a kitchen is adjoined to the rear. The remaining four buildings are used as dormitories, and accommodate sixty patients each. Again, in 1875, a second group of five buildings was commenced, in general features similar to the first. This group, nearly completed, is located on the bank of the lake, south of the main building, and will be occupied about the first of June next, by female patients. The propriety of adding a third group of buildings is being considered by the Legislature. From one hundred and forty-two patients received into the Asylum to the close of the year, December 31, 1869, the number has increased, till at the close of this fiscal year it was 1003, which was fully fifty more than the several buildings were designed to accommodate. In general arrangement and classification, it is intended to place in the main Asylum the helpless, noisy, and violent, and in the detached buildings the quiet, well-disposed, and working patients. One hall for each sex is appropriated to this latter class in the main building. The land owned by the State comprises the "College Farm," a cemetery lot of thirty acres, and the dock, store-house, and hotel at the steamboat landing. The farm has one hundred and seventy-

five rods frontage on Seneca Lake. The form of admission is an order of support signed by a Superintendent of the Poor of the county to which the patient is chargeable, and two certificates of insanity by two medical examiners, whose qualifications are certified to by the County Judge. These certificates, approved by the County Judge, and the order of support together, form the commitment. An annual appropriation for salaries of resident officers is made by the State. The support of patients is a charge upon the counties. The rate per week is fixed after determining the actual cost. The rate for 1876 is three dollars per week. Clothing is an additional charge as issued, and will average about seventeen dollars yearly. Bills are made out quarterly, placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and by him presented and collected through the County Treasurer. Bills due from the Asylum are paid by the Treasurer of the Asylum, after approval by the auditing committee of the Board of Trustees, Steward, and Superintendent. The current expenditures for the year were \$157,475.88. The total appropriations for land, buildings, furniture, stock, implements, water-works, and new buildings, amount to \$1,047,633. With the completion of the structures now nearly finished, the capacity of the Asylum will be increased to 1250. The number of insane in the State and how situated, on December 31, 1871, is thus shown:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody of friends.....	762	820	1582
In State Asylums.....	439	654	1093
In Private Asylums.....	121	191	312
In City Asylums and City Almshouses...	841	1392	2233
In County Poor-houses and Asylums.....	588	731	1319
In Asylums of other States.....	86	75	161
In Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	70	5	75
Total.....	2907	3868	6775

Officers of the Asylum.—Trustees: Hon. S. G. Hadley, President; Dr. S. R. Wells, Secretary; Dr. Wm. A. Swaby, Genet Conger, Gen. George J. Magee, Hon. D. A. Ogden, George W. Jones, and Hon. F. O. Mason; this last in place of John E. Seely, deceased.

Resident Officers.—John B. Chapin, Superintendent; James C. Carson, P. M. Wise, Alexander Nellis, Jr., and H. G. Hopkins, Assistant Physicians; M. J. Gilbert, Steward; and Mrs. S. H. Bell, Matron. The Treasurer of the Asylum being Hon. James B. Thomas.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND CHURCH STATISTICS.

ALL knowledge is progressive. Persecution for religious conviction in the Old World paved the way for perfect liberty of conscience in the New. The Constitution provides for a free exercise of religion. A law was passed in this State, April, 1804, authorizing all religious denominations to appoint trustees to superintend the temporal affairs of their congregations. By this act they became a body corporate, capable of legal transactions. All denominations support their own ministry, and maintain such order of worship as they find most agreeable. Free toleration has resulted in numerous sects, differing in name, but little in tenets, and living together in the utmost harmony. The middle class of New Jersey and Pennsylvania later blended with the New England element, brought to Seneca their regard for religion, and, as we have earlier indicated, organized societies, held meetings, built up churches, and, growing stronger by the influx of new settlers, branching out from the original society, and establishing at various points the nucleus of the numerous and powerful organizations of this date. To the history of the towns belongs the record of their religious growth, while here is sketched a general outline of primary society, its branch formations, their growth, and a summary of their present churches, values, and membership by denominations, compiled from the census returns of 1875.

Presbyterian Churches.—Of this denomination there are seven churches within the bounds of Seneca County, viz., First Presbyterian Church of Romulus, First Presbyterian Church of Ovid, Second Presbyterian Church of Fayette, at Canoga, First Presbyterian Church of Fayette, Presbyterian Church of Waterloo, First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls, and the Presbyterian Church of Junius. At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1805, the Presbytery of Geneva was erected. It was composed of four ministers: the Reverends Jedediah Chapman, of Geneva; John Lindsley, of Ovid; Samuel Leacock, of Gorham, now Hopewell; and Jabez Chadwick, of Milton, now Geneva. The first named of these is known to have preached at Romulus, August 20,

1803, and that church was probably organized by him prior to the date given. On September 17, 1805, it was received under the care of the Presbytery of Geneva, and has been favored by several revivals and frequent accessions. Their first church was long since abandoned and a better one erected upon a more suitable location.

The First Presbyterian Church of Ovid claims priority over all others, having been known as a mission in 1800, in which year the Reverend John Lindsey was sent to the town of Ovid for a term of four months as a missionary. From that pioneer church originated the First Presbyterian Church of Ovid. It was organized with twenty members of the original church, by Rev. Mr. Chapman, on July 10, 1803, and then denominated the "Seneca Church." In 1817 it adopted the present title. Many revivals have taken place and strengthened the society. During the pastorate of Rev. Stephen Porter, commencing September 10, 1816, a church was built which was in advance of any other in that region. This church became time-worn, and, in 1847, a finer structure in a commanding location was erected to keep pace with the progress of the times.

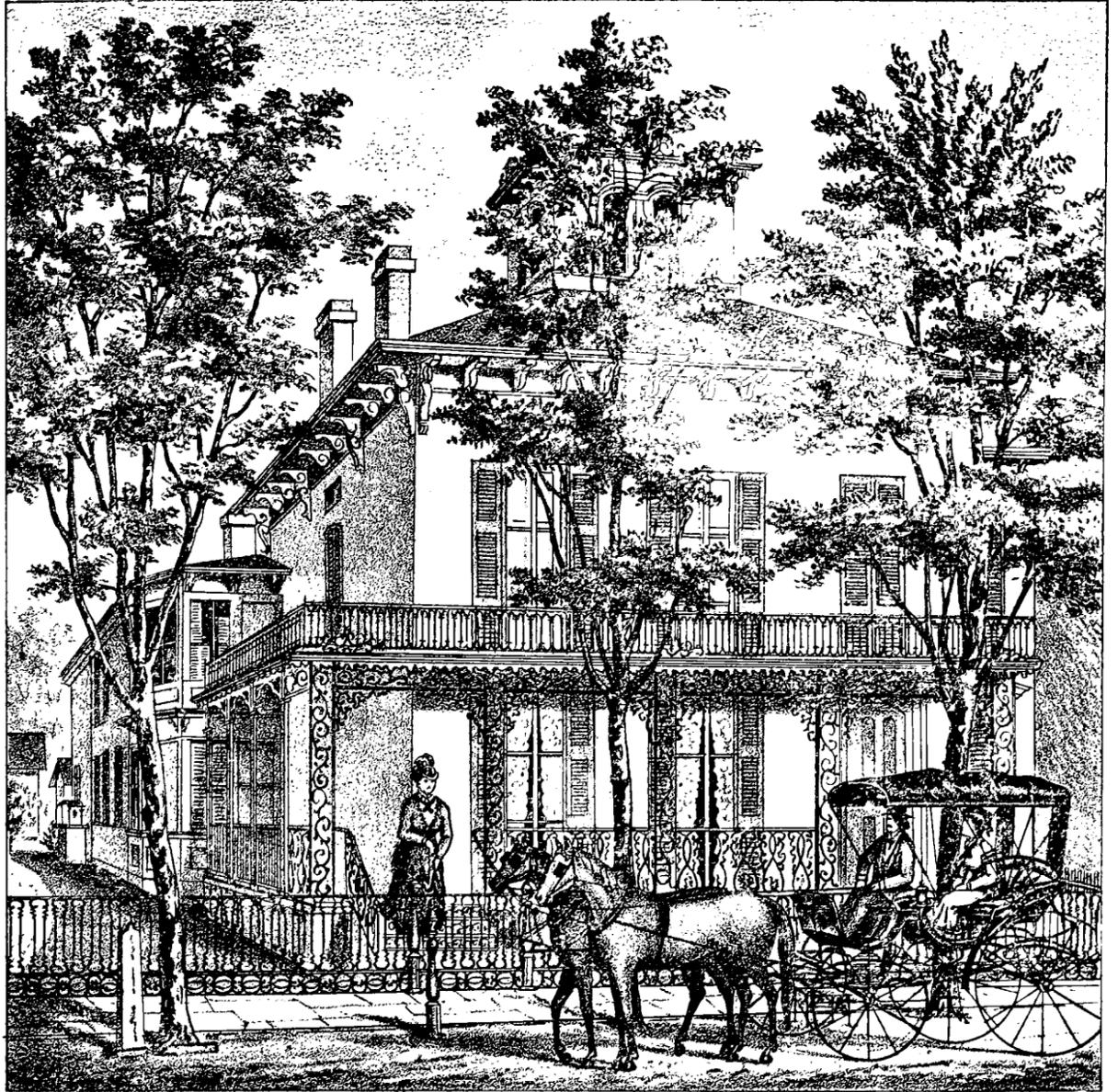
The Fayette Second Church is located in the village of Canoga, near Cayuga Lake. It was organized about 1825, and in 1828 reported thirty-five members. Reverends Richard Williams, Charles N. Mattoon, and Chauncy W. Cherry have been preachers to this congregation. The Fayette First Church was organized about 1824. A year later, Rev. Isaac Flagler became its pastor. In the support of its ministers, it has been aided by the American Home Missionary Society. The Waterloo Presbyterian Church was organized in Waterloo village in 1817, from former members of the church at Seneca Falls. In 1825 it numbered one hundred and ten members. Rev. Aaron D. Lane was ordained and installed its pastor on March 21, 1821. The Rev. S. H. Gridley was his successor. The society has always been self-supporting. The First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls, earlier known as the First Presbyterian Church of Junius, has ever been a prosperous organization. From 1805 its growth has been constant, while other societies have been formed at other points with a small body of its members. In the year 1833, a number of its members withdrawing, formed the Congregational Church in the village, whose career has resulted in a fine congregation and a beautiful, commodious, and valuable church edifice. The Presbyterian Church of Junius was formed very early. A frame building, erected in 1812, is still in use. A church formerly existed in Tyre, and, in 1837, consisted of thirty-one members, but is not now reported. In this connection is observed the great care taken to exclude from the ministry of this church all other than pious, orthodox men. A qualification for church membership was visible piety. Theology was distinguished as evangelical and Calvinistic. The revival of 1816 arose and spread far and wide over this region, strengthening the churches by accessions, and awakening zeal in the cause. An auxiliary Bible Society was formed in Seneca in 1816, and at the close of 1817 the Western Education Society was organized at Utica, to aid "indigent and pious young men to obtain the education required for admission to the ministry." To this latter society the Presbyterians of Seneca County of that year contributed \$1534.25. The Presbyterian Church was divided in 1837 into "Old" and "New" schools,—distinct organizations, alike in faith, differing in views of discipline. The following is a statement of the condition of the Church in this County in 1875:

Towns.	No. of Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Number Capable of being Seated.	Usual Number Attending.	Members.	Salary of Clergy.
Variok	1	\$8,000	\$1,800	500	225	200	\$900
Ovid	1	10,000	500	500	250	205	1,200
Fayette.....	2	5,000	3,500	800	200	147	800
Waterloo.....	1	30,000		800	500	300	1,800
Seneca Falls.....	1	40,000	2,500	800	300	200	1,500
Junius	1	2,500	1,500	500	60	55	500
Total.....	7	95,500	9,800	3,900	1,535	1,107	6,900

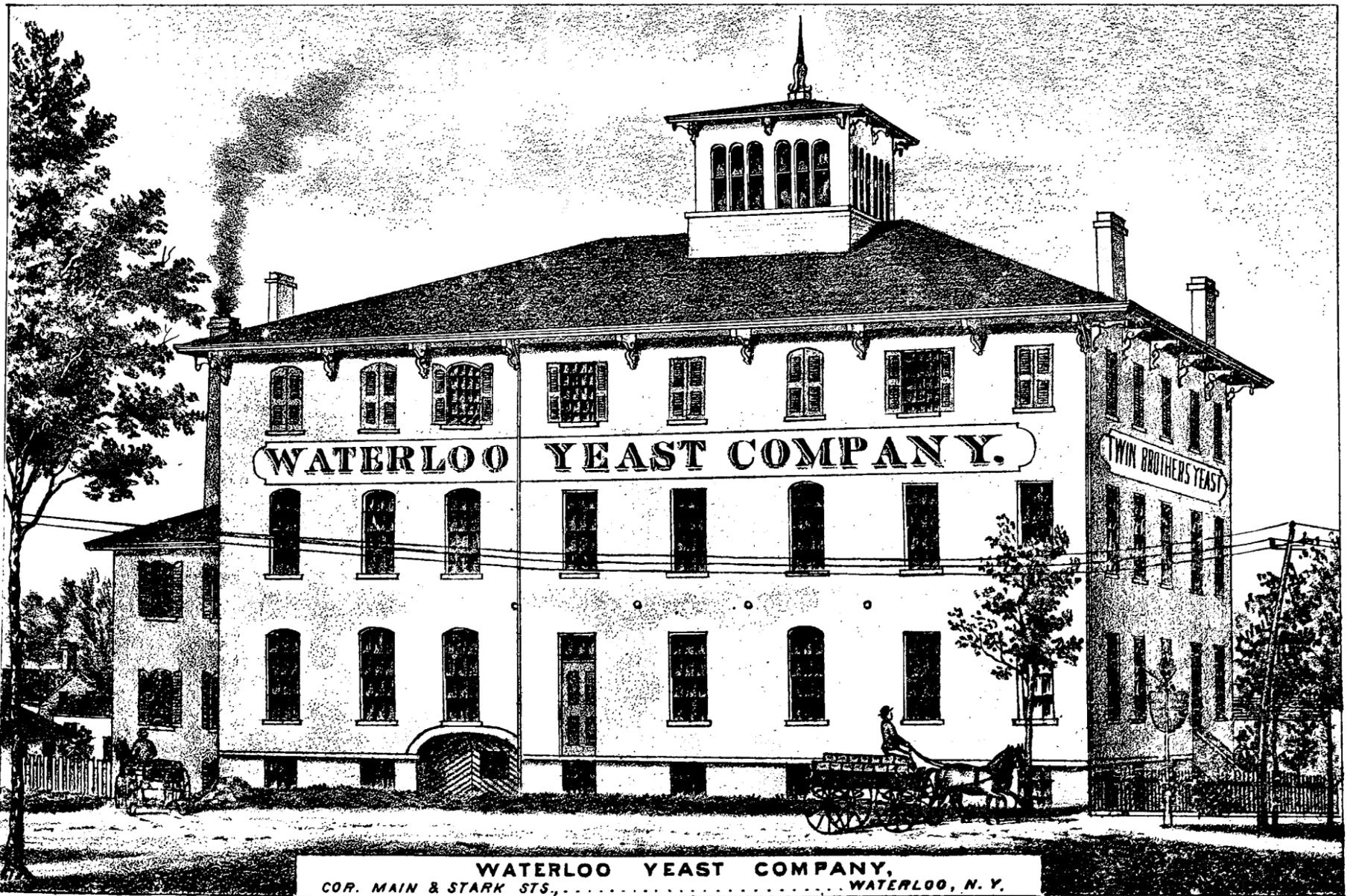
Methodist Churches.—The history of this organization exhibits a wonderful growth in its various branches. In the year 1766 was formed the first Methodist society in America, by Philip Embury. His congregation consisted of four persons besides himself, and was assembled in his own house by Mrs. Barbara Hick, "an elect" from Ireland. Preachers were sent over by Wesley, and the denomination spread southward. The first conference held, organizing it as the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, dates from 1784. The church has separated into nine different societies, and, crossing the Alleghenies, spread over the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and following on the track of its tireless and heroic missionaries, planted the banner of the Cross in every



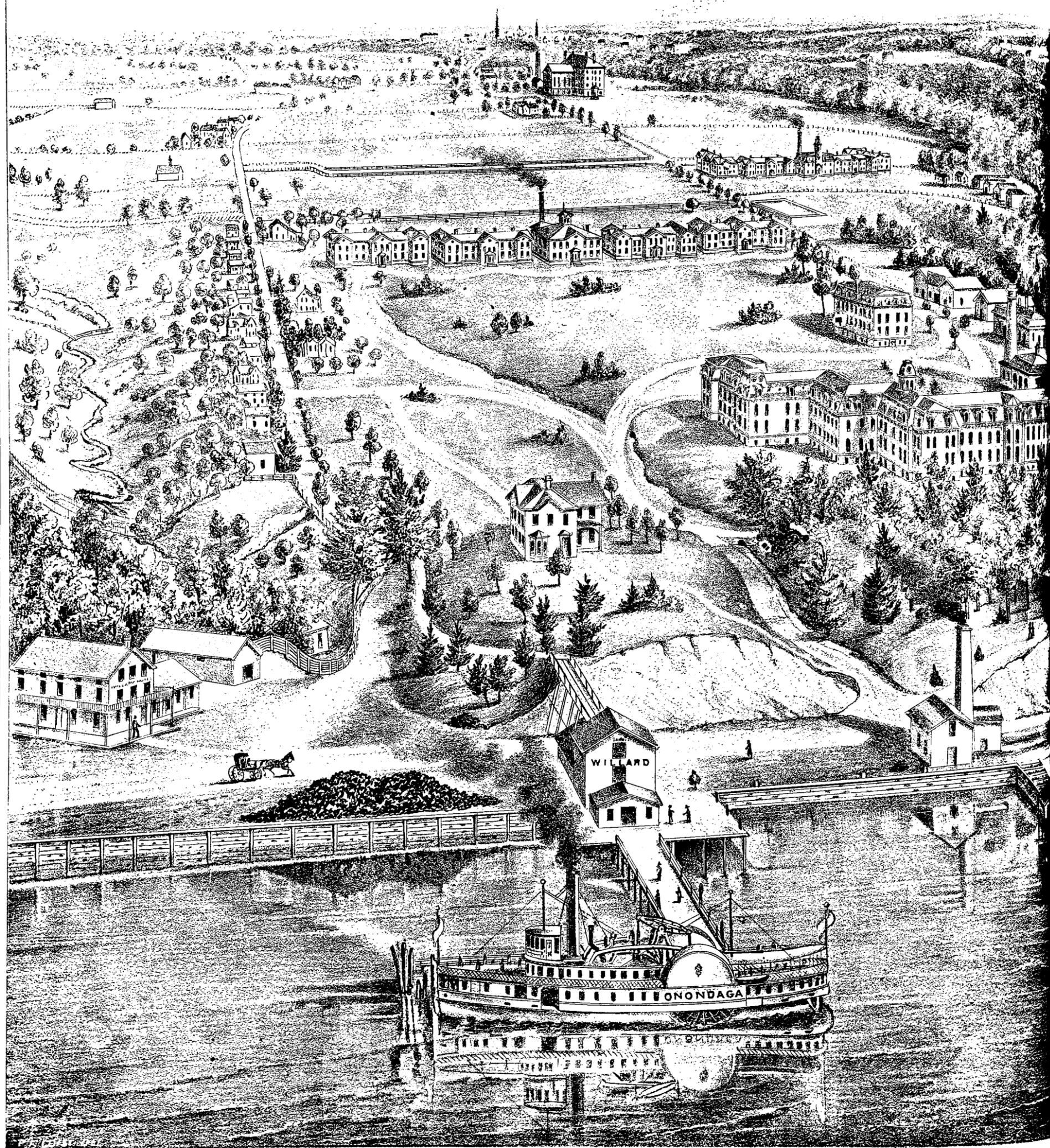
W. H. BURTON.



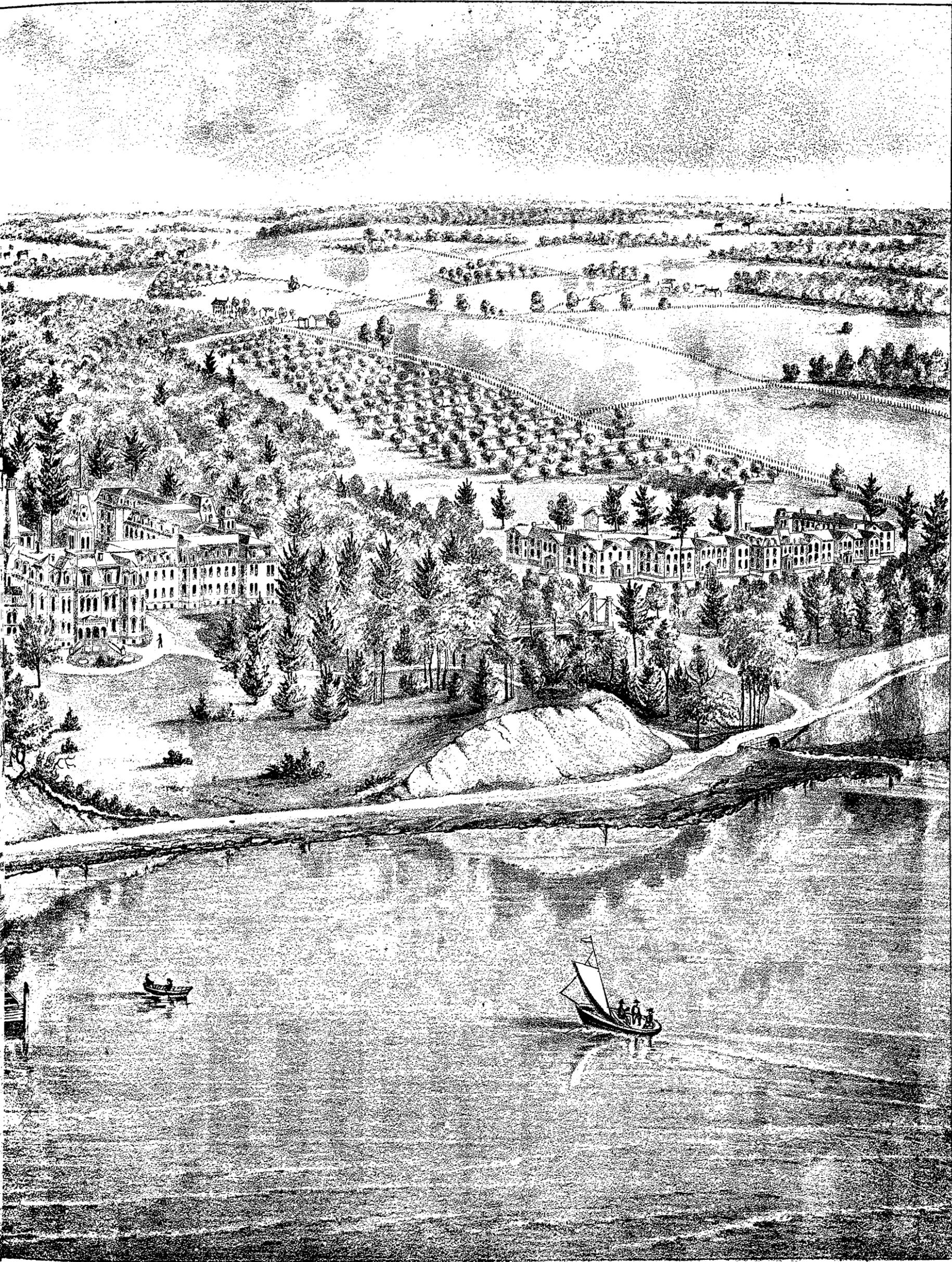
RES. of W. H. BURTON, MAIN ST., WATERLOO N. Y.



WATERLOO YEAST COMPANY,
COR. MAIN & STARK STS., WATERLOO, N. Y.



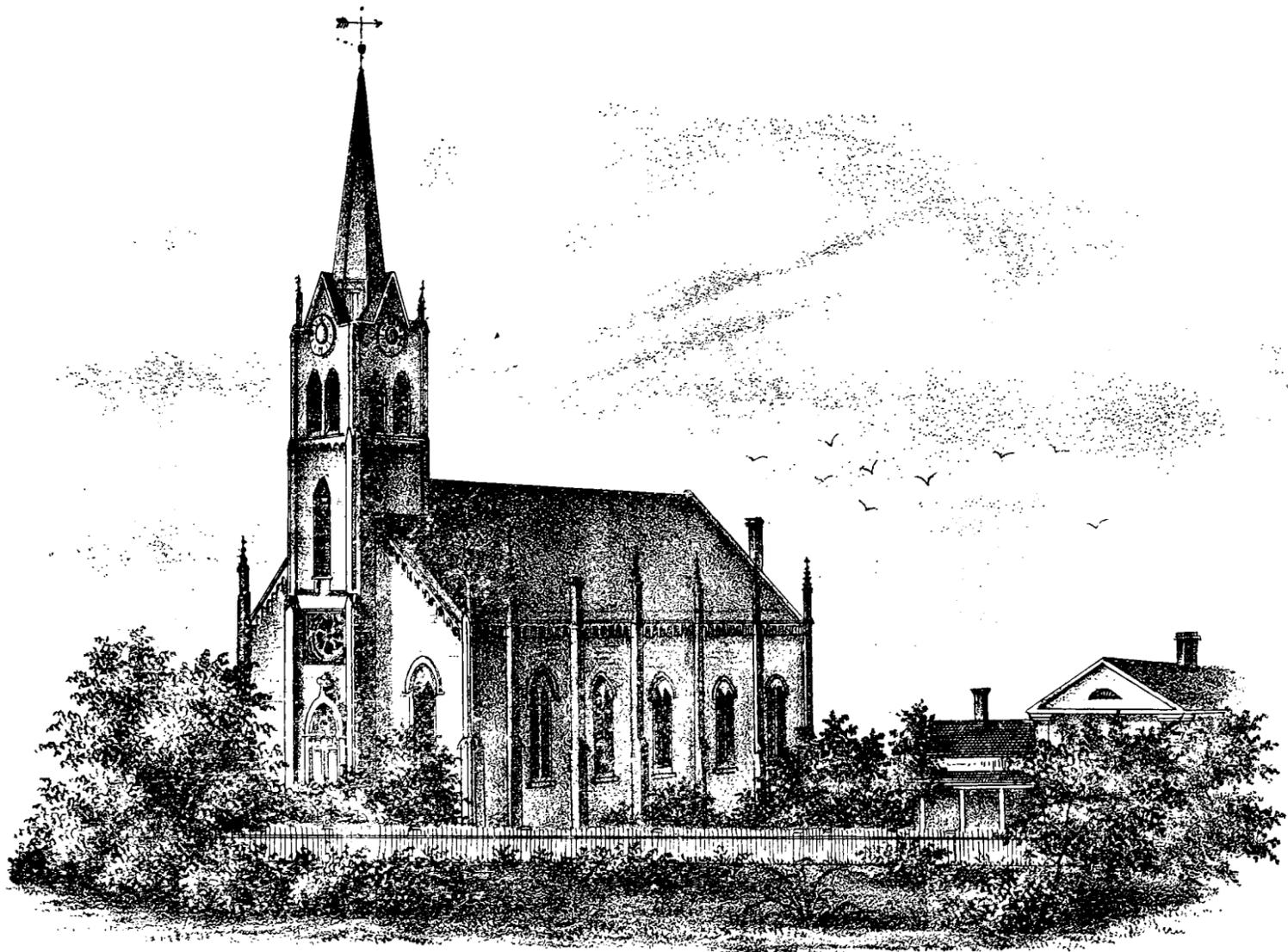
WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE



VILLARD, SENECA LAKE, NEW YORK.



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, OVID.



First Presbyterian Church, Ovid.
Built 1856

part of the known world. The Evangelical Association originated in 1800. The Reformed Methodists organized in 1814, in Vermont. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1820, as was the Congregational Methodists, who seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church at that date. The Methodist Protestant was formed in 1830. The Wesleyan Methodist was formed of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church in May, 1843. The main church was divided in 1844, on the question of slavery, into "North" and "South," and there exists, also, a church known as the Primitive Methodist.

Singly and in couples the missionaries traversed this region, and not till about 1812 were any classes formed, and it was some years later before churches were built. From the brevity of their stay, the list of Methodist pastors may be counted by scores. First the school-houses and homes, the barns and court-houses, then the log and frame, and finally, the brick church, mark the growth and prosperity of the sect. There was rare eloquence among those pioneer preachers, and soul-awakening power among the singers of early-day choirs. In 1818, at a quarterly meeting held in Thomas Osborn's barn, two men, Robert and James McDuffie, sang the Methodist hymns in such spirit that their vibrations have never ceased to thrill the heart in the memories of the hearers, though half a century has elapsed, and other generations risen. And such men as Fowler and Matteson, with speech akin to inspiration, swayed the hearts of their audience, and seemed to bear them upward. There are fourteen churches belonging to the Methodist organization in Seneca County; two in Romulus; the Centenary, of Ovid; the Townsendville and the Lodi, of Lodi; the Methodist, of Covert; the Methodist Episcopal, of Fayette; the Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Waterloo; the First Methodist Episcopal and the Wesleyan Methodist Churches, of Seneca Falls; the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Tyre, and two Methodist Episcopal Churches in Junius. In respect to number, valuation, attendance, membership, and all that constitutes the evidence of outward prosperity, the last decade shows a gratifying exhibit, as follows:

Towns.	No. of Churches.	Value of Church and Lots.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Average Number of Attendants.	Regular Membership.	Salary of Clergy.
Romulus.....	2	\$5,000		525	300	246	\$532
Ovid.....	1	15,000	\$1,000	400	250	100	800
Lodi.....	2	8,000	5,000	850	450	280	1,400
Covert.....	1	3,000	800	500	100	80	200
Fayette.....	1	3,500	1,000	300	100	45	266
Waterloo M.....	1	600		700	250	50	400
Waterloo M. E.....	1	10,000	2,500	500	400	230	1,000
First M. E., Seneca Falls.....	1	35,000	3,000	700	300	240	1,200
Seneca Wesleyan.....	1	15,000		450	750	80	800
Tyre.....	1	11,000	1,800	275	150	100	600
Junius.....	2	4,000	1,900	800	140	90	550
Totals.....	14	\$110,100	\$17,000	6,000	3,190	1,541	\$7,748

Baptist Churches.—The history of this church dates back to nearly the commencement of this century; hand-in-hand the early members planted the old log school-house wherein the day-school teacher gave instruction to their children, and where, too, on Sabbath day, those who, in former homes, had enjoyed the comforts of religious intercourse, renewed their allegiance, awakened interest, and received, by immersion's rites, new converts to their faith. The pioneer Baptist church was formed in Ovid, now Covert, and organized as the "Baptist Church of Ovid and Hector," upon the sixteenth day of February, 1803. The number of members at that date was twenty-nine. Their first pastor is recalled in the name of Minor Thomas, under whose ministrations a small frame church was partially completed, then removed to a more advantageous site, and finished. It stood three miles north of Trumansburg, in what was called the Thomas Settlement, and is closely connected with the most interesting of early-day history. Cheerfully and patiently the churches of this faith bore with losses and discouragements, erected new shrines of worship, contributed of their means for benevolent and missionary effort, and were, from time to time, encouraged by additions to their ranks, as the tides of revival swept through them. There are nine Baptist churches in the County of Seneca, known respectively as the Union Baptist, of Farmers' Village; the First Baptist, of Covert; the Junius Gospel; the Baptist, of Lodi, Ovid Village; the Baptist churches of Waterloo, Ovid Centre, Tyre, and Seneca Falls. The church at Ovid Village is composed of but nineteen members. The last pastor in charge was Rev. John McLallen.

The Union Baptist Church of Farmers' Village dates its organization from November 22, 1819. Its first pastor was Elder John Lewis, others were Elders E. Winans and L. Johnston. Beginning with thirty-eight members, the present number is one hundred and forty-seven. Lewis Halsey is pastor. The first edi-

fice was erected in 1823, at a cost of full \$3000. There was organized in connection with this church, in February, 1875, an auxiliary to the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society, with fifty members. President, Mrs. Andrew Miller; Treasurer, Louisa Boorum; and Secretary, Mrs. T. N. Rappleye. The Sunday-school, under the superintendence of B. E. Bassette, had, in October, 1875, eleven teachers, one hundred and thirty scholars, and four hundred and twenty-five volumes in their library. The church of Lodi is active, and increasing at this time, under the care of C. Wardner. A good Sunday-school exists in connection. The Ovid Baptist Church, at Ovid Centre, was organized with nineteen members, in 1828. The Rev. Edward W. Hodge was the earliest pastor, who was supported in the church government by Deacons Abram Bloomer and H. Ward. They erected a church in 1830, at a cost of \$2000; later, it was repaired, and much increased in value and appearance. The Baptist Church at Waterloo was organized as a church in 1824. Their first preacher was John Gough, and in the year following Elder Thomas Brown was wont to address them upon the Sabbath in the court-house. Their original number consisted of seventeen persons. A reorganization took place in 1836, with sixteen members, in the court-house. A church edifice was erected in South Waterloo, in 1839. We find them in 1863 unchanged in numbers. During February, 1875, their meeting-house was burnt to the ground; they rallied, purchased, and built upon a fine lot a good parsonage, and now, in 1876, have erected a building for lecture-room, at an expense of \$3000. We have spoken thus fully of this congregation to illustrate their faith and unflinching perseverance. The Baptist Society of Seneca Falls was organized on June 5, 1828, with ten members. On June 28, Orsamus Allen was received as a member; he was a licentiate from Hamilton Theological Seminary, and, being ordained on October 8, became the first pastor, the installation being held at the Presbyterian church. In July, 1830, a church edifice was finished. About 1844, a schism occurred in this church. A pastor named Pinney began to preach the doctrine of a Second Advent, and a large portion of his congregation went with him, and a church, which had numbered its two hundred and twenty-five members, became reduced, in October, 1873, to sixty-five, but is now once more gaining strength. The Baptist Church of Tyre and Junius dates back in its organization to the year 1807. At that time Elder Samuel Messenger formed the pioneer society, with twelve members. The first frame building, erected after the destruction of the school-house by fire in 1812, was removed to Magee's Corners in 1837. Here, in 1838, a good house was built, and its dedication was made by Elder Nathan Baker. Conversions have lately attended the ministry of Rev. P. E. Smith, son of the old veteran soldier and pioneer, Jason Smith. Reports from all these churches show them determined upon making an increased effort during this Centennial of the nation's existence. The obvious inaccuracies existing in the census returns warrant our substituting in their stead the reports made to the Ontario and Seneca Baptist Associations:

Towns.	No. of Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Average Attendance.	Regular Communicants.	Salary of Ministers.	Sunday Schools, No. of Teachers and Scholars.	Volumes in Library.
Covert.....	1	\$20,000	\$2,000	350	250	147	\$1,000	11-130	425
Covert.....	1	6,000	1,200	350	250	189	700	8-95	.....
Ovid Village *.....	1	5,000	1,500	300	30	19	500	.....	.....
Ovid Centre.....	1	3,000	1,500	300	150	120	600	11-109	140
Lodi.....	1	1,000	1,000	250	200	100	800	9-66	100
Waterloo.....	1	6,000	5,000	800	250	133	800	7-90	100
Waterloo Village †.....	1	3,000	1,500	300	125	89	700	10-125	55
Seneca Falls ‡.....	1	18,000	2,000	350	250	117	450	18-135	.....
Tyre.....	1	1,600	500	300	200	103	350	7-79	.....
Totals.....	9	\$63,600	\$16,200	3,330	1,705	1,026	\$5,900	81-829	820

* No pastor.

† A lecture room.

‡ Have a Mission School.

Roman Catholic Churches.—Of these there are five in the County. From the erection of their first church in Seneca Falls, in 1839, the progress of this denomination has been sure and fast. Since 1865, the number of church edifices has been doubled, their value increased in the same proportion, and their communicants augmented in number. On June 4, 1874, the Right Reverend Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, consecrated the new Catholic cemetery at Trumansburg, and thence, proceeding to Farmer's Village, in Covert, arrayed in full pontifical robes, and assisted by five priests, performed the ceremony of blessing the cornerstone of the new church, according to the rubric of the Roman ritual. It was there remarked by the bishop, that two centuries had elapsed since a little chapel had been built by Catholic Indians, on the shore of the outlet of St. Joseph's Lake, now called Cayuga. Well might the bishop recall the past, the inde-

fatigable Jesuit, enduring and devoted, and the gradual permanent growth of that ancient church in America: Again, on Sunday, October 10, 1875, the bishop laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic school, in South Seneca Falls. Assisting at the ceremony were the Reverend Fathers S. Lambert, of Waterloo; J. O'Connor, of Ovid, and B. McCool, of Seneca Falls. Not hostility to the free schools, but a conscious need of religious and moral, as well as intellectual, education, has led to the founding of this school. Connected with the church are the twin temperance organizations, the Father Mathew's and St. Patrick's Societies, and with these is the Society St. Vincent de Paul, whose mission is the relief of suffering humanity. The following tabular statement shows the abundant prosperity of the denomination.

TOWNS.	No. of Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Number capable of being seated.	Average Number Attending.	Members.	Salary of Clergy.	Sunday Schools. No. of Teachers and Scholars.	Volumes in Library.
Church of Holy Cross.....	1	\$5,000	\$400	600	500	500	\$600	.....	.....
R. C., of Covert.....	1	3,000	300	300	300	200	600	.....	.....
St. Mary's, of Waterloo.....	1	10,000	5,000	500	600	500	600	.....	.....
St. Patrick's, Seneca Falls...	1	15,000	11,000	610	1,400	1,100	600	90-500	450
Totals.....	4	\$33,000	\$16,700	2,010	2,800	2,300	\$2,400	90-500	450

Lutheran Churches.—The early settlers emigrating from New Jersey and Pennsylvania were of Germanic and Low Dutch origin; they continued in the religion of the fatherland, and their generations have followed a worthy precedent. Their organizations are old and numerous. We chronicle here but a brief record of the pioneer church, which bears the name of "Reformed Church of Lodi." An offshoot from the First Presbyterian, it was organized as the First Reformed of Ovid upon April 15, 1809. On January 9, 1823, a new consistory was chosen, composed of four elders and four deacons. The names of churches are: True Reformed, at McNeil's, in Ovid; The Reformed of Lodi; The Reformed Church, N. A., of Covert; Evangelical Lutheran; Evangelical Association and Reformed Lutheran of Fayette; Zion Reformed of Seneca Falls; and Reformed of America in Tyre,—in all eight churches, showing the following statistical standing:

TOWNS.	No. of Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Average Attendance.	Regular Communicants.	Salary of Clergymen.
Ovid.....	1	\$1,500	\$250	300	100	9	.....
Lodi.....	1	20,000	1,800	500	400	175	\$1,200
Covert.....	1	7,000	2,500	350	200	120	1,200
Fayette.....	3	9,000	2,100	1,050	355	230	1,650
Seneca Falls.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyre.....	1	4,000	2,000	300	150	60	600
Totals.....	8	\$41,800	\$8,650	2,500	1,205	594	\$4,650

There is but one Universalist church in Seneca County. This society is located at Farmers' Village. It is of comparatively recent formation, having been organized on February 10, 1850. Two years later a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3500. The first pastor in charge was Harvey Boughton. A reorganization took place on June 25, 1858, at which time there were thirty members enrolled. The statistics are withheld as unreliable and of slight value.

Episcopal Churches.—There are three Episcopal churches in the County. Of these the oldest is known as the "St. Paul's Church, Parish of Waterloo." Its organization took place on November 17, 1817, in a school-house in the village of Waterloo. The Rev. Orrin Clark, rector, was in the chair. Two wardens and eight vestrymen were chosen. On March 13, 1820, at a meeting at which Charles Stewart was chairman, it was resolved "to erect a house of public worship." Previous to the erection of this building, services were held in the school-house and court-house by Reverends Orrin Clark, Dr. McDonald, Norton, and Davis. An organ was bought on August 2, 1827, of a Mr. Cutler for \$150, and the church was consecrated September 16, 1826. A parsonage was purchased in 1855. On February 5, 1863, it was resolved to build a new church, and a contract was later made to build for \$13,375. The corner-stone was laid on June 9, 1863, and the church duly consecrated May 4, 1865. On September 25 the corner-stone of St. John's Memorial Chapel was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the first service held therein on February 14, 1875.

The St. John's Memorial Church of Seneca Falls was organized as the Trinity

Church upon January 13, 1831. The meeting was held at what was called the "Franklin Institute" building. The Rev. Reuben Hubbard presided as chairman, and was selected rector. Wardens and vestrymen were chosen, and a certificate of the proceedings signed and recorded in the County Clerk's office. The first meetings were held in Mechanics' Hall. It was resolved to build a church in 1833, and a lot was purchased for a site. The corner-stone was laid November 18, 1833, and service held therein in July, 1834. This edifice has been enlarged since 1859, and a new edifice is at present contemplated. The Grace Episcopal Church of West Fayette is of recent date. A plat of ground having been donated to the society by Vincent M. Halsey, a church edifice was erected thereon; and, on its completion, duly consecrated to Divine service on April 1, 1875. The consecration ceremony was performed by Bishop Huntington, of the diocese of Central New York, assisted by Reverends Perry, Doty, Catterson, Cossitt, and Dooris. Its value is \$1500, capacity one hundred and twenty-five, and attendance forty. St. Paul's value, \$35,000; capacity, nine hundred; families, one hundred and seventy; persons, seven hundred and fifty; members, two hundred and thirty-seven; contributions, \$10,061. St. John's value, \$3000; capacity, four hundred; members, one hundred and sixty-one; Sunday-school has twenty teachers and two hundred and forty-five pupils; mission-school has twenty-three teachers and one hundred and sixty-two pupils. In addition to these given there is the First Disciple of Waterloo, with some fifty members, the Adventists of Seneca Falls, and a small band of Christadelphians, which, without preachers or elders, exists under the control of presiding brethren.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

COMMUNITY of interest leads to unity of association. Where individual effort is futile, an organization succeeds. From time immemorial this principle has been known and applied. It is not the intention here to do other than indicate the directions in which this combination of purpose has been applied in the County. From the files of the various publications, issued from year to year, the co-operation of agriculturists is seen in societies, general to the County or localized to a part, notices of fairs, meetings and addresses, followed by more or less gain to the farming class. There have been agricultural associations, agricultural and horticultural, and agricultural and mechanical. The cause of religion has originated Bible and missionary societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, and Sunday-school Unions. Medical societies, starting early, have been maintained to the present. Temperance has had its advocates, Masonry its adherents, farming its Patrons of Husbandry, and the fires of patriotism have been kept burning in the Posts of the Army of the Republic. The fraternity of Masons date the organization of their first lodge, within the State of New York, from the establishment of St. John's, No. 1, in 1757. The Grand Lodge dates from 1785, when Robert R. Livingston was elected Grand Master. In 1826, at the time of the Anti-Masonic excitement, there were in the State three hundred and sixty lodges, twenty-two thousand members, and few villages of any importance without an organization. Ten years later the lodges were but seventy-five, and the membership about four thousand. The fraternity have again grown strong, continue to flourish, and are in communication with grand lodges throughout the world.

The first movement towards the organization of a lodge in Seneca is recorded in a notice in the columns of the *Waterloo Gazette*, of date July 30, 1817, that the installation of "Junius Lodge" of Free and Accepted Masons would take place on the following Wednesday—the ceremony to be public. Gardner Welles, Abraham Pearson, James Irwin, A. F. Hayden, and Peter Failing, were the Committee of Arrangements. A criticism of later date indicates that a lodge was formed at that time. A year later, June 24, 1818, Fidelity Lodge, No. 309, was constituted at Trumansburg. It was one of the few who "never surrendered" in the war upon the order. Their number was reduced to twelve; they met, and paid dues till 1849, when their location was changed to Ithaca. In time they, with others, petitioned for the establishment of the present lodge, now numbering about one hundred members, ten of whom were of the original lodge. Among these were Taylor, Halsey, Strobridge, Thompson, and McLallen, who are held in high veneration among the craft at Trumansburg.

A charter was given to a lodge at Ovid on February 2, 1825. It was surrendered to the Grand Chapter February 3, 1830, and again revived on February 8, 1850. Their rooms were destroyed by the great fire of October 26, 1874,