

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

The Pioneers and their Successors—The numbering of the People—The Gardens and Corn-Patches of 1786, and the Farms of 1875—Products of the Field, the Dairy, the Orchard, and the Garden—Live-Stock—The Wool Clip of Five Years contrasted—Chemung Second in Tobacco-raising—Yield of the Soil—Pioneer Mills, and the Manufactures of their Sons—Industry and Wealth.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THE first permanent settlement effected by white men in the territory now included in the limits of Chemung County was that of William Wynkoop, William Buck, and his son, Elijah, Daniel McDowell, Joseph Bennett, Thomas Burt, Enoch Warren, and his son, Enoch, Jr., who, in the spring of 1786, came up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers in canoes and Durham boats, and located from Wynkoop's Creek westward to the second narrows. A second settlement was made in the following spring of 1787 still farther west of the Narrows. The details of these settlements will be found in the history of the town of Chemung. The earliest settlements in the other towns will be found detailed in the several town histories.

The population of the towns of the county from 1810, and of the county since its organization to 1875 inclusive, by lustrums is as follows:

	1810.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Ashland.....												1,016	1,080
Baldwin.....										918	923	969	1,006
Big Flats.....			826	1,149	1,238		1,421	1,709	1,853	1,853	1,891	1,902	1,938
Catlin.....			1,105	2,015	2,356		1,247	1,474	1,518	1,308	1,440	1,342	1,426
Chemung.....	683	1,327	1,150	1,461	2,231		2,575	2,674	2,785	2,128	1,950	1,907	2,002
Elmira town.....	2,168	2,945	1,915	2,892	3,879		5,898	8,166	8,486	8,682	1,169	1,190	1,481
Elmira city.....											13,130	15,863	20,538
Erin.....			643	975	1,099		1,581	1,833	1,190	1,339	1,256	1,392	1,561
Horseheads.....									2,648	2,277	2,838	2,961	3,399
Southport.....			1,114	1,454	1,711		2,539	3,184	4,479	4,733	3,412	2,727	3,285
Van Etten.....									1,522	1,508	1,485	1,533	1,735
Veteran.....			1,158	1,616	1,925		2,481	2,698	2,807	2,171	2,429	2,479	2,373
The county.....	2,851	4,272	8,011	11,862	17,475		17,742	21,738	27,288	26,917	31,923	35,281	41,879

The first houses erected for the white settlers in the territory of the county were those built in 1786, by the settlers coming into the valley in that year; but which particular settler had the priority in erecting his log cabin is a matter we have not been able definitely to ascertain. Major William Wynkoop was the first to erect a framed house in that settlement, which was quite likely the first house of the kind erected in the county, but the exact date cannot now be given.

The census of 1875 gives the following statistics concerning the dwellings of the people at the present time: they numbered 8035, of which 7702 were frames, 207 brick, 15 stone, and 111 were the primitive log cabins

yet remaining. These were valued at \$16,785,968, the frames being put in at \$13,955,093, and the log cabins \$8775; 141 were worth less than \$50, 1900 between \$1000 and \$2000, and 227 over \$10,000, the average being \$2089.11; 7875 houses were inhabited by 8869 families; average, 5.30 persons to a house. The area of the county is 406 square miles, and there were 102.88 persons to the square mile resident in its limits, and 21.84 families and 19.79 dwellings to the same area. The acreage to each person was 6.22, and the value of inhabited houses to each family \$1851.33.

The first farming operations by the settlers were those of Wynkoop and others, in 1786, on the deserted corn-fields of the Indians, devastated by the fire of Sullivan's army. In 1840, the first census taken after Chemung County was erected, the agricultural exhibit was as follows: products—bushels of wheat, 102,831; barley, 26,358; oats, 203,184; rye, 18,513; buckwheat, 62,590; corn, 120,732; potatoes, 269,233; pounds wool, 75,996; hops, 1044; wax, 1331; hay, 28,481 tons; hemp and flax, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; sugar, 74,926 pounds; wood sold, 13,605 cords; value products of dairy, \$62,648; value products of orchards, \$21,720; value of domestic goods manufactured, \$32,876; there were owned 4667 horses, 21,406 neat cattle, 37,975 sheep, and 18,110 hogs, and poultry was sold the year before valued at \$17,403.

The agricultural exhibit for 1875 was as follows: area of land in farms—improved, 146,788 acres; unimproved woodland, 53,312 acres; other, 31,092 acres. Cash values—of farms, \$12,658,403; farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,355,255; of stock, \$1,381,711; of tools and implements, \$468,413. Cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$5642; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,017,965. Area plowed—1874, 42,043 acres; 1875, 43,323 acres. Grass lands—area in pasture 1874, 46,749 acres; 1875, 46,088. Area mown—acres 1874, 39,663; 1875, 38,856. Hay produced 1874, 40,070 tons; grass seed 1874, 928 bushels; barley, acres 972, bushels 19,958; acres 1875, 1333; buckwheat, acres 8119, bushels 14,414;

acres 1875, 5551; corn, acres 6470, bushels 271,750; acres 1875, 7259; oats, acres 17,488, bushels 480,326; acres 1875, 19,712; rye, acres 316, bushels 3270; acres 1875, 461; spring wheat, acres 1097, bushels 10,569; acres 1875, 765; winter wheat, acres 6741, bushels 106,954; acres 1875, 8363; corn sown for fodder, acres 1874, 390; 1875, 462; beans and peas, acres 124, bushels 1606; acres 1875, 113; hops, acres 13, pounds 4800; acres 1875, 10; potatoes, acres 1989, bushels 230,560 acres; 1875, 2019; tobacco, acres 343, pounds 485,104; acres 1875, 459; apple orchards, number of trees 131,395, bushels fruit 140,075, cider made 5002 barrels; grapes produced 25,414 pounds, 2579 gallons wine made; 2396 pounds maple-sugar made, and 426 gallons syrup; 38,245 pounds of honey collected; horses on farms of all ages, 5999; mules, 130; poultry owned 1875, \$25,563, sold 1874, \$11,601, eggs sold 1874, \$14,228. Neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875—heifers of all ages, 7168; bulls of all ages, 1737; working oxen and steers, 1028; milch-cows 1874, 13,018; 1875, 13,016; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1349. Dairy products—cows whose milk was sent to factories 1874, 1194; 1875, 1005; butter made in families 1874, 1,362,625 pounds; cheese made in families 1874, 9180 pounds; milk sold in market 1874, 265,480 gallons. Swine on farms June 1, 1875, of all ages 9969, slaughtered on farms 1874, 5251; pork made on farms 1874, 1,175,043 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn, total weight of clip, and average weight of fleece for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, and 1875 is as follows:

	Number shorn.	Total clip.	Average weight.
1855.....	12,909	40,765 pounds.	3.16 pounds.
1864.....	27,091	138,394 "	5.11 "
1865.....	26,634	81,941 "	3.08 "
1874.....	9,270	38,530 "	4.16 "
1875.....	8,420	35,340 "	4.20 "

Lambs raised in 1874, 5773; 1875, 6279; slaughtered 1874, 758; killed by dogs, 290.

There were three butter- and cheese-factories in operation in 1874, with an invested capital of \$5900; wages paid, \$2834; average number of cows, 790; number of days in season, 660; average number of patrons, 49; total pounds of milk used, 4,883,734; pounds of milk used in making cheese, 1,986,535; pounds of cheese made, 194,445; pounds of milk used in making butter and skim-cheese, 2,897,199; pounds of butter made, 34,346; skim-cheese, 57,955 pounds.

Average yield per acre of the principal crops in 1874, in bushels: barley, 20.53; buckwheat, 17.79; corn, 42; oats, 27.53; rye, 10.35; spring wheat, 9.63; winter wheat, 15.87; potatoes, 115.92; hay, 1.01 ton; hops, 369.23 pounds.

Chemung ranks the second county in the State in tobacco-raising, Onondaga being the first. The latter raised, in 1874, 1,500,000 pounds. No other county in the State approaches Chemung within 100,000 pounds, and only one other is over 300,000 pounds, which is Cayuga. Chemung is also among the fifteen highest counties on the average yield per acre of corn, Yates and Kings only exceeding. In buckwheat, also, Chemung ranks ninth among the higher counties per acre. There were, in 1875, in the county, 2576 farms of all sizes, from a garden-patch of

3 acres to a domain of 1000 and over. There were but 2 of the latter,—one in the town of Chemung, and the other in Van Etten. There were 147 of the former. There were 865 containing from 100 to 500 acres, and 6 of 500 to 1000 acres.

MANUFACTURES.

The first manufacturing operation carried on in the county was that of lumber and gristing. Major Wynkoop had probably the first of these in operation on the creek named in his honor, but the exact date of the erection of the saw- or grist-mill we have been unable to fix definitely; it was, however, but a short time after his settlement in 1786, probably between 1788 and 1790. In 1810 there were 7 grain- and saw-mills in operation, and a fulling-mill and carding-machine, in the town of Chemung, and in the town of Elmira there were 7 grain- and 10 saw-mills, and also a fulling-mill and carding-machine.

The census of 1875 having given no manufacturing statistics, we have recourse only to those of 1870 to give an idea of the progress of the county in this particular. The census returns for that year were as follows: there were 346 establishments of all kinds,—74 being operated by steam, and 59 by water,—employing 2118 operatives, 1912 being males above sixteen years, 115 females above fifteen years, and 91 youths. The total capital invested was \$2,503,170; wages paid, \$894,798; materials used, \$3,500,928; manufactured products, \$5,925,471. Of these establishments there were 32 saw-mills, 17 flouring-mills, 13 cooper-shops, and 26 wagon- and carriage-manufactories. The heaviest establishment was a rolling-mill at Elmira, which employed 300 operatives and a capital of \$500,000; paid wages, \$222,470; used materials, \$1,199,030; and manufactured products valued at \$1,768,400. Nine tanneries employed 110 operatives; capital, \$366,240; wages, \$59,261; materials used, \$484,376; value of products, \$691,560. Four boot and shoe establishments employed 485 operatives; capital, \$176,000; wages, \$185,000; materials, \$300,591; products, \$575,144. The saw-mills employed 242 operatives; capital, \$196,300; wages, \$63,718; materials, \$149,796; products, \$370,130. Four woolen-factories employed 124 operatives and \$44,000 capital; paid for wages, \$42,404; materials, \$160.02; and value of products was \$222,220.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Organization of the County—Origin of the Name of Chemung—Organization of Towns—The Courts: Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Supreme, Common Pleas, General Sessions, County Court, Surrogate—Capital Causes—Board of Supervisors—Income and Outgo of 1877—Appropriations for 1878—The Tramp Nuisance and its Suppression—The Cash Cost of the Rebellion—Assessment and Taxation, 1836–1878—Corporate Property: the Hundreds of 1836 and the Millions of 1878—The "Erie" of 1845 and 1877—Bonded Indebtedness of Chemung and her City and Towns—The State as a Broker.

THE county of Chemung was taken from the county of Tioga by the act of the Legislature of March 29, 1826, and included territory bounded as follows: "Beginning at

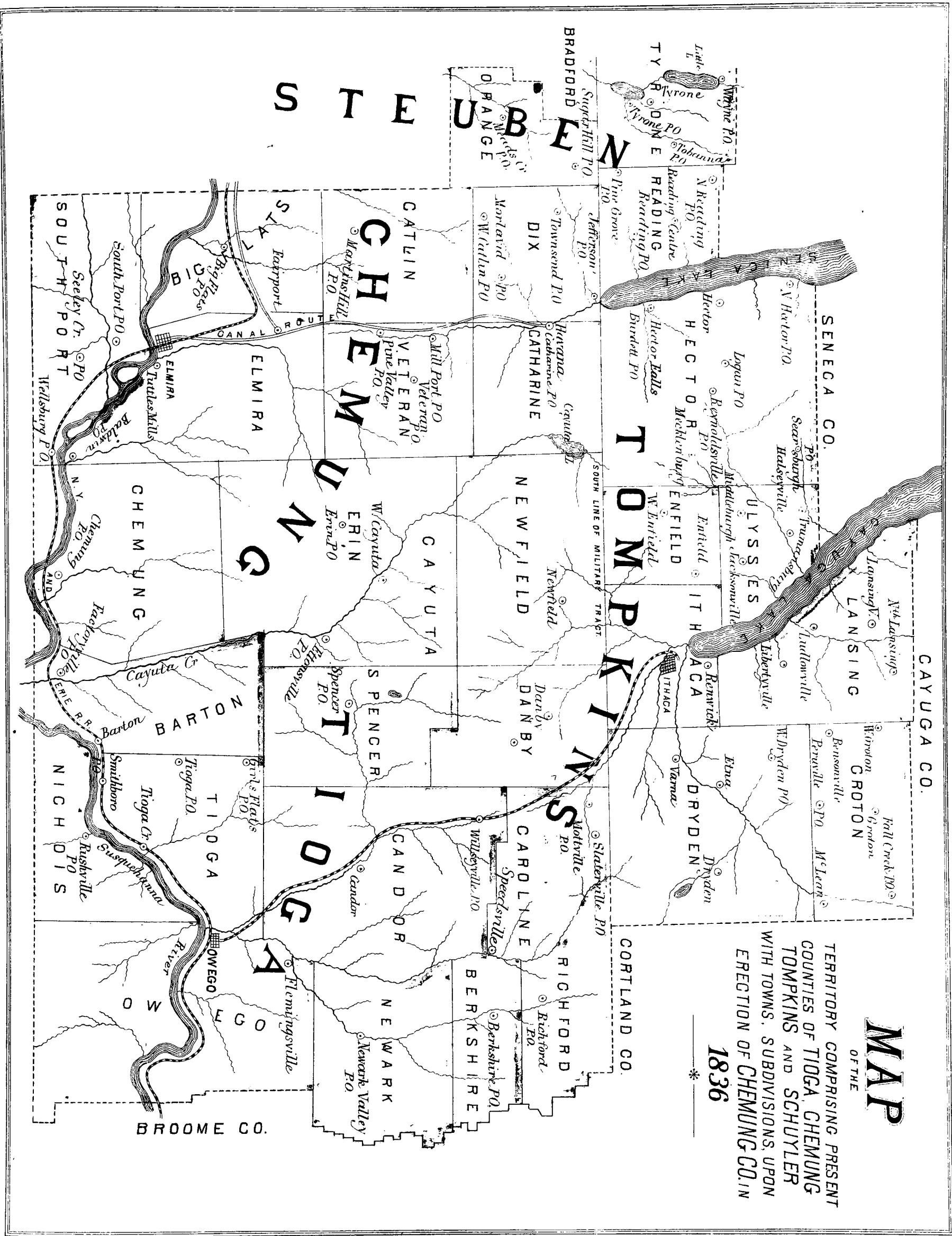
MAP

OF THE

TERRITORY COMPRISING PRESENT
COUNTIES OF TIOGA, CHEMUNG,
TOMPKINS AND SCHUYLER
WITH TOWNS, SUBDIVISIONS, UPON
ERECTION OF CHEMUNG CO. IN

1836

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the intersection of the Massachusetts pre-emption line with the Pennsylvania State line; thence north on said pre-emption line to the intersection of the south line of the Military Tract, continued west to said pre-emption line; thence east on said line to the northeast corner of Catharine township; thence south on the east line of said township to the southwest corner of Tompkins County; thence east on that south line to the northwest corner of Spencer township, in Tioga County; thence south along west line of Spencer to the southwest corner of the town; thence west on the north line of Barton town to Cayuta Creek; thence down the creek to southeast corner of lot No. 152; thence south along the east line of Chemung town to Tioga or Chemung River; thence down said river to the Pennsylvania line; thence west on said line to beginning."

THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME

was from that of the river, which flows through the county from west to east, and which rises in the mountains of Pennsylvania, where it receives the name of the Tioga, and sweeping westward and northward by a circuit of 150 miles, through enchanting and picturesque valleys and gorges, returns to a point less than thirty miles from its source, where it debouches into the Susquehanna. In New York the name "Chemung" was given to the river, which signifies "big horn." This name was given to the river, undoubtedly, from the discovery therein by the Indians of the tusk of a mammoth, as indicated by the following incident related by Captain McDowell, formerly a pioneer of Chemung. He says that while a captive with the Indians he saw pieces of a large tusk which his captors said their fathers had found in this river, and on account of which they had given the name "Chemung"—big horn—to the stream.

In volume iv. page 42 of the "American Museum," published in Philadelphia, 1788, by Matthew Carey, appears the "description of a horn, or bone, lately found in the river Chemung, or Tyoga, a western branch of the Susquehanna, about twelve miles above Tyoga Point." It was 6 feet 9 inches long, 21 inches in circumference at the larger, and 15 at the smaller, end; a cavity of 2½ inches in diameter and 6 inches depth occupied the larger end, the remainder of the tusk being solid. It was smooth, and, where not discolored by exposure, of a clear white. It was round, or nearly so; was not palmated, and was incurvated like the arc of an extended circle. Two or three feet from each end of the tusk seemed to have perished, or been broken off; the entire length presumed to have been ten or twelve feet.

The tusk was, at the time of publication, in the possession of Hon. Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., and must have been forwarded to him prior to, or very early in, 1788. This is probably the tusk that Judge Caleb Baker, in another published account, within a few years past has been credited with exhuming in the Chemung soon after his arrival in the country.

In 1872 two huge teeth, the molars of some prehistoric monster that ranged these valleys, were exhumed from the bank by the freshets, and found by some parties on the farm of H. S. Beidelman; one of them, now in the posses-

sion of Mr. B., weighs nine pounds. Still lower down the valley bones of the huge jaws of the mammoth have been found, the portions found being about a foot in length, six inches wide, and two inches thick. That the mammoth and mastodon ranged over the country in the reptilian age and later there is positive proof in numerous museums, where their restored skeletons show what gigantic forms Nature produced in her earlier workmanship; and the valley of the Chemung seems to have been the haunt of one of these monsters, and by his death therein to have unwittingly given a name for future generations to remember him by.

TIOGA OR CHEMUNG.

The old settlers of Chemung Valley cherished strong predilections for the name of Tioga, and on the division of the old county of that name were earnest and persistent in their efforts to retain the old name, basing their claims on the fact that the Tioga, as the river had been for years called, was the principal stream of the county, while not a foot of it watered the newly-limited county of Tioga. The name was endeared to them by a thousand fond recollections, and to give it up and transfer it to a locality removed from the scenes and the stream that had given it birth seemed a sacrilege. The Susquehanna, a noble stream, still traversed the old county, and the people of Chemung thought the name of that river should be given to the new county of Tioga. But to no purpose were the remonstrances; the old name was retained by the eastern portion, and Chemung was given to the western jury district, and the old pioneers passing away soon removed all memory of bitterness, and the name of Chemung is as fondly cherished now as was that of Tioga. They are both relics of a vanished people who were once lords of all this country, and are of the few monuments that remain to tell of their once princely heritage.

In 1854, Chemung suffered her first and only diminution of territory in the erection of Schuyler County, which took the towns of Catharine, Cayuta, Montour, and Dix from Chemung. By the act of erection of Chemung County the county-seat of justice was fixed at Elmira, and the courts and Board of Supervisors authorized and directed to hold their sessions at the court-house in Elmira, and the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties of Tioga and Chemung to mutually arrange their joint matters and divide their joint effects.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNS.

Chemung,* 1788, as part of Montgomery County; Elmira, as Newtown, 1792, from Chemung, name changed 1808; Erin, from Chemung, March, 1822; Southport, from Elmira, April 16, 1822; Big Flats, from Elmira, April 16, 1822; Catlin, from Catharine, April 16, 1823; Veteran, from Catharine, April 16, 1823; Horseheads, from Elmira, 1854; Van Etten, from Cayuta; Elmira City, from Elmira and Southport, April 7, 1865; Ashland, from Elmira and Chemung, April 25, 1867; Baldwin, from Chemung, April 7, 1856.

* See Chapter IX. (Civil History of Tioga County).

THE COURTS.

The first court held in the new county of Chemung was a term of the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, which was begun May 16, 1836, Hon. Robert Monell, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, presiding, with Hon. Joseph L. Darling, First Judge of Chemung County, and Joseph Westlake and Guy Hulett, Judges, as associates. The seal of the Clerk of the Common Pleas was adopted as the seal of the Circuit Court. There were thirteen jury trials at this term, three of them for slander, damages being awarded for \$1251 to repair the characters of the plaintiffs. The total awards of the term amounted to \$3280.58 damages, besides costs.

In the Oyer and Terminer a grand jury of twenty members, with Elijah Sexton as foreman, was impaneled, and one trial by jury was had, resulting in the acquittal of the defendant on a charge of forgery; and another trial, on an indictment for breaking jail, was brought to an abrupt termination by the withdrawal of a juror, which two proceedings constituted the entire business of the term.

The new constitution of 1846 reorganized the judiciary, since which time the Circuit Courts have been held by the Supreme Court Justices of the judicial district, and the Oyer and Terminer by the same justices, with the County Judge and Justices of Sessions. A special term of the Supreme Court was held in Elmira, Oct. 12, 1847, Hon. Hiram Gray, Justice, for equity business. A general term was held in May, 1849, by Justices Gray and Mason.

The Chemung Common Pleas held its first term in Elmira, July 12, 1836, Hon. Joseph L. Darling, First Judge, presiding, with Joseph Westlake, James Hughson, Guy Hulett, and Simeon L. Rood, Judges, as associates. The rules of the Tioga Common Pleas were adopted as the rules for the practice and pleadings of this court. Walter W. Kellogg, an attorney of the Supreme Court, was admitted to practice in this court, as were also all of the attorneys of the Tioga Common Pleas, and their names ordered to be entered on the roll of attorneys of Chemung County.

There were four jury trials, and orders were entered in twelve other causes, judgments to the amount of \$276 being entered up. The court was abolished by the constitution of 1846.

The first term of the General Sessions of the Peace was held at the same time and by the same judges.

The first grand jury was composed of the following citizens: Caleb Baker, Foreman; Martin Lowman, Constable in attendance; Wm. F. Hull, David Edwards, James Mooers, Elisha H. Thomas, W. W. Mitchell, Henry C. Wells, James F. Jones, Anthony Collson. Samuel Vanderhoff was fined \$10 for default as a grand juror.

There were indictments found as follows: one for an assault with intent to rape, defendant convicted, and given 60 days in county jail; another for selling liquor without license,—plea, guilty, \$20 fine; same party fined \$10 for keeping disorderly house; another for assault and battery,—defendant fined \$30; another for misdemeanor, and another for receiving stolen property,—verdict, not guilty; three for riot and assault and battery,—guilty, and fined \$15 each.

The General Sessions is held at present by Hon. Thomas S. Spalding, County Judge, Chas. C. Evans, Esq., Jno. W. Dilmore, Esq., Justices Sessions; A. Robertson, Esq., District Attorney; Edmund O. Beers, Sheriff; A. C. Eustace, County Clerk.

The County Court of Chemung County was created by the constitution of 1846, and the first term of this tribunal was held by Hon. John A. Wisner, County Judge, beginning on the 25th day of October, 1847.

The County Court is at present constituted as follows: Hon. Thomas S. Spalding, County Judge; Edmund O. Beers, Sheriff; Alexander C. Eustace, County Clerk; Michael Quigley, Deputy Clerk.

The first proceedings had before the Surrogate of Chemung County was on June 3, 1836, Lyman Covell being the officer. The will of John Smith, deceased, was presented for probate, and Phineas Heline, one of the executors named in the will, made proof of the death of the testator, which occurred May 12, 1836. A citation was issued, returnable July 19, when the will was duly proven and admitted to record, and letters testamentary were granted. On June 13, however, the first letters of administration were granted, the same being to Albert A. Beckwith on the estate of Richard Beckwith, deceased. John Warren, Jr., was also appointed special guardian for the minor children of the deceased.

The duties of Surrogate are now discharged by the County Judge, and have been since the adoption of the constitution of 1846.

CAPITAL CAUSES.

There have been but two executions in Chemung County, though several indictments for murder have been tried, resulting in convictions of manslaughter and confinement in the State prison for life, and lesser terms.

The first execution was that of Henry Gardner, for the murder of Amasa Mullock. The facts of the case, briefly summarized, were as follows: The dead body of a man was found March 19, 1865, by some soldiers who were rambling in a wood about a mile and a half from the city of Elmira, terribly mangled about the head, and the body otherwise bearing evidence of violent treatment. It was identified as that of Amasa Mullock, an old man well known about Elmira, and who had some three hundred or four hundred dollars and a watch on his person when he disappeared. Suspicion settled on Gardner, a soldier of the 12th Regiment U. S. Inf., a native of Ohio, and about twenty-four years of age, who was last seen with the murdered man. He was examined before the Recorder of Elmira, indicted, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged June 1, 1866. The trial disclosed that Gardner killed Mullock, Dec. 29, 1864, by beating him with a musket. He was indicted at the September Oyer and Terminer, 1865. His counsel were Hon. H. Boardman Smith and A. Robertson, who most ably defended him; District Attorney H. F. Babcock and John Murdoch prosecuting. The evidence was overwhelming of the guilt of Gardner, against which the most ingenious devices known to the criminal practice availed not to shield him from the just expiation of his crime. Two indictments were found, and the case went to

the general term of the Supreme Court on a plea of jurisdiction, which was held to be bad by that tribunal. At the April Oyer and Terminer, 1861, one of the indictments was *not pros'd*, and the plea of jurisdiction to the other overruled, as was also a plea in bar, founded on being once in jeopardy on matters charged in the indictment. The prisoner then refusing to plead further, the court ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and the second trial was had, resulting again in conviction and a second sentence. At the April term seventy-six jurors besides the regular panel were summoned before a jury was impaneled. Twenty-three witnesses for the people and thirteen for the defense were sworn. After the trial one of the jurors was charged with prejudice before his acceptance on the panel, and an application based thereon for a new trial; but the fact being ascertained that the implicated juror, so far from being prejudiced, was, on the contrary, the only one of the panel who voted on the first ballot against hanging, the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Smith, who generously and eloquently vindicated the juror before the court, and handsomely apologized for making the charge. Judge Balcom presided at the trial, and sentenced the prisoner. The Supreme Court refused a new trial, and March 1, 1867, he was executed in the jail-yard, the scaffold occupying the ground now being occupied by the southwest corner-stone of the jail.

The second and last execution up to the present time was that of Peter H. Penwell, who was hanged July 20, 1877, within a very few feet of the same spot whereon Gardner suffered the extreme penalty of the law before him. He was convicted of the murder of his wife, and the community was divided on the question of his punishment, though unanimous as to the killing. An Albany paper characterized his execution as a "judicial murder," and thus summarized the case: Penwell was an old man, half imbecile, whose father died in a mad-house. He married the woman he killed in Toledo, in December, 1871, when he was sixty years old, and with whom he had had an acquaintance of but one or two weeks. He became jealous of a magnetic quack, whose attentions to his wife were distasteful to the old man, and which led first to separation and finally to murder. Penwell said he and his wife at a certain interview at her relatives' in Chemung County, whither she had come on their separation, agreed to take poison and so end their troubles. He purchased the arsenic, but gave her too large a dose and himself one too small, which resulted in putting her on a sick-bed and made him crazy. On the afternoon of March 10 he borrowed a razor under the pretense of shaving himself, and then proceeded to the room of his wife and with an old axe chopped her to death, and cut his own throat with a razor, but not seriously. On his arrest, he at first admitted the murder, and then subsequently denied all knowledge of it.

The city papers gave a *résumé* of the case substantially as above. On the trial the prisoner's own testimony went far to convict him. Application was made to the Governor to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, but without avail, and he was executed as before stated. Judge Murray, of the Supreme Court, presided and sentenced the prisoner, who was defended by S. B. Tomlinson, Esq., counsel assigned by the court, S. S. Taylor, district

attorney, prosecuting. The preparations for the execution, under the management of Sheriff E. O. Beers, were faultless in the consummation, the unfortunate man dying almost instantly. He was executed in the presence of the officials of Chemung, and several adjoining counties in New York and Pennsylvania, and a large representation of the press.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County was held April 2, 1836, at the house of H. Miller, in Spencer, Tioga Co., the following members being present: Samuel Minier, of Big Flats; Timothy Wheat, of Catlin; Jacob Swartwood, of Cayuta; John G. Henry, of Catharine; Green Bennett, of Dix; John W. Wisner, of Elmira; Albert A. Beckwith, of Southport; and Asahel Hulett, of Veteran. The towns of Chemung and Erin were not represented at this first meeting. John W. Wisner was chosen Chairman, and Robert C. Hammill, Clerk.

The Board being equally divided on the question, refused to levy a tax, thereby postponing the levy until the annual meeting.

On the 20th April, the Boards of Tioga and Chemung Counties met in joint session, and instructed the superintendents of the poor to keep a separate and distinct account of the pauper expenses of the two counties, and also keep a list of the names of the paupers and of the towns from which they were sent to the poor-house, and report the same to the October meeting.

Another joint session of the two Boards was held Oct. 18, 1836, and a further adjustment of joint accounts was made.

On the 21st October the Chemung Board met, at which Robert Stewart appeared as the supervisor of Erin, and Isaac Shepard as the supervisor of Chemung. This meeting was also held at Spencer. The annual meeting of 1836 was held at Elmira, at the house of E. Jones. John W. Wisner was chosen Chairman again, and Hammill, Clerk. The committee on equalization reported an increase on the assessments of Catharine and Veteran of 10 per cent.; Catlin, 20 per cent.; Chemung and Elmira, 30 per cent.; and Big Flats, 16 per cent.; and a deduction of 10 per cent. from Dix, 16 per cent. from Southport, and Erin and Cayuta to remain as returned. The table of assessment and taxation will be found elsewhere.

In 1849 the application of the Chemung Bridge Company to build a bridge over the Chemung River at Chemung was granted.

In 1861, Colonel Henry C. Hoffman, the supervisor of the Second Ward of the city of Elmira, having enlisted, and being in command of the 23d Regiment New York Volunteers, in Virginia, when the Board was in session, very complimentary resolutions were adopted, setting forth his patriotism and gallant bearing.

In 1865 the question of taxing the national banks came up before the Board, and, after a long discussion, the Board decided to tax them, and did so, the same as other property, on \$500,000 of stock. In 1867, the United States Courts having held that local taxation was illegal, the county refunded the taxes of 1864 and 1865.

At the annual meeting, in 1869, the Board accepted the

invitation to meet with the Commissioners to locate the State Reformatory at Elmira.

The action of the Board in relation to the location of the State Fair at Elmira in 1872 will be found under the head of the Agricultural Society. At the annual session of 1873 the Board adjourned, and attended the funeral of John Arnot in a body on Nov. 17.

At the annual meeting of 1877 the county treasurer, Jesse L. Cooley, made his annual report, and which, like every report made by him in the eleven years of his incumbency in that office, is a model of concise and explicit information of the receipts and disbursements of the county treasury. By this statement the receipts and disbursements for the year ending Nov. 20, 1877, were as follows:

The total receipts from all sources were \$178,877.85,—including \$101½ fines paid in by the district attorney,—and his disbursements were \$177,274.69. Among these disbursements were the following principal amounts: to the Comptroller for the State tax (including school taxes), \$38,598.56; county orders, \$25,078.74; poor orders, \$17,096.56; school moneys to supervisors, \$29,487.59; county bonds, \$16,000; interest, \$5845; public charities other than for the poor-house, \$13,094.84; salaries, \$4300; Monroe County penitentiary, \$2304.04; jury scrip, \$10,083.45; rent of armories and pay of armorers, \$2319.30; jail supplies and grading, \$2400; sinking funds of Horseheads and Erin, \$4006.18; unpaid taxes, \$3008.75.

The appropriations for the year 1877-78 were as follows: State tax, \$28,295.28; State school tax, \$15,591.96; county orders, \$23,201.50; county poor orders, \$4997.68; jurors, \$10,000; county bonds, \$23,530.30; interest, \$4957.71; deaf, dumb, and blind institutes, \$1479.08; salaries, \$4800; Monroe County penitentiary, \$2000; superintendent of poor at poor-house, \$826.70; deficit at poor-house of Griffin's account, \$3574.14; rent of armories and pay of armorers, \$2325; gas and water at county buildings, \$1100; repairs on county buildings, \$920; supplies for jail, \$1500; insurance, \$100; supervisors' accounts, \$1629.43; contingent fund, \$171.22; total appropriations, \$132,000.

The Board adopted for a suppression of the tramp nuisance the enforcement of the act on vagrancy,—Chapter XX., part 1, title 21, of the general statutes,—which seems to work very well in abating the nuisance, the old jail being used for the confinement of city offenders. The Chairmen and Clerks of the Board will be found named in the civil list of the county. The Board, as at present constituted, has not organized for the year's work.

THE COST OF THE REBELLION.

The Board of Supervisors were patriotic in their action in relation to the filling of the quotas of the county during the struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The first meeting was held for war purposes Dec. 7 and 8, 1863, when a bounty of \$300 for men was offered to fill the quotas of the towns, as follows: Baldwin 11, Big Flat 29, Catlin 20, Chemung 22, Elmira 142, Erin 16, Horseheads 35, Southport 60, Veteran 37, Van Etten 18. This bounty was to be paid by each town, the county guaranteeing the payment of the bonds, which were to be paid in ten annual payments, at seven per cent. interest.

At a special session held Feb. 11, 1864, this bounty of \$300 was continued for the calls of January previous. In July town bounties were offered of \$200 for one year, \$300 for two years, and \$400 for three years, under the regulations of the resolution of Dec. 18, 1863. In August the towns were authorized to pay \$500 bounties, and to make their bonds payable at times most convenient.

At the annual meeting of 1865 very complimentary resolutions were adopted respecting the patriotic conduct of Tracy Beadle, the same expressing the fact that his action in taking the town bonds at par was more effective than anything else in saving the town from a draft. The total amount of bonds issued by the several towns of the county for bounties, and the interest they paid thereon from date of issue to date of maturity and payment, are as follows:

	Bonds.	Interest.	Total.
Baldwin	\$21,100	\$3,565.33	\$24,665.33
Big Flats.....	59,450	11,935.68	71,385.68
Catlin	39,300	6,126.15	45,426.15
Chemung	40,900	12,541.17	53,441.17
Erin.....	32,100	10,665.60	42,765.60
Elmira town.....	26,100	3,120.89	29,220.89
City of Elmira.....	218,170	49,173.82	267,343.82
Horseheads.....	62,100	6,419.71	68,519.71
Southport.....	75,200	25,873.16	101,073.16
Van Etten.....	28,300	5,542.75	33,842.75
Veteran.....	54,450	10,867.18	65,317.18
Grand total.....			\$803,001.44
Amount paid by county treasurer.....			707,708.97
Amount of State bonds received.....			\$95,292.47

In 1867, when Ashland was organized as a separate town, it assumed of the bounty debt of the towns from which it was formed the following amounts: of Southport, bonds \$7713, interest \$2015; Chemung, bonds \$651, interest \$167; Elmira, bonds \$280, interest \$71; total, \$10,897.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The first assessment and tax-list of the county was that of 1836, and it was as follows:

	Acres.	Value.	Personal Property.	Total.	County Taxes.	Town Taxes.	Total Taxes.
Big Flats.....	26,448	\$123,013	\$4,830	\$127,843	\$1,048.88	\$275.44	\$1,324.32
Catlin.....	14,158	37,772	17,896	55,668	576.54	544.82	1,121.36
Catharine	23,885	103,240	22,068	125,308	834.69	609.83	1,444.52
Cayuta	23,240	58,078	2,484	60,562	426.87	314.30	741.17
Chemung.....	44,830	133,407	10,815	144,222	1,201.20	420.75	1,621.95
Dix.....	21,305	109,689	24,537	134,226	725.59	452.37	1,177.96
Erin.....	40,215	81,794	717	82,511	606.45	274.41	900.86
Elmira.....	41,151	329,582	280,029	609,611	3,149.15	1,071.06	4,220.21
Southport.....	36,392	191,711	30,897	222,608	1,184.36	489.16	1,673.52
Veteran	36,068	21,710	7,740	29,450	665.35	238.45	903.80
Totals.....	307,692	\$1,189,996	\$402,013	\$1,592,009	\$10,419.08	\$4,710.59	\$15,129.67

The assessment and tax-list of 1877 was as follows :

	Acres.	Assessed Valuation of Real Estate.	Equalized Valuation of Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Aggregate of Real Estate and Personal Property.	Per Acre, as Equalized.	State Taxes.	School Taxes.	County Taxes.	Town Taxes.	Total Taxes.
Ashland.....	8,750	\$562,428	\$504,493	\$4,700	\$509,198	\$57.62	\$648.02	\$357.03	\$2,018.00	\$612.78	\$3,635.36
Baldwin.....	15,909	301,568	291,980	23,075	315,055	18.35	400.94	220.93	1,248.62	49.43	2,361.58
Big Flats.....	26,097	1,085,725	1,230,127	6,050	1,236,177	47.13	1,573.15	866.91	4,899.14	2,956.98	10,374.04
Catlin.....	23,304	385,050	429,331	.....	429,331	18.42	546.37	301.08	1,701.48	1,379.85	3,910.17
Chemung.....	29,304	1,197,948	1,552,861	13,300	1,565,361	52.96	1,992.16	1,097.87	6,203.56	2,537.81	11,835.77
Elmira town.....	14,707	785,085	961,729	82,900	1,044,629	65.49	1,329.45	732.58	4,139.95	1,630.14	7,842.24
Elmira city.....	3,050	12,840,050	10,991,083	556,150	11,547,233	.....	14,695.68	8,097.92	45,762.48	17,677.39	86,266.95
Erin.....	26,817	426,380	491,616	1,000	492,616	18.33	626.92	345.45	1,952.30	4,687.56	7,612.15
Horseheads.....	21,880	1,303,682	1,831,130	27,100	1,858,230	83.03	2,364.88	1,303.04	7,364.42	15,696.76	26,795.10
Southport.....	28,969	1,403,054	1,592,791	23,030	1,615,821	54.97	2,056.38	1,133.15	6,403.62	1,929.37	11,557.59
Van Etten.....	24,787	412,620	487,298	4,350	491,648	19.64	625.67	344.77	1,948.48	3,635.88	6,651.94
Veteran.....	22,755	758,354	1,103,300	24,800	1,128,100	48.43	1,435.66	791.17	4,470.71	2,485.03	9,177.64
Totals.....	246,345	\$21,466,944	\$21,466,944	\$766,455	\$22,233,399	.....	\$28,295.28	\$15,591.96	\$88,112.76	\$55,720.98	\$188,020.51

The first assessment of corporate property in the county was in 1836, and was as follows :

	Assessment.	Tax.
Chemung Canal Bank.....	\$193,550	\$1379.04
Southport Bridge Company.....	5,727	40.81
Total.....	\$199,277	\$1419.85

The assessment of such property in 1877 was as follows :

Erie Railway*.....	\$748,852
Northern Central Railroad.....	446,175
Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad.....	1,100
Elmira and Horseheads Railroad.....	34,500
Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.....	30,000
Pennsylvania and New York Railroad and Canal.....	5,000
Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad.....	136,640
Elmira and State Line Railroad.....	75,500
Total railroads.....	\$1,477,767
Junction Canal.....	12,320
Elmira Driving Park.....	15,000
Elmira Water-Cure Company.....	16,500
Elmira Water-Works.....	72,600
Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling-Mill Company.....	483,000
Elmira Gas-Light Company.....	50,000
Elmira Advertiser Association.....	39,000
Elmira Gazette Association.....	12,500
Elmira Opera-House Association.....	45,000
Queen City Woolen-Mills.....	25,000
La France Manufacturing Company.....	21,000
Pittston and Elmira Coal Company.....	10,000
U. S. Express Company.....	13,000
Miscellaneous.....	11,000
Total.....	\$2,303,687

The total amount of taxes paid into the county and town treasuries, with the exception of the city taxes of Elmira and the local school taxes of districts, has been as follows since 1836 :

From 1836 to 1853 inclusive.....	\$351,095.72
From 1854 to 1860 inclusive.....	323,135.01
From 1861 to 1870 inclusive.....	1,490,750.71
From 1871 to 1877 inclusive.....	1,427,858.91
Total.....	\$3,592,840.35

The heaviest tax paid in any single year was that of 1864, when it amounted to \$251,059.36. In 1872 the total taxes were \$246,273.63.

THE INDEBTEDNESS

of the county and towns as civil corporations now outstanding is as follows: The county,—

On State Fair bonds.....	\$22,000
Court-House loan, 1859.....	20,000
Jail repairs, 1874.....	9,000
County Clerk's office, 1875.....	5,000
Total.....	\$54,000

* The first assessment of the Erie was in 1845, \$2000. Tax \$9.

RAILROAD AID.

	Original issue of bonds.	Railroads.	Paid int. to Feb., 1878.	Outstanding bonds.
Van Etten..	\$25,000	Ithaca and Towanda.....	\$14,911	\$25,000
Erin.....	30,000	Utica, Horseheads & Elmira.	17,591	21,300
Horseheads.	125,000	Utica, Horseheads & Elmira.	66,500	123,400
Total.....	\$180,000		\$99,002	\$169,700

Horseheads has a sinking fund on hand—invested—of \$8700, and Erin of \$300, to which is added, each year, one per cent. of the original issue, to liquidate the indebtedness. Erin has bought up bonds to the amount of \$8700, and Horseheads to the amount of \$1600. The city of Elmira has

Iron Bridge bonds, due 1878-94.....	\$129,900
Floating debt bonds, due 1878-94.....	56,000
Funding debt bonds, 1877, due 1890-94.....	20,000
Sewer bonds, 1875, due 1878-80.....	6,000
Cemetery bonds, due 1878-89.....	29,500
School bonds, due 1878-84.....	48,500
Total.....	\$289,900

RECAPITULATION.

The county.....	\$54,000
Railroad aid.....	169,700
City of Elmira.....	289,900
Total bonded indebtedness.....	\$513,600

THE STATE AS A BROKER.

The loans of the State to citizens of Chemung, under the act of 1792, amounted in 1836 to \$2822.12, and under that of 1808 to \$2301, being a portion of the amount received in those years by Tioga County. The amount of the United States deposit fund apportioned to Chemung County in 1837 was \$42,991.07. These funds were consolidated in 1850, and at the last report of the Commissioners of Loans, made in November, 1877, the amount on loan was \$38,961.26.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-Houses and Jails—Clerks' Offices—The Trials and Tribulations of the Board of Supervisors in harmonizing Different Opinions—Poor-Houses and Paupers—Cost of Charitable Emotions—Orphans' Home, and its Work and Founders—The State Reformatory—Correction, not Punishment—Manhood *versus* Total Depravity.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

THE facts concerning the first and second court-house and jail erected in Elmira will be found elsewhere in this

work. The lot of ground chosen for the site of the second one was a portion of the present grounds occupied by the public buildings of the county, and was conveyed to the county by William Maxwell, of Elmira; John H. Avery, of Owego; and John Cowden, of Northumberland Co., Pa., and was described as follows: "Beginning on the east bounds of Lake Street; thence east 3 chains $33\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence north 2 chains $25\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence west 3 chains $33\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the east bounds of Lake Street; thence south 2 chains $25\frac{1}{2}$ links to beginning, containing three fourths of an acre." The jail limits were laid out in February, 1824, and contained an area of 399 acres.

At the joint meeting of the Boards of Supervisors of Tioga and Chemung Counties, the county treasurer of Chemung was instructed to call on the court-house commissioners, and demand of them the balance of the building fund in their hands. Up to the time of the division of the county of Tioga, in 1836, no report was filed with the Board of Supervisors of that county of the cost of the court-house at Elmira, so far as the records and files of that county now show. One-half of this balance was to be paid to Tioga County. At their annual meeting in November, 1836, the supervisors appropriated \$1500 for repairs on the court-house, and \$1000 for the erection of a clerk's office. This sum was subsequently increased to \$2000, and the commissioners to build the office were Lyman Covell, Charles Orwan, and Elijah Sexton, who reported the building completed Nov. 14, 1837. A bell was also bought and hung in the court-house.

In 1848 the Board of Supervisors memorialized the Legislature for authority to borrow \$4000 with which to build a new jail, the old one having been condemned by D. D. Spencer, State's prison inspector, and the report approved by the county judge. The inspector recommended the building of the new jail in the rear of the court-house, and the law of Dec. 14, 1847, made it obligatory on the board to build a sufficient one in the county. A committee was appointed on plans and specifications, and at a special meeting, held April 26, 1849, the Board voted to build a jail, the cost not to exceed \$4500, and to borrow the sum of the State. The plans of Ichabod Konkle were adopted, and in June following Mr. Konkle's bid to build the jail for \$6000 was accepted, and R. W. Judson, Erra Mallett, and Richard Baker appointed building commissioners, and an additional loan of \$1500 authorized. In 1850 the jail was completed and accepted by the supervisors. The loan of \$6000 remained unpaid until 1873. In 1849 and 1850 repairs were made on the court-house amounting to \$2383. In 1856-57 repairs were made on the jail to the amount of \$3298.

At the annual meeting in 1869, on the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the necessity for a new court-house, the Board of Supervisors voted to build a brick house, the cost not to exceed \$20,000, and appointed Hon. Hiram Gray, Judge A. S. Thurston, commissioners, and authorized them to appoint a third commissioner, and as such board to negotiate a loan of \$20,000 for a term not longer than twenty years, and with the proceeds to build the house, and also to sell the old court-house. A. C. Ely was appointed the third com-

missioner, and the business was proceeded with. The loan was effected with the State at seven per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 1, 1870, and the money deposited in the Elmira Bank at five per cent. interest. A contract was made with David Wilcox, of Syracuse, to construct the building complete for furnishing for \$18,150, and the old court-house was sold to the city for \$350, and removed to its present location, where it is now known as the city hall. Concert Hall was leased for court purposes until the new court-house was ready for occupancy.

The building was completed in 1862, at a cost of \$20,458.34, furnished ready for use; \$855.31 were received for interest on the funds, which, added to the original loan, left a surplus of the appropriation, which was returned to the treasury.

Judge Brooks was added to the Board of Commissioners in 1861. In accepting the court-house from the hands of the commissioners, at the annual meeting of 1862, the supervisors adopted a series of complimentary resolutions, from which the following is an abstract:

"Resolved, That we acknowledge the faithful and gratuitous performance by said commissioners of the trust committed to them; that this Board has carefully examined the new court-house now completed, and unhesitatingly pronounce it a model for its architectural beauty, convenience, and durability, and that it is in all respects worthy of the county of Chemung."

It is a beautiful structure. On the first floor the offices of the county judge and surrogate, sheriff, grand and petit jury rooms are located, with rooms for the occupancy of the janitor. The second floor is occupied by the court-room (54 by 72 by 29 feet) and witness-rooms. The material of which the building is constructed is red brick, hard burned, and scabbled dressed limestone. The cornice is elegant, and, together with the foundation walls, has the appearance of massiveness and durability. The façade on Lake Street is supported by massive stone pillars, from which spring heavy brick arches. The angles of the building project from the northern and southern sides, giving the appearance of towers or buttresses, the southeastern angle rising into a well-proportioned square tower with open brick arches and stone pediments, in which the bell is hung. The ground area of the building is about 68 by 84 feet, exclusive of area projection of some ten feet. The height of the building from ground to top of cornice in front is about 45 feet, and the tower rises 15 feet above the roof, which latter is of tin.

From the tower a fine, comprehensive view is had of the city and its envioning hills. To the southwest in the distance is seen the Reformatory in its ample proportions, the reservoir, with its white, uprising jet a little to the left; to the north the valley of the canal opens a fine vista; to the east the Water-Cure lies against the overtopping summit of the hill; to the south the valley of the Chemung widens, and is there closed in by the approaching hills on either side; and beneath the beholder's feet, on every side, spreads out the city, embowered in maples and elms, through whose leafy canopy the spires of its churches and domes of its school-houses and palatial residences rise, giving evidence of the culture, wealth, and intelligence of the people who built them.

The court-house loan of \$20,000 is yet unpaid. In 1860 the Board of Supervisors voted to purchase additional grounds adjoining the court-house lot on the south, at the corner of Lake and Cross Streets, belonging to William Beach, B. P. Beardsley, and S. G. Hathaway, Jr.; but the conditions of the purchase—that the city of Elmira was to raise an equal sum (\$5000)—were not complied with, and the resolution was rescinded at the next meeting of the Board.

A vote was passed by the Board of Supervisors in 1865 to buy the William Street school lot, lying in the rear of the court-house lot, but the sale was not consummated until the following year, when it was conveyed to the county by the city for \$5000, and bonds payable in 1871 issued for the same.

The lots adjoining the court-house lot on the south were purchased by the county, in 1869–70, for \$15,660, and bonds issued for the amount.

A committee on a new jail reported one necessary, and a committee on plans and specifications was appointed, consisting of Messrs. O'Hanlon, Patrick, Kingsbury, Decker, and Ogden, who reported at the next meeting (1870) plans and estimates for a jail, and the Board voted to build one and appropriate \$20,000 towards the work, by a vote of 15 to 2. The old building on the school-house lot was sold for \$156. The committee reported the working plans of J. K. Vaughn, architect, and the same were adopted by the Board of Supervisors, the architect directed to make and report estimates, and the cost of the building limited to \$55,000. The committee was also authorized to contract with responsible bidders for the execution of the work, and secure its completion by July 1, 1872, and the treasurer authorized to negotiate a loan of \$35,000 to begin operations with. Mr. Decker resigned as one of the commissioners, and W. A. Kingsbury was appointed to fill his place. At a special meeting in April, 1871, J. K. Vaughn was appointed architect, and the commissioners reported a contract with John and Sylvanus M. Clark, of Elmira, to put up the jail for \$55,000, including the architect's commission. At this meeting, complaints having been made of unfairness in the letting of the contract, the commissioners reported their doings, alleging full opportunity had been given for all bidders to examine specifications, etc., and that they had let the contract to the best bidders. After some discussion in the Board between the attorney of the complainants—General H. S. Diven—and the commissioners, the contract was laid before the Board, and was referred to a committee, who reported subsequently that it was not in conformity to the resolutions of the Board in several important particulars; among them, that it did not limit the cost to \$55,000, the architect's fees and commissioners' services not being provided for. This report of the committee was agreed to by the Board, who appointed Hon. A. S. Thurston and Daniel Stephens additional members of the building commission, and instructed the commissioners to amend the contract by limiting the contract price to \$52,500, and to employ their own architect or superintendent.

Charges of corruption in the letting of the contract and the erection of the building having been made in the public prints, and privately, at the annual meeting of the Board in

1871, on a petition of leading citizens of the county for an investigation of the commissioners' and contractors' doings, a committee was appointed to make a thorough examination of all matters pertaining to the new jail, and report their findings. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lockwood, Murray, and Hoffman, who made a majority and minority report at a special meeting held April 29, 1872, both agreeing that the building was not being constructed according to the *original* plans and specifications, and which original documents were not to be found, reputed copies only being exhibited as being in use. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Lockwood and Murray, charged the substitution of brick and galvanized iron for cut-stone trimmings in several instances, and that the plan had been changed in its ornamental finish, stability, and general appearance to an inferior and cheaper plan. Many other changes were charged, reducing the security of the jail materially, and that the work was being improperly done. They placed the cost of the building according to the original plans at \$65,000, and as it was being constructed at \$42,500. The majority charged, too, that the building was not being erected in accordance with the plans then in existence, which latter, if followed faithfully, would make the building cost about \$48,500. The minority report was signed by Mr. Hoffman, who reported the contract let properly, so far as the commissioners were concerned, two bids only being received,—one without and one with security, the former the lowest one; that the contract provided for the payment of the architect's fees by the contractors; that the security of the contractors was a question of law; that the cost of the building according to the original plans would have been \$38,850; that the architect was incompetent, and the commissioners loose in their methods of business until Messrs. Thurston and Stephens were added, since which time everything had been well done; that the work was being done substantially according to the contract as amended by the Board; that the variances were not material; that the brick-work was an ordinarily fair job, and if completed as begun the building would be as good as the contract called for, and would cost all there was paid for it; that the Board should test it in certain particulars, and if these proved satisfactory and according to contract, then it should accept the building and pay for it, and not before. Both reports were accepted and laid on the table, and payments stopped on the work until May 16, when the reports were again considered and again laid on the table, and new bonds in \$20,000 ordered to be given by the contractors, on execution of which the payments were to be made as before. Judge Thurston being absent from town, Thomas M. Hewitt was appointed on the commission in his stead.

At the annual session of the supervisors of 1872, the building commissioners on the new jail reported the building complete, and "well done according to the specifications and contract," and the following as the cost of the same:

Contract price.....	\$52,500.00
Architect's fees.....	1,801.16
Extra work by contractors.....	1,800.00
Sewerage, etc.....	825.00

Total..... \$56,926.16

The report of the commissioners was accepted, and their recommendations for the payment of the bills outside of

the contract concurred in. Their own bills, amounting to \$1604.82, were discounted fifty per cent. and allowed.

At a special meeting held April 14, 1873, called to provide for necessary repairs on the new jail buildings, a committee reported the jail unsafe, and on May 9 a committee reported estimates for proper work to make the jail secure at various figures, according to the amount done and plan adopted, ranging from \$5000 to \$8000. The Board refused to order the repairs, and to save expense directed the sheriff to confine all prisoners in the old jail. At the annual meeting one of the members of the Board offered a resolution, declaring the new jail a "source of disappointment and expensive vexation," and to end the trouble recommended it to be sold. Another resolution proposed to tear the building down and rebuild it with stone; another, to line the cells with boiler-iron; all of which expressions of distrust and disgust were snuffed out by laying them on the table. Mr. Ferguson called up his resolution, offered at the last meeting, to line the cells and corridors with iron, but it failed to pass; whereupon a committee was appointed to resolve the problem of "What to do with the jail question?" This committee reported in favor of Mr. Ferguson's plan of lining the cells and corridors with boiler-iron at a cost of \$10,000. Mr. Hoffman moved as an amendment to abandon the new jail and return to the old one, but had no supporters, and the committee's recommendations were concurred in. At a special meeting, held Nov. 24, the county treasurer was ordered to borrow the money to make the repairs, and did so, issuing bonds to the amount of \$9000. The contract was let, after due advertising and careful deliberation, to Reed & Cooper for \$8350, for lining the cells and corridors with boiler-iron; and the painting and flagging necessary to be done cost about \$455 additional; the total cost of the repairs being \$8805.

In 1875 repairs on the roof and new floors in the jail were needed and ordered. In 1876 a committee on public buildings, John D. Williams and M. McHenry, reported at the annual meeting concerning the jail as follows: "Of that institution, considered as brick and mortar, the less said the better." Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for repairs the same year; a portion of this amount was for grading, however.

The jail building stands on the school-house lot in the rear of the old jail, and fronts on William Street; the rooms on that street being occupied by the sheriff as his residence. The building, as a whole, presents an imposing appearance, with its turreted towers and battlements. The old jail, which is built of stone, with a brick front for a jailer's residence, stands immediately in the rear of the court-house. In some of the extensive repairings it has had, a female prison has been constructed of the same height and width as the jailer's residence, extending northward from the latter, of which it is a continuation. The building is now occupied by the city poormaster, who confines tramps therein under the enforcement of the act against vagrancy.* Since that law has been enforced, these fellows have been put at breaking stone for the streets, and

hence they are not so frequently seen in the old jail as formerly.

A contract was made in 1860 with the Monroe County penitentiary to receive and hold the prisoners of Chemung County, whose sentences were sixty days and over, in the county jail. This arrangement has been continued to the present by renewals of the contract, at an agreed price per man, according to the term of his sentence. The amount paid for the year ending Nov. 6, 1877, was \$2304.04. The total amount paid that institution to November, 1877, is about \$15,000.

A vote was taken by the Board of Supervisors to memorialize the Legislature for power to contract with the Reformatory at Elmira for such confinement and care, but so far no contract has been made with this institution.

A committee on a proposed work-house for Chemung County, reported in 1863 that such an institution on the plan of the Monroe County penitentiary would cost \$30,000, and nothing further was heard of the proposition.

An idea of what the criminal business of the county costs the public treasury may be gathered from the single item of the sheriff's bill for 1877, which was allowed at \$8664.05 for dieting and transporting prisoners, and other official duties chiefly pertaining to the criminal docket.

In 1869 the bar of the county memorialized the Board of Supervisors on the subject of a new fire-proof clerk's office, declaring the old one inadequate for the needs of the county as well as insecure; but the interest of the people then being centered in the new jail, nothing was done in respect to the memorial until 1874, when, at the annual meeting, a committee was appointed on plans and estimates, consisting of Supervisors Gibson, Reynolds, and Kingsbury. On their report at the same meeting they were directed to procure three plans, one for a building to cost not more than \$10,000; another, \$14,000; and another, \$17,000, with twenty copies of the specifications for each plan, and to advertise for bids on the several plans, subject to the action of the Board. At a special meeting held Dec. 15, to consider the plans for a new clerk's office, there were presented twelve bids for erecting the building according to the several plans submitted, of a single story and a two-storied structure. The board by ballot adopted the plan of W. H. Hayes, whose estimates were under \$15,000; but reconsidered the vote the next day, which was the beginning of a series of ballotings, adoptions, and reconsiderations that kept the clerk busy calling the roll and putting the members on the record. The plan of Mr. Perry for a two-story fire-proof, at \$17,000, was carried; but on the mover of the resolution saying he did not suppose the upper story was to be fire-proof, the vote was reconsidered in a twinkling. Then a plan for a fire-proof not to cost over \$20,000 was adopted, and Messrs. Reynolds, Gibson, Van Duzer, Beach, and Arnot appointed a committee on plans and estimates, and a respite from balloting was taken until Jan. 14, 1875. The committee reported a plan of Mr. Thomas, modeled after the lower room of the Broome County clerk's office; first story fire-proof, 55 feet deep, 25 feet wide in the main part, and 33 feet in record room, to cost \$19,500. The report was rejected, and the Board resolved to build nothing less than a two-story build-

* Chapter XX., Part First, Title 21, General Statutes.

ing on the site of the court-house grounds, and thereupon more plans were presented. Mr. Thomas said his plans were for a fire-proof, and Mr. Perry made a similar declaration, and added it would cost just \$20,000 to build it; Kingsbury's plan would close out \$22,600; Mr. Hayes' plan, once before adopted and again rejected, fire-proof throughout, would cost \$20,000. The committee again reported, recommending Mr. Thomas' plan "as now understood," and were discharged, and then more balloting on the question of adopting the report and other plans was had. Finally, the Thomas plan was adopted by a vote of 11 to 7, and a committee appointed to receive proposals and get working plans, consisting of Supervisors Reynolds, Van Duzer, Kingsbury, Arnot, and Beach. The county treasurer was authorized to borrow \$20,000 for the work as it progressed.

The contract for the clerk's office was awarded by the Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting held Feb. 4, 1875, to Gerity & French, for \$19,274, by a vote of 12 to 4, several other bids being received. The building commissioners were the last committee named, except Mr. McHenry took the place of Mr. Arnot. The treasurer was authorized to issue bonds for \$22,500, payable four years after Feb. 1, 1875; the additional sum of \$2500 to be expended for furniture and fixtures.

The building was completed in 1875, and cost, complete, ready for occupancy, \$21,890.85, and was admitted by all parties to be an excellent piece of work.

It is constructed of red brick, with rock-dressed limestone for trimmings and corners, and presents a very pleasing and attractive appearance. It is about 45 by 72 feet on the ground, two stories in height, and is considered fire-proof from top to bottom. The ceilings are formed of iron beams, from which spring brick arches, and between the brick and the floors cement is filled in. The floors are concrete tiling. The wear of this material is so rapid, however, that it has been covered on the lower floor with linoleum. The roof is of galvanized iron. The lower floor is occupied by the clerk's office and the recording-room, and the upper floor by the supervisor's room and two committee-rooms. The former is furnished with black walnut furniture, and presents a very neat and tasty appearance. The room is about 28 by 44 feet, and 12 feet in the clear between joints. An iron stairway leads from the lower floor in the southwest angle of the building to the second floor, and corrugated iron shutters close all of the windows.

The basement is light and dry, affording ample storage for old documents and records not in use, and contains a furnace, by which the office on the lower floor is warmed, stoves doing that service on the upper floor. The outside plan of the building is similar to that of the court-house, as will be seen by the sketch. The angles project into tower-like proportions, the main one (the southwestern) forming the entrance, and rising above the roof, with heavy stone coping.

In 1875 an appropriation was made for repairing the old clerk's office, and fitting it up for the office of the district attorney. The work was done in 1876, and since that time the building has been occupied by that official. It

stands next north of the court-house, and is built of brick, and has a tin roof.

In 1866 a fire damaged the court-house and jail to some considerable extent, but after some delay and discussion, the insurance companies carrying risks on the buildings repaired them as the cheaper method of paying their losses.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

An act of the Legislature was passed by that body April 18, 1829, authorizing the (then) county of Tioga to raise by tax the sum of \$3000, in each of the two jury districts into which the county was then divided, with which to build a poor-house in each district, the sum raised in either district to be exclusively used in that district. This tax, however, was not levied, but a farm was leased for poor-house purposes, and in 1836, on the erection of the western jury district of Tioga into the new county of Chemung, the property on the farm owned by the county of Tioga was sold, and the proceeds divided equitably according to the valuation of the jury districts, by order of the boards of the two counties in joint session assembled. The funds and debts of the poor-house were also divided and assumed according to the same rule.

At a special meeting held Oct. 21, 1836, at Spencer, the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County directed the superintendents of the poor to ascertain and fix upon a site for a county poor-house, and report at the annual meeting in November following. At this meeting the superintendents were directed to purchase a farm at a cost not exceeding \$3000, and to borrow the amount at six per cent. for a period not to exceed six years, which the superintendents proceeded to do,* and purchased 183 acres in the town of Horseheads, on what is known as lot 2, in the Gore, so called, in the southeast section of town 4, and the south half of lot 42, southwest section town 5, of Watkins and Flint purchase, 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of Henry Remsen for \$440, and 76 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres of John Livingston (the last described lot) for \$304, the re-survey disclosing the surplus land. Eighty acres of the farm was cleared only, and susceptible of cultivation.

In April, 1839, the question of a new poor-house was agitated, but the Board of Supervisors voted it was inexpedient to build a house at that time, and authorized repairs on the old house to the amount of \$100. In December, 1841, a committee was appointed to report on the poor-house system, the present location of the farm, and on the subject of a poor-house; and on the report of the committee, made Feb. 22, 1842, the Board voted it was inexpedient to exchange or sell the farm, and authorized the superintendents to build a new house on the farm, at a cost not exceeding \$1500. One was accordingly erected costing \$1490.09, but it was so poorly constructed it was condemned by a committee of the Board, who were instructed by the Board to reconstruct it. The committee reported it "worse than worthless." In 1844 it was voted to lease the poor-farm and paupers together. Committees have been appointed and votes passed at divers times to sell the

* The loan was made by act of Legislature of the school fund for four years, but it was not paid until 1867.

poor-farm or exchange it for a smaller one, but to no purpose. The original farm bought in 1837 is yet owned by the county, unshorn of a single acre of its original proportions. A new building was erected on the farm in 1854, costing \$500.

In 1860 the Board appropriated \$1000 for repairs on the poor-farm buildings, but the sum was exceeded by the superintendent and committee by considerably more than double the amount. The buildings erected were a barn 30 by 40 by 16 feet; a cow-house, 20 by 60 by 16 feet, with loft for hay; sheds 16 by 40 by 12 feet, with loft for storage and fowls; a wagon-house, stable and granary, 30 by 60 feet, a hog-house and wood-house, 24 by 100 feet, with bakery and washing-rooms below, and sleeping-rooms above. The cost up to the date of the report of the committee, in November, 1861, had amounted to \$2025.60, and the main house was yet unfinished. In 1862 the main building was completed at a cost of \$3564.81, which was reported by the committee to be built substantially and conveniently arranged. The old building was removed, but fitted up as an addition to the new buildings. The new building was 41 by 61 feet on the ground, with 26-foot posts, and contained cells for the insane, strongly built of oak plank, and had a cellar under the whole house. The additional building expenses for the year 1863 were \$1741.63. The value of the property at that time was estimated as follows: land, \$3500; buildings, \$7200; live-stock, \$508.75; produce on hand, \$1470.20; farming utensils, \$272.55; furniture, \$1166.34; miscellaneous, \$363.82; total, \$14,481.66. An appropriation of \$400 was made for a lunatic asylum in November, 1863, but it was not built until 1865, when \$300 were also expended for new fences.

In 1871 the distinction between county and town poor was revived, and each town in the county and the city of Elmira was required to support its own poor. Such paupers as had not gained a residence in any particular town were deemed county charges. The temper of the Board of Supervisors has been tried several times since then to reverse this method and remand the poor and their care to the county as at first, but without effect. In 1876 a committee on the public buildings, consisting of Messrs. John D. Williams and M. McHenry, reported on the poor-house as follows: "The idea of having a superintendent of the poor who is expected to devote a good portion of his time to the interests of the county for the paltry sum of \$300 per annum is indicative of 'a cat under the meal' somewhere. The whole system of poor and poor-house, as demonstrated in this county, seems to your committee to be radically wrong. The farm, for the best interests of the county, should be sold and a smaller one procured, better adapted to utilize a portion of the pauper labor."

An investigation into the management of the poor-house by the superintendent of the poor for 1870 was ordered, and the committee subsequently reported charges of gross malfeasance in his office and corruption. These charges were preferred against the superintendent to the Governor by the Board, who petitioned also for the removal of the superintendent, whereupon that official tendered his resignation, and his place was filled by another. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of forgery, on which he was

tried, and sentenced to State's prison for a term of years. He was in collusion also with another party, who made good his escape from the clutches of the law, as will be seen by a reference to the records of the Board of Supervisors of November, 1876, the report of the committee reciting the facts in full.

A committee was appointed to arrange a system of book-keeping for the superintendent, and also a more satisfactory method of payments and drafts. This system was inaugurated for the years 1877-78. In 1877 a committee of the Board of Supervisors visited the Willard Insane Asylum, and from what they saw and learned there of the treatment of that unfortunate class, were convinced, and so reported, that "any movement looking to the confinement of the insane poor in the poor-house, or anywhere else but in a well-regulated insane asylum, was a step backward in the march of humanity and philanthropy;" and the committee, therefore, recommended no additional provisions for the keeping of the insane on the poor-farm.

During 1877, the sum of \$2049 was spent for cows, furniture, fixtures, improvements, and repairs on the farm. The salary of the superintendent was increased to \$500 per annum, on the election of John P. Brees, Jan. 24, 1877.

The inventory of the poor-farm property filed November, 1876, estimated the value of the property as follows:

Real estate and buildings.....	\$12,810.00
Personal property, including supplies.....	5,316.68
	<hr/>
	\$18,126.68
Improvements were made on the property in 1876, valued at.....	\$1541.75

The expenditures from Feb. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877, on the farm were as follows:

For paupers' support.....	\$2439.93
For stock, furniture, etc.....	2049.00
For old bills allowed of the year before.....	1066.80
Salary of commissioner.....	458.34
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$6014.07

The whole number of paupers cared for from Feb. 1, 1877, to Nov. 6, 1877, were 400; discharged, died, and sent to Orphans' Home and insane asylums, 340,—leaving 60 in the poor-house at the end of the year. An average of 67½ were kept during the year, at an average cost of 99¼ cents per week. There was paid for the care of insane paupers, in the Willard and New York State Insane Asylums, the sum of \$7032.73 and \$3943.02 respectively,—making a total of \$10,975.75. There was paid by the county for the same time, for the support of children in the Orphans' Home, the sum of \$3774.99,—making the total sum paid for the year from the public treasury for the care and support of the poor, exclusive of the amounts paid by the different towns and the city of Elmira out of their individual treasuries at home, \$17,190.67. Of this amount, \$768.98 were the charge against the county treasury proper, and \$10,236.84 the amount charged to the city of Elmira. The total amount paid for charity by the county treasurer for the period of the civil history of Chemung as a county, from 1836 to date, 1878, aggregates the magnificent sum of \$332,742.56, and more. From 1857 to 1870 the excise funds received by the county treasurer

were appropriated to the support of the poor, and amounted to over \$50,000, including the fines assessed under the excise law.

Beside this magnificent charity are the untold gifts and donations to private charities of church and city, the Orphans' Home, as will be seen, being largely supported by private gifts. Verily, the people of Chemung realize to a commendable degree the saying of One of old, who inculcated charity as a grace, "The poor ye have with you always."

THE INVESTMENT

in public buildings and institutions for the benefit of Chemung County is as follows :

Old clerk's office, 1837.....		\$2,000
Poor-farm, 1837.....	\$3,000	
Interest on the loan.....	4,230	
Poor-house building, 1842.....	1,500	
" additions and new buildings.....	8,130	
Interest on account of same.....	525	
		17,385
Jail, 1849.....	\$6,000	
Interest paid on the loan.....	8,640	
		14,640
Jail, 1872.....	\$57,728	
Interest paid on bonds.....	7,033	
Repairs, 1874.....	9,000	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1878.....	2,739	
		76,500
Court-house, 1861.....	\$20,458	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1878.....	25,200	
		45,658
Clerk's office, 1875.....	\$21,891	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1878.....	2,962	
		24,853
Repairs on court-house and jail at sundry times.....		7,200
Additions to court-house grounds:		
William Street school lot.....	\$5,000	
Interest paid on bonds.....	1,050	
Additions south.....	15,660	
Interest on bonds.....	2,375	
		24,085
Interest yet to be paid on outstanding bonds:*		
Clerk's office, \$5,000.....		350
Jail repair bonds, \$9,000.....		915
Court-house loan, \$20,000.....		1,400
		21,665
Total public buildings.....		\$214,986
State fair grounds, 1872.....	\$50,000	
Interest to Feb. 1, 1878.....	15,750	
" Feb. 1, 1882.....	3 500	
		69,250
		\$284,236
Principal paid and to fall due on public buildings.....		157,567
On State fair bonds.....		50,000
		\$207,567
Interest paid and to be paid:		
Public buildings.....	\$57,419	
State fair bonds.....	19,250	
		76,669
		\$284,236

THE SOUTHERN TIER ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution, one of the noblest charities of the Southern Tier, had its inception in the necessities created by the war for the Union. In the latter part of the year 1864 the ladies of Elmira, whose hearts had burned with the fires of patriotism and charity, seeing the wives and children of many of the soldiers for the Union and the discharged soldiers themselves suffering for the necessities of life, conceived the plan of affording relief to the needy and destitute

by a joint and systematic effort. Their thoughts and communings took practical shape, and crystallized in the "Elmira Ladies' Relief Association" on Oct. 12, 1864, and was duly incorporated December 28 following. Prominent among these merciful ministrants were Mrs. David Decker, Mrs. Richmond Jones, the Misses Tyler, Mrs. A. Frisbie, Mrs. Andrew Hathorne, Mrs. George Steele, Mrs. R. Badger, Mrs. Cottrell, and Mrs. L. N. Murdock. The Association was organized by the choice of the following officers: President, Mrs. David Decker; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. R. Jones; Secretary of Receiving Committee, Mrs. A. Frisbie; Secretary of Industrial Department, Mrs. A. Hathorne; Cutting Committee, Mrs. George Steel, Mrs. R. Badger, Mrs. Cottrell, Mrs. Murdock.

Its object was declared to be "the care of needy soldiers, and soldiers' wives and children." The industrial department supplied sewing for soldiers' wives. "To carry out the objects in view, there was a place needed to take the sick women and little children where proper attention could be given. To this end efforts were made to raise money by subscription for the erection of a building where cheap rent and employment might be given to soldiers' families, while their husbands and fathers were periling their lives in the service of their country. A sum of \$2000 was raised for this purpose, but proved much too small, and a building was procured of John Reynolds, Esq., at a low rent, on the northwest corner of Magee and Third Streets, where for nearly two years the charities of this institution were dispensed." Thousands of soldiers now living can attest to the deeds of humanity here performed.

After the close of the war the Association purchased of Mr. Holdridge a building in the Fifth Ward, for which \$2500 were paid, and possession taken Jan. 1, 1866. On the 15th January two women with their children, who had been dependent on the Association for support, were placed in this building to take care of the sick adults and the little children with whom the house was soon filled. Applications were so numerous, and the accommodations so contracted, the number of admissions at one time were limited to twenty. The war having closed and the relatives of soldiers having received pensions and bounty from the government, the Association decided to exclude adults and admit children only, and thus the home was changed to an orphan asylum. Feb. 14, 1868, the Legislature of the State changed the name of the institution to the *Southern Tier Orphans' Home*, by which title it has since been known.

The first board of officers of the Home was as follows, viz.: President, Mrs. David Decker; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. P. A. La France and Mrs. A. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Luther Caldwell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Dunning; Treasurer, N. P. Fassett.

In 1867 the house was enlarged for the accommodation of thirty children, and in 1868 an addition to the grounds was made, the lot on which the Home is located containing at the present time between two and three acres. The present building, which was completed in 1877, is an imposing brick edifice of three stories, admirably arranged for the purpose it is designed for. The ceilings are high, the rooms capacious, the halls wide, the dormitories well ventilated, and the windows large. The whole house is kept

* The outstanding bonds fall due as follows: Clerk's office, Feb. 1, 1879; jail repair bonds, Feb. 1, 1879 and 1880, one-half each year; court-house loan fell due 1870, but is held by the State, and will run as long as the county chooses to pay interest. The State fair bonds fall due \$5000 per annum, the last bond becoming payable Feb. 1, 1882.

in a remarkably neat and wholesome condition. A branch of the public schools of the city is taught in the institution, Miss Carrie F. Searles being the present teacher. Thirty-five pupils attended the present term, just closing (June 27). While the children are not apprenticed, so to speak, to any special industry while in the Home, yet are they inculcated in the habits of industry so far as is compatible with their age and physical condition. The girls are taught to do the lighter duties of the housework and sewing, and the boys saw wood, bring up coal, tidy up the lot, and in a very unique manner do the scrubbing of the halls, using their feet for mop-sticks, and by a shuffling back and forward step perform a very neat and satisfactory piece of work. Children from the various almshouses of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties find a home here, the law of the State making it obligatory upon the Boards of Supervisors to maintain the pauper children at other institutions than the almshouses. If any one is skeptical concerning the benefits of this Home, let him go to its sunny and well-ordered rooms and see the devices arranged to bring joy and gladness into the lives of the waifs thrown upon the sea of humanity by misfortune and vice. Let him look in upon the school-room and see the eager looks that are bent upon the books or blackboard, as the rudiments of a good English education are placed within their reach. Let him listen to their songs of praise and faith and trust, and then ask himself, Is this not worth what it costs? The institution is managed by a board of trustees selected from each of the Protestant churches of the city of Elmira, of which the president is always one from her own church. Once each month the ladies of the city to a considerable number gather at the Home, on the morning of the day appointed, bringing their baskets of provisions for a picnic dinner, and engage in sewing all the day for the Home, in whose wardrobe their handiwork is stored for use as wanted. Each child who leaves the Home is provided with two good suits complete of clothing, and busy fingers are needed to keep the stock on hand well filled. At other times, too, the ladies of the city come in and do the same work. Mrs. R. H. Close is at present filling the position of matron and superintendent, and manages the institution in-doors and out, having one male and eight female assistants, besides the teacher of the school. She buys in all supplies, hires and pays all help, and is general manager. Her fitness to hold this responsible and delicate situation is guaranteed by the fact that eleven orphans of no kith or kin to her have been cared for by her, have grown up in her own sheltering arms, and gone out therefrom into respectable and honorable positions in the world; and if further proof was wanted, her motherly care and solicitude as she walks amid the tender fledglings of her trust would stop all cavil.

Seven hundred and forty-six children have been received into the Home since its establishment, of whom 25 were half-orphans. There are 60 in the Home at the present time, within eight of as many as have ever been inmates at one time; 46 are males, and 14 females; 48 white, 12 colored; native born, 38; foreign, 6; unknown 14. The Home would accommodate 200 children easily, if circumstance should require such effort.

The early history of the Home was one of struggle and determined effort, but illy seconded. The funds were raised by various make-shifts, such as concerts, tableaux, etc. The citizens donated clothing, provisions, furniture, and some money. The Legislature made some appropriations later, as did the Board of Supervisors; and now the Home, though not endowed, is so firmly established in the hearts and generous impulses of the citizens of Elmira, its foundations may be said to have been laid in enduring brass.

From the report of Hon. N. P. Fassett, treasurer of the Home since 1866 to the present, made June 18, 1877, on the completion and dedication of the building now occupying the corner of Franklin and Fulton Streets, and before described, we gather the following financial statistics:

The receipts from Nov. 16, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866, were but \$874.80; but from Jan. 1 to April following the activity and success were marked. An appropriation from the State was secured of \$1912.97, and a subscription for a building of \$1461.85, amounting in all to \$3377.82. Twenty-five hundred dollars were paid towards the grounds of the Home, and after other payments, \$511.31 were paid to Mr. Fassett, as the incoming treasurer, May 1, 1866. The amount received by Mr. Fassett for the current expenses of the Home, in the eleven years of his stewardship, has been \$44,730.81, from the following sources:

From Chemung County, voluntary appropriations..	\$2,500.00
From Chemung County for board of children.....	3,600.00
From the State appropriations.....	6,867.44
From individuals for board of children, about.....	1,000.00
From voluntary gifts and contributions of citizens..	26,118.57
From Hon. H. Boardman Smith, donation.....	4,664.80
Total.....	\$44,730.81

Paid from this fund for current expenses.....	42,601.31
Leaving a balance June 18, 1877.....	\$2,129.50

The building fund has been created as follows:

1871.—Appropriation by State.....	\$5,000.00
1872.—Appropriation by State.....	5,000.00
1873.—Avails of fair, three days.....	5,354.40
1875.—Avails of fair No. 2.....	3,111.92
Individual donations.....	71.00
Interest to May 1, 1876.....	1,431.10
1876.—Individual subscriptions.....	4,568.35
Borrowed by the Home.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$26,536.77

Paid for lands, fences, and new barn.....	\$5,473.46
Paid for new building.....	21,136.87
Total.....	\$26,610.33
Overdrawn.....	73.56

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$71,267.58
Total expenditures.....	69,211.54
Balance in Treasury.....	\$2,055.94
Less note outstanding.....	2,000.00
Net balance.....	\$55.94

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$30,000.00
Personal property.....	1,000.00
Legacies.....	3,500.00
Total.....	\$34,500.00
Amount of receipts from June 18, 1877, to April 1, 1878.....	\$3,476.00
Expenditures.....	1,657.10
Balance in treasury.....	\$1,819.26

The present officers of the Home are: President, Mrs. R. H. Ransom; Vice-President, Mrs. Frederick Hall; Treasurer, N. P. Fassett, Esq.; Secretary, Miss Fannie Wheadon. Board of Trustees, Mrs. R. H. Ransom, First Presbyterian Church; Mrs. David Tuttle, Lake Street Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Nye, Park Church; Mrs. David Decker, Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Luqueer, First Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. St. John, First Baptist Church, Madison Avenue; Mrs. Tompkins, Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; Mrs. Frisbie,* Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; Mrs. A. Robertson, South Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church; — — —, German Lutheran Church.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

One of the State's institutions has its location in Chemung County, and as such deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. The Reformatory, while it is a place designed for the confinement of convicts, is not one founded solely for the punishment of its inmates, but, as its name indicates, is established for their correction and reformation.

The act for locating the same was passed April 29, 1869 (chapter 408), and authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners to locate the institution in the Sixth Judicial District, the commissioners to receive by gift, or to purchase for the State, the lands necessary for the purpose. The commissioners were Joseph Warren, Theodore W. Dwight, Charles H. Winfield, George W. Hubbell, and Robert Earle, who proceeded to make choice of a site two miles north of the centre of the city of Elmira, being portions of the farms of L. G. Bancroft and James and George S. McCann, and reported their action to the Legislature, which approved the selection March 28, 1870 (chapter 108), and authorized the commissioners to purchase the same. The purchase was made for \$34,731, Bancroft receiving \$5625, James McCann \$12,056, and George McCann \$17,050. In 1871 an act was passed (chapter 715) authorizing the purchase of additional lands, and the same was made of Bancroft for \$1927, and George McCann \$1394, making a total of \$38,052 for about 280 acres. In 1870, by the act approving the first purchase of lands, five building commissioners were appointed, to wit: C. C. B. Walker, of Corning; S. T. Arnot and F. H. Atkinson, of Elmira; A. H. Miller, of Owego; and Amos Pilsbury, of Albany. The last-named gentleman, however, resigned, and Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

These commissioners proceeded to procure plans for the proposed building,—those of William L. Woollett, of Albany, being adopted. Mr. Woollett was appointed principal architect, and A. J. Warner, of Rochester, who was one of the unsuccessful competitors on plans, supervising architect. The reservoir was also built about half a mile from the building, on lands of the institution, and at an elevation of 90 or more feet above it. The dam of the reservoir was thrown across the ravine, and is 140 feet wide at its base, 13 feet wide at top, and 630 feet in length on

the top. The water overflows about five acres, and the capacity of the reservoir is 13,000,000 gallons, and is calculated to hold a year's supply. It cost \$34,165.74. The original plan of the building was for one principal or east front, 508 feet 8 inches long, with north and south wings, 241 feet 8 inches each, with a warden's or superintendent's residence in advance of the principal building, 70 feet 8 inches by 80 feet 8 inches, to consist of a sub-cellar, basement, principal, second, and attic stories. The dimensions of the building are unchanged; but the roof, which was to have been a Mansard, has been changed to a different and less costly style. The original plans called for a stone building, for which brick has been substituted above the basement line. The expenditures for the first year amounted to \$136,895.10. The appropriations for 1870 and 1871 were \$275,000.

In 1872 the building commissioners were increased to nine, and an appropriation of \$200,000 was made. In 1873 no appropriation was made; but instead thereof an investigation was ordered of the action of the former commissioners, the committee being General H. S. Diven, S. D. Hodgman, H. Pritchard, and C. S. Decker, who reported that notwithstanding certain extravagant expenditures of the commissioners, the building could be completed in two years within the original estimates.

The commissioners of 1872 were William Dundas, Frank H. Atkinson, Samuel C. Taber, John Davis Baldwin, and Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira; C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, Charles D. Champlin, of Urbana; Ezra S. Buckbee and Abram H. Miller, of Owego. J. Davis Baldwin was Chairman; S. C. Taber, Secretary; William Dundas, Treasurer. In 1874 the appropriations amounted to \$300,000, and the Governor was authorized to appoint a superintending builder to take charge of the construction of the building. In 1875 another appropriation was made and drawn for the work, amounting to \$100,000, making the appropriations, up to 1876, \$875,000.

In 1876 the Legislature appointed Louis D. Pilsbury, of Albany; Sinclair Tousey, of New York; Wm. C. Wey, of Elmira; Rufus H. King, of Elmira; and Judge Ariel S. Thurston, of Elmira, a board of managers for the Reformatory, and by the act (chapter 207) gave them general charge and superintendence of the institution, and charged them to conduct the same on non-partisan principles. They were to have no compensation for their services, but were to have their reasonable traveling and official expenses paid, and were to hold to their office as follows: Pilsbury five years, Tousey four years, Wey three years, King two years, and Thurston one year from the passage of the act; their successors to hold five years. Judge Thurston was appointed his own successor. The board was to appoint a general superintendent, and in May, 1876, Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, was appointed to the position, which he at present most worthily fills.

Since the present management took charge of the Reformatory the appropriations have been as follows: 1876, \$160,000; 1877, \$185,000; 1878, \$50,000; total, \$395,000. Of this amount the sum of \$30,000 was expended in 1876 for maintenance and salaries, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the same purpose in

* Deceased in June, 1878.

1877, leaving the amount received for construction to be \$365,000.* The report of the managers of 1877 shows the board organized for business on May 9, 1876, by choosing Manager Pilsbury chairman, and Manager Thurston secretary and treasurer, which positions they still retain. At this time the principal building and south wing only were erected, two blocks of cells and a small part of the outside wall of the north wing was in progress of construction. The south wing was unfinished, and there were no inclosure walls, no outside doors, no facilities or furnishings for subsisting prisoners or guards. Making temporary provision for the safe-keeping of convicts, requisitions were made on the State prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing for the same, for the purpose of completing the building as soon as the contract work was done, which was completed in July, 1876. 194 convicts, including 10 sentenced direct from the courts, were received the first year, who rendered, up to January, 1877, 13,000 days of labor on the buildings and grounds, and in the domestic work of the establishment, thus reducing the cost of the work very materially. At the date last named 312 cells were ready, the south wing, central building, and officers' quarters were finished and in use, the foundation for the inclosure wall was complete, and a brick wall 20 feet high, 20 inches thick, supported with strong pilasters every 12 feet, with suitable sentinel towers and gateways, all coped with six-inch stone coping, was built around the inner inclosure of 625 by 575 feet. A workshop 50 by 200 feet, of two stories of 14 feet each, was also built, with an engine and boiler-room to the rear, 25 by 40 feet. Suitable buildings for gas-works, and a kitchen and laundry building 50 by 125 feet, with a vegetable cellar 8 feet deep underneath the whole building, was well under way. The north wing was ready for the roof, and 70 acres of the farm were prepared for the spring sowing. Up to this date (Jan. 10, 1877), the managers had drawn and expended of the appropriation of \$160,000 the sum of \$125,949.48; the balance, \$34,050.52, being exhausted between that date and that of the appropriation of 1877. Since then the north wing, the inclosure walls, and the barns and outhouses have been completed, and much grading done; the Reformatory now being in successful operation, with cell accommodations for 504 convicts.

Brush- and harness-making are now carried on successfully, and all of the iron-work of the north wing has been made in the shop, except the castings. A foundry for small castings and hollow ware is about to be erected, and another shop of the same size as the first one also, both shops to be operated by the present powerful and beautiful engine now driving the machinery of the present works. The culinary department is well managed, as is also the laundry, now lately established. It is expected that the present appropriation of 1878, \$50,000, will complete everything, and place the Reformatory upon the self-supporting basis, by the industries within its walls and on its lands. The number of convicts, July 3, 1878, was 221.

The situation of the buildings is an eligible one, being on an elevation above the general level of the valley of some 70 feet. From the parlors of the superintendent's dwelling a

fine view of the valley and surrounding hills, with the city in the distance, is obtained; lending a charm to the surroundings that is most agreeable.

The managers, with their report in 1877, submitted a bill embodying their views for the regulation of the convicts under their charge, and the manner of their sentence thereto, which became a law, substantially as reported by them, on April 27, 1877. The act of 1876 provided that the Reformatory should receive all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty years of age, not known to have been previously sentenced to a State's prison on conviction for a felony. The discipline was to be reformatory, and the managers were given discretionary powers to use such means for the accomplishment of the ends of the institution as they might deem expedient. The courts were to sentence such criminals as the Reformatory was authorized to receive to the Reformatory, instead of to the State's prisons; and convicts were to be transferred from the prisons to complete the work on the buildings when required by the managers.

The act of 1877 authorized the managers to terminate the term of sentence of any convict sentenced thereto by the courts; the latter sentencing to the Reformatory simply, but not fixing a limit to the sentence as regards the duration thereof. The clerk of the court wherein the convict is tried and sentenced forwards with the convict a full record of the trial, names and residences of the judges, jurors, and witnesses in the case, copy of the testimony, etc., for the inspection of the managers. An officer of the Reformatory conveys the convict to the same, in lieu of a sheriff. Paroles may be granted to such of the convicts as the managers may deem worthy to receive such an exhibition of confidence to go outside of the walls of the Reformatory for such time as the managers may deem judicious. The managers are to keep such control over the prisoners as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the Reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, they shall cause to be entered in their register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, and nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social influences, as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and, based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarterly or oftener minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, with notes as to methods of treatment employed; also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history which may be brought to the knowledge of the board of managers. A system of markings for credits and discredits (known as the Irish system) is to be kept in operation; the credits being gained for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and accomplished results; the discredits following derelictions, negligences, and offenses. An abstract showing the status of each prisoner in the matters before specified is to be filed semi-annually with the Secretary of State, and the prisoner is to

* A portion of the appropriation for 1878 is for maintenance.

know his standing from month to month, or oftener, if he desires. "When it appears to the managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live or remain at liberty without violating law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, and shall certify the fact to the Governor and the grounds thereof, and the Governor may, at his discretion, restore the prisoner to citizenship. *But no petition or application for such release shall be entertained by the managers.*" The Governor, however, may exercise the executive clemency and pardon offenders, as in other instances.

From the directions and requirements of the law, it will be readily seen that the methods of treatment of convicts in vogue in the Reformatory are not founded on the old dogma of total depravity, but, on the contrary, on that higher conception of human nature which holds that deep in every human heart lies a chord that will vibrate to kindness, and beat responsive to acts put forth by others for the good and reformation of the possessor of that heart. Hence the practical workings of the institution all tend to the uplifting of the beginner in crime, to arrest his downward march, and to give him an impetus in the opposite direction. Its system of gradation and markings places the convict upon his good behavior, and draws out what of manhood he has, be it much or little, and makes the most of it. As he looks upon his record from day to day, and sees its accumulating deposit of credits, he is nerved to more assiduity, or, being warned by the counter-drafts of discredits, he is awakened to greater vigilance and more determined effort, and firmer resolves to be worthy of the trust reposed in him. To all, the pleasing prospect of regained liberty and restored respectability, like a clear-burning Pharos in a dark, tempestuous night, is a leader and guide to safety and happiness.

Already have three young men received their first parole of six months, and so far have not abused the trust and confidence reposed in them, but have gone to work, and made their first report July 1, 1878. The superintendent, by means of the postal and telegraph facilities of the land, is Argus-eyed, and has them within his reach; and if perchance they shall stumble and fall again into error before their parole expires, he can bring them back again into the Reformatory for further discipline. A full release at the end of six months awaits the faithful "ticket-of-leave" man, and the Governor's pardon restores him to honorable citizenship.

Thus every motive of self-interest, of right-doing, of liberty, of respectability, is enlisted to bring up the man from the slough of despond into which he has fallen, and out of the quagmire of vice into which he has wandered, and set his feet on the solid ground of virtue and morality, of hope and confidence, and with his eyes fixed steadily on the heights of manhood he can attain thereto if he will, and be safe.

Much of the success already attained is due to the efforts of Mr. Brockway, the efficient superintendent, to whom the board of managers most cheerfully and heartily award the praise and credit. He is by nature and education admirably fitted for the work he has in hand, and under his guidance it is rapidly progressing to a well-demonstrated

success. When one visits the institution and witnesses the workings of it, and listens to the explanation of the system, and the recital of individual experiences therein by the superintendent, it is easy to accord to him the office of one who is "taking the blind (morally) by a way they know not; leading them in paths they have not known, and making darkness light before them and crooked things straight."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Political Divisions of the People—Presidential Preferences and Gubernatorial Gatherings—Popular Questions—Constitutional Amendments—Free Schools and a Pure Judiciary—Anti-Slavery Agitation, and what came of it.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

THE division of the people of Chemung on political issues since the organization of the county is best shown by the way they cast their ballots for candidates for Presidential electors and Governor.

The first election was in 1836, when the Presidential electors resulted as follows:

	Dem.	Whig.	Total.
Big Flats.....	126	45	171
Catharine.....	157	235	392
Catlin.....	92	36	128
Cayuta.....	100	11	111
Chemung.....	187	69	256
Dix.....	169	91	260
Elmira.....	422	283	705
Erin.....	120	3	123
Southport.....	175	91	266
Veteran.....	184	136	320
	1732	1000	2732

Subsequent elections have resulted as follows.

	Dem.	Whig.	Abolit'n.	Temp.	Total.
1838.—Governor.....	2064	1835	...	....	3449
1840.—President.....	2296	1698	9	....	4003
1842.—Governor.....	2304	1534	35	....	3873
1844.—President.....	2592	1791	106	....	4489
1846.—Governor.....	2044	1666	71	....	3781
1848.—President.....	2165*	1943	...	....	4836
1850.—Governor.....	2611	1976	...	....	4587
1852.—President.....	3189	2326	339	....	5854
			Amer.		
1854.—Governor.....	1467	1613	1067	98	4245
			Rep.		
1856.—President.....	1789	2664	766	....	5219
			Abolit'n.	Amer.	
1858.—Governor.....	2533	2369	29	148	5079
1860.—President.....	2476	2949	...	....	5425
1862.—Governor.....	2631	2589	...	....	5220
1864.—President.....	3109	3292	...	....	6401
1866.—Governor.....	3382	3467	...	....	6849
1868.—President.....	3708	3709	...	....	7417
1870.—Governor.....	4082	3502	178	....	7762
1872.—President†.....	3728	4350‡	...	....	8084
1874.—Governor.....	4226	3453	247‡	....	7936
1876.—President.....	5228	4732	36	....	9996

The election in 1876, by towns, was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Scattering.	Total.
Ashland.....	142	114	1	257
Baldwin.....	129	127	...	256
Big Flats.....	254	252	...	506
Catlin.....	181	196	...	377
Chemung.....	259	247	...	506
Erin.....	136	261	1	398
Elmira Township.....	180	198	1	379

* Van Buren. Cass, 728. † Greeley. ‡ O'Connor, 6. § Clark.

	Dem.	Rep.	Scattering.	Total.
Elmira City, 1st Ward.....	259	182	2	} 18 4433
“ “ 2d “	234	403	2	
“ “ 3d “	385	311	2	
“ “ 4th “	338	464	8	
“ “ 5th “	349	381	1	
“ “ 6th “	394	317	3	
“ “ 7th “	166	232		
Horseheads.....	405	472	...	877
Southport.....	347	525	5	877
Veteran.....	358	269	...	627
Van Etten.....	214	277	...	494

Popular questions submitted to the people have been disposed of as follows:

1845.—For Constitutional Convention.....	2060
Against same.....	88
For abrogation of the property qualification for office.....	1155
Against same.....	
1846.—For the amended constitution.....	2568
Against same.....	180
For equal suffrage.....	686
Against same.....	2082
1849.—For free-school law.....	2799
Against same.....	312
1850.—For repeal of free-school law.....	2315
Against repeal.....	2135
1853.—For proposed amendment relating to canals.....	1636
Against amendment.....	133
1865.—For bounty law of State.....	4549
Against same.....	496
1866.—For Constitutional Convention.....	3420
Against Convention.....	3265
1869.—For constitutional amendments.....	3250
Against same.....	2049
For property qualification for colored voters.....	3205
Against same.....	2357
1870.—For act to fund canal debt.....	2643
Against same.....	3701
1872.—For act relating to general deficiency.....	426
Against same.....	1922
For amendment respecting court appeals.....	2940
Against same.....	53
1873.—For appointment of Judges of Supreme Court.....	1370
Against appointment.....	2905
For appointment of County and City Judges.....	1299
Against appointment.....	2171
1874.—The average majority for 11 constitutional amendments submitted this year was about.....	2600

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

While there was no regularly-organized anti-slavery society in Chemung County, yet the agitation was none the less marked, and in its beginning excited quite as much opposition as elsewhere. The first movement was begun in 1836, by Rev. John Frost, John Selover, and Dr. Norman Smith, the former and latter being original “dyed-in-the-wool” abolitionists, while Elder Selover began as a colonizationist with Gerrit Smith. When the Utica people drove the anti-slavery men and women from their city to Peterboro’, Gerrit Smith was no longer a colonizationist, but a zealous emancipationist, and Elder Selover experienced his change of heart on that subject about that time. In 1837 the Annual Conference of the Methodist Churches of Western or Central New York was held at Elmira, and in that Conference was an organized anti-slavery society, composed chiefly of the ministers of that Conference. They desired to hold their annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, and applied to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for permission to hold their meeting in it, and were refused. A like application to the other churches met the same refusal. In this strait the ministers applied to Messrs. Selover, Frost, and Smith for aid to get a place to meet in, and they applied to Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the island,—then a beautiful place of resort for all public gatherings,—for permission to meet there, which was readily and cheerfully granted. To this island the ministers and others, to the number of 300 or

400, repaired; but just before organizing the meeting, a deputation from the village trustees waited on the clergymen, and in the name of the trustees forbade the gathering, on the plea of creating a disturbance. The jurisdiction of the trustees over the island was *nil*, and the clergymen refused to abandon their meeting. Thereupon another deputation of worthy and respectable citizens appeared, and proceeded to read a paper emanating from the trustees of the *Presbyterian* Church, also *forbidding* the meeting; but the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church over the ministers of the Methodist Conference was of a slighter tenure than that of the trustees of the village over Davis Island, and the second deputation was laughed at for their pains. The fathers of the village and of the church failing in their mission, a less respectable and more noisy rabble—“fellows of a baser sort”—took up the task of dispersing the abolitionists, and with tin horns and pans, and rattles, and implements of rowdiness and riot, they so deafened the atmosphere that the words of the speakers could not be heard by the audience, and the meeting was broken up and left the island.

Application was then made to Mr. T. S. Day for permission to meet on his farm at the foot of what is now Washington Street, in Elmira City, which being granted, the meeting assembled, some 200 strong, about half being the ministers of the Conference and strangers in the village, and the exercises were peaceably conducted. This was the only anti-slavery meeting seriously disturbed by a mob in Elmira. Rev. Mr. Frost was the marshal who conducted the procession to Davis Island, and for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he would preach at every opportunity, he was finally forced to withdraw from the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, to make way for one whose political sentiments were more in harmony with those of the financial pillars of the church. Subsequently, discussions were held by Mr. Selover and S. G. Andrews with certain attorneys, and a brother-in-law of the Presbyterian pastor, one Woolsey Hopkins, on the ends and aims of the Colonization Society, the latter gentleman taking the affirmative side of the question, upholding the society as the true ameliorator of the slave, and the former the negative, showing the society to be an aider and abettor of slavery, and that emancipation was the only true amelioration of the slave. Dr. Tracy Beadle, John W. Wisner, and Simeon L. Rood were the chosen umpires of the disputation, and decided that the negative had the best of the argument. Six months later the discussion was repeated, with the same result substantially.

From the time when Elmira refused a hearing to the abolitionists, in 1837, the sentiments it sought to repress grew, slowly for a time, but steadily and surely, until it divided and broke into the ranks of the great parties, and swept over the country like a rising, irresistible flood, in 1856, and the party founded on the principle of emancipation at that time have held sway at every Presidential election since.

The early apostles of abolition, aside from those already named, were J. M. Robinson, now of Elmira; Jervis Langdon, now deceased; T. S. and Erastus Day, of Horseheads; S. G. Andrews, now of Williamsport; Ira Gould, G. A.

Gridley, of Water Street, Elmira; and Frank Hall. Mr. Selover seems to have been the most aggressive spirit in the early part of the contest, and he has lived to see the principles, the avowal of which brought upon their holders obloquy, persecution, and reproach, become triumphant in the nation, and accepted by all political parties of the land, of whatever faith or sect. His recital of the above facts was not the least interesting hour passed by the compiler in old Chemung.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE CHEMUNG CIVIL LIST.

The Servants of the People in the Nation, in the State, on the Bench, and in the County.

FOR a period of forty-five years Chemung County formed an important integral part of Tioga County, its citizens filling the positions of honor and trust of the old county, as will be seen in the preceding history of Tioga as the earlier organization. Since 1836 the citizens of Chemung have filled official positions in the nation, the State, on the bench, and in the county, as will appear in the following civil list of the county:

IN THE NATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1837-39.—Hiram Gray, 22d District, Chemung, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins (two members).

1841-43.—Samuel Partridge, 22d District, Chemung, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins (two members).

1849-51.—William T. Jackson, 26th District, Chemung, Tompkins, and Yates.

1871, '73, '77.—H. Boardman Smith, 27th District, Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1852.—John G. McDowell. | 1868.—William R. Judson.

IN THE STATE.

GOVERNOR.

1877-79.—Lucius Robinson.

COMPTROLLER.

1861.—Lucius Robinson, elected Nov. 5.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

1848.—Charles Cook.

CANAL APPRAISER.

1865.—Elihu P. Brooks.

STATE ASSESSOR.

1859-62.—Ariel S. Thurston.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1846.—William Maxwell.

1867.—Tracy Beadle, Elihu P. Brooks.

MEMBER CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

1872.—Lucius Robinson.

SECRETARY OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1867.—Luther Caldwell.

STATE SENATORS.

1840-43.—Andrew B. Dickinson, 6th District, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston, and Steuben.

1850-51.—George B. Guinnip, 26th District, Chemung and Steuben.

1858-59.—Alexander S. Diven, 27th District, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben.

1867-69.—John I. Nicks, 27th District, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben.

ASSEMBLYMEN.*

1837. Jacob Westlake.

1838. Hiram White.

1839. Jonathan P. Conch.

1840. Guy Hulett.

1841. Jefferson B. Clark.

1842-43. Sam. S. Hathaway, Jr.

1844. Sylvester Hazen.

1845. Peter McKay.

1846. Abraham Primmer.

1847. William Maxwell.

1848. George W. Buck.

1849. Alvan Nash.

1850. Philo Jones.

1851. Samuel Minier.

1852. James B. Van Etten.

1853. Hiram W. Jackson.

1854. John M. Randall.

1855. Orrin Robinson.

1856. Jefferson B. Clark.

1857. William T. Hastings.

1858. John Haggerty.

1859. Peter Wonertermute.

1860-61. Lucius Robinson.

1862. Tracy Beadle.

1863. Charles Hulett.

1864-65. William T. Post.

1866. Henry C. Hoffman.

1867. George W. Buck.

1868. Edmund Miller.

1869-70. Edward S. Patrick.

1871-72. David B. Hill.

1873. Seymour Dexter.

1874. Edmund Miller.

1875. Jeremiah McGuire.

1876. Edmund Miller.

1877. Hosea H. Rockwell.

1878. George M. Beard.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

1847-59.—Hiram Gray, Justice of 6th District, comprising the counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins.

CIRCUIT COURT, SIXTH DISTRICT.

1846-47.—Hiram Gray, Circuit Judge.

COMMISSIONER OF APPEALS.

1870-75.—Hiram Gray.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL COURT FOR COLORADO.

1865.—William H. Gale.

COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

1836-43.—Joseph L. Darling, First Judge.

1844-46.—James Dunn, “

1846-47.—Joseph L. Darling, “

1836-40.—Jacob Westlake, Judge.

Guy Hulett, “

James Hughson, “

Simeon L. Rood, “

1841-46.—Wm. T. Jackson, “

Wm. H. Wisner, “

John Crawford, “

Eli Banks, “

1846-47.—Geo. W. Miller, “

Samuel Boyer, “

Horace Order, “

J. A. McKay, “

J. L. Darling, “

COUNTY COURT.

1847-50.—John W. Wisner, County Judge.

1850.—Aaron Konkle, “

1851-55.—Ariel S. Thurston, “

1856-59.—Theodore North, † “

1859-60.—H. Boardman Smith, “

1860-64.—Elihu P. Brooks, “

1865-68.—Gabriel L. Smith, “

1869-78.—Thomas S. Spalding, “

* Chemung County forms now, and has ever formed, one district.

† Died in office.

JUSTICES' SESSIONS.

1850-51. Nelson Hotchkiss.	1865. Jesse Rosecrance. John A. McKay.
1850. Patrick Quinn.	1866. John S. Gunterman. Noble Weller.
1851. A. Beecher.	1867. John A. Carey.
1852-53. Guy Purdy. M. T. Brodrick.	1867-69. Moses Cole.
1854. J. N. Beers. N. Colgrove.	1868. A. A. Herrington.
1855. Alanson Owen. Peter Blauvelt.	1869. S. A. Palmer.
1856. Robert Casady.	1870. John L. Saxton.
1856-57. Jason P. Woolever.	1870-71. John A. Carey.
1857-58. Charles Patchin.	1871. James C. Swartwood.
1858. Noble Weller.	1872. John L. Saxton. Henry H. Werden.
1859. Robert Casady.	1873-74. Elisha H. Knapp.
1860. John Swartwood. Hiram Rousby.	1873. George W. Howe.
1861. O. H. Lewis. Walker V. Personnis.	1874. John L. Saxton.
1862. M. A. Burt.	1875. James H. Price. John A. Carey.
1862-63. John C. Hauron.	1876-77. C. L. Pembroke. Elijah Rugar.
1863. J. A. McKay.	1878-79. Charles Evans. John W. Dilmore.
1864. Andrus Gere. Noble Weller.	

SURROGATES.

1836-40. Lyman Covell.	1844-46. Benajah B. Payne.
1840-44. James Dunn.	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1836-41. Andrew K. Gregg.	1857-59. S. B. Tomlinson.
1841. Hiram Gray.	1860-65. John Murdock.
1841-44. D. C. Woodcock.	1866-68. E. F. Babcock.
1844. William North.	1868. John F. Davidson.
1845-47. Elihu P. Brooks.	1869-71. Robert Stephens.
1848-50. E. P. Hart.	1872-74. W. L. Dailey.
1851-55. Edward Quinn.	1875-77. S. S. Taylor.
1856. A. Robertson.	1878. A. Robertson.

THE COUNTY.

SHERIFFS.

1838-40. Albert A. Beckwith.	1859-61. Henry Baker.
1841-43. Samuel Minier.	1862-64. Wm. Halliday.
1844-46. Wm. R. Judson.	1865-67. Edwin M. Howell.
1847-49. Wm. Skellinger.	1868-70. Jud Smith.
1850-52. Wm. S. Reeder.	1871-73. George O. Hanlon.
1853-55. D. F. Dickering.	1874-76. Allen Cooper.
1856-58. Wm. M. Gregg.	1877-79. Edmund O. Beers.

COUNTY CLERKS.*

1838-40. Isaac Baldwin.	1862-64. S. B. Tomlinson.
1841-46. Simeon L. Rood.	1865-67. George Bennett.
1847-49. Green M. Tuthill.	1868-70. R. T. Stewart.
1850-55. A. F. Babcock.	1871-76. John G. Copley.
1856-58. Richard Baker.	1877. C. H. Baker.†
1859-61. U. S. Lowe.	1878. Alexander C. Eustace.‡

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1836-43. Thomas Maxwell.	1858-60. Stephen McDonald.
1843-46. Lyman Covell.	1861-63. William T. Post.
1847-48. Ethan B. Carpenter.	1864. James H. Loring.
1849-51. Riggs Watrous.	1865-67. E. H. Cook.
1852-54. N. W. Gardiner.	1868-79. Jesse L. Cooley.
1855-57. John N. Elmore.	

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1842-45. Nathan Tidd.	1863. Jesse McKinney.
1846. A. I. Wynkoop.	1864-66. Isaac S. Marshall.
1856-59. Philo B. Dailey.	1867-69. John G. Copley.
1859. Thomas K. Beecher.	1870-72. Charles K. Hatfield.
1860-62. James McMillan.	1873-75. Joseph S. Van Duzer.
1862. Isaac S. Marshall.	1876-78. Robert P. Bush.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

1836-40. Wyatt Carr.	1846-48. H. White.
1836-38. James Van Etten.	1847-48. W. W. Bennett.
1836-39. George Coryell.	1847-49. David A. DeGross.
1838-41. J. A. McKay.	1849-50. J. L. Darling.
1839-40. Wm. Van Duzer.	1849-51. J. M. Robinson.
1840-41. Lyman Covell.	1850. H. W. Atkins.
1841-42. J. P. Conch. Abraham Stryker. Joel Heller.	1851. James M. Van Duzer.
1842-44. T. S. Satterlee.	1852-54. Guy C. Hinman.
1842-46. Horton Huston.	1855-57. C. C. Humphrey.
1843-46. F. Hager.	1858-60. Jesse Barnes.
1844-46. E. B. Carpenter.	1859-74. Joseph Rodbourn.
1846-48. D. W. Frost. Silas Brees.	1875-76. John M. Griffin.
	1877. John P. Brees.
	1878. Alfred Strader.

COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS—UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUNDS.

1843. Thomas Maxwell.	1859-69. D. W. C. Curtis. A. I. Wynkoop.
1852. E. Jones. Geo. V. Hitchcock.	1870-72. J. P. Woolever. William Sharp.
1854. Jason P. Woolever.	1873-74. G. Smith Carman.
1855. S. B. Tomlinson. Abram Minier.	1873-78. Paul Collson.
1857. F. Collingwood.	

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1857-58. Lyman Covell.	1862-68. Lyman Covell.
1857-60. James M. Van Duzer.	1862-66. John Ross.
1857-62. Geo. W. Buck.	1864-71. S. T. Owen.
1859-65. Henry Thompson.	1866-71. Luther Caldwell.
1861-66. Myron Humphrey.	1868-71. Harry J. Bentley.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1836-37. John W. Wisner.	1857-58. Jason P. Woolever.
1838. John G. McDowell.	1859-60. S. G. Hathaway, Jr.
1839. Philo Jones.	1861-63. George W. Buck.
1840. John G. McDowell.	1864. Robert C. Wilson.
1841-42. Alonzo I. Wynkoop.	1865. Israel McDonald.
1843. Thomas S. Andrus.	1866. Edmund Miller.
1844-46. John W. Wisner.	1867. George W. Buck.
1847. George W. Buck.	1868-71. Edmund Miller.
1848-50. R. W. Judson.	1872-73. Thomas Cuddeback.
1851. George W. Buck.	1874. Jud Smith.
1852-54. John N. Beers.	1875. Dennis H. Sweet.
1855. James Griswold.	1876-77. O. P. Dimon.
1856. S. H. Maxwell.	

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1836. Robert C. Hammill.	1857-64. Jesse L. Cooley.
1837-42. Philander Norton.	1865. R. R. R. Dumars.
1843-46. Albert F. Babcock.	1866. Jesse L. Cooley.
1847. Charles G. Fairman.	1867. Samuel C. Taber.
1848-49. Albert F. Babcock.	1868. Jesse L. Cooley.
1850-54. J. B. Moore.	1869-74. Royal R. Soper.
1855. Lathrop Baldwin, Jr.	1875-78. Hiram B. Berry.
1856. J. B. Moore.	

CHAPTER XL.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Log School-house and the Pioneer Schoolma'am—The Graded Schools of 1877 and their Cost—The Church in the Wilderness and in the City—Pioneer Worshipers and their Successors of the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century—The Chemung County Bible Society—The Chemung County Sunday-School Association.

THE SCHOOL.

AMONG the first things established by the first comers to the valley of the Chemung was the public school, an

* David Wallis was clerk of Tioga County in 1836, and Thomas Maxwell, as deputy clerk, performed the duties of the office in Elmira until 1838, when a clerk was appointed.

† Died in 1878.

‡ Appointed.

institution brought with the pioneers from their old homes in New England. The first one of those bulwarks of freedom established in the limits of the present county was probably in the present town of Chemung; but there was one taught by Miss Amelia Parkhurst, in the year 1793, in the present town of Horseheads, as will more fully and at large appear in the history of that town. See also town of Chemung and city of Elmira. Since then the public schools have passed through the various grades of development, from that supported by the rate-bill, excluding all but the children of those who could pay the teacher, upward to the free graded school, with its academic department, where the youths of the poorest in the land, if they possess the requisite intelligence and capacity, can graduate with high honors, thoroughly fitted for all practical life, and well advanced in the acquirements of a classical education.

The statistics of the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, of the public schools are as follows: There were 117 districts having school-houses in them in the county, and 14 joint districts where the house was in the adjoining county. The value of the school-houses, which were all frames, was placed at \$62,793,* the sites being valued at \$15,120. There were 7237 children of the school age in the county, and 5857 pupils attended the schools, which were taught 3681 weeks by 75 male and 183 female teachers; 4222 volumes in the libraries were valued at \$1613; 3 private schools were taught, attended by 44 pupils. The resources of the school treasuries were as follows: Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1876, \$3039.89; amount received from the State appropriation, 1877, \$15,698.27; amount received from taxes, 1877, \$19,907.84; received for teachers' board, \$2473; received from other sources, \$290.85; total resources, \$41,409.85.

Disbursements: Paid teachers' wages, \$31,624.81; libraries, \$184.53; apparatus, \$78.75; school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc., \$4169; all other incidental expenses, \$3882.87; total expenditures, \$39,939.96; balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1877, \$1469.89.

The statistics for the city of Elmira for the year ending as above are as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1876.....	\$12,459.87	
Received from the State.....	13,574.52	
Received from taxes.....	50,121.28	
Received from all other sources.....	17,151.33	
Total income.....	\$77,907.00	
Paid teachers' wages.....	\$39,870.00	
Paid for libraries and apparatus.....	363.45	
Paid for sites.....	\$1,070.00	
Paid for school-houses.....	4,796.44	
Paid for repairs and insurance.....	2,512.62	
Paid for all other improvements.....	720.14	9,099.20
Paid all other incidentals—fuel.....	2,612.77	
Janitors' services.....	3,156.88	
Printing, etc.....	1,069.70	
Salaries of superintendents.....	3,125.00	9,964.35
Total disbursements.....	\$59,297.00	
Balance, Oct. 1, 1877.....	18,610.00	
Total.....	\$77,907.00	

There were 6 males and 77 females employed as teachers; 5583 children resided in the city of the school age, and 4451 pupils attended the public schools, of which there

* Does not include school-houses in city of Elmira.

were 7, which were in session 40 weeks each. The average number attending the school for the year was 3143. Of the school-houses 2 are frames and 7 brick, valued at \$230,000, and the sites at \$69,000; total value, \$299,000. Four private schools were taught in the city, attended by 186 pupils.

The State appropriation for 1878† is \$16,690.90; for teachers' wages, on district quotas, \$7038.90; according to number of children, \$4712.47; according to average daily attendance, \$4712.48; library money, \$227.05.

The total amount of money raised by tax and received from the State, from 1836 to 1856, for school purposes, was as follows: Received from the State, \$32,187.49; raised by tax, \$74,672.49; total, \$106,259.68. The amount received from the State for teachers' wages, from 1857 to 1867 inclusive, was \$121,108.69, and the amount paid into the State treasury for school purposes in the same time was \$59,318.29.

From 1868, the first year of the free school system, to and including 1878, these amounts were as follows: received from the State, \$271,144.69; paid to the State, \$131,617.69. Total received from the State, 1836-78, \$424,440.87; paid to the State, 1857-78, \$190,935.98. Add to this last amount the amount raised by tax from 1836 to 1857 for schools, and we have the handsome amount of \$265,008.47 raised in Chemung County for schools during its civil history, exclusive of the amount raised for building school-houses and sites in the county and city. The city tax of Elmira for the support of schools levied in 1877 amounted to \$44,205.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An association under this name was organized in 1850 of the teachers and friends of education of the county as then limited (including the bulk of the present Schuyler County), and held institutes monthly at first, and later on, in 1854-55, quarterly in different parts of the county. The principal workers in this association were D. W. C. Curtis, now of Horseheads; H. B. Collins, Ferry, Converse, and Orrin Robinson, of Elmira; Barber and Hendricks, of Elmira; L. H. Gano, of Havana. In February, 1850, a large number of the teachers of Tompkins and Tioga Counties participated in the exercises. Mr. Curtis was for several years the secretary of the association, and its president in 1855. No records are, as far as we have been able to discover, extant, and the most we have been able to gather of its history is from Mr. Curtis' memory and the files of the county newspapers.

Another association (or this one with another name), called the Chemung County Educational Society, was in active operation in 1854-55; but we have been unable to distinguish between the two societies, if they were two, or to learn more of the last-named institution.

THE PRESENT COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

On examination of the records of the present teachers' association, no date of organization can be found.

June 3, 1876, the association met at the school-house in

† Does not include apportionment for city of Elmira, some \$14,500 additional.

the village of Horseheads, and was called to order by the President, R. D. Eastman; R. P. Bush was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Previous to this record, 47 names appear on the list, but no indication of officers. R. D. Eastman was president, and A. M. Cortright secretary, according to the memory of Mr. Miles. At the annual meeting in August of the same year the following officers were elected, viz.: President, R. P. Bush, M.D., of Horseheads; Secretary and Treasurer, H. F. Niles, of Elmira; Vice-Presidents: B. W. Tice, Southport; Annie Palmer, Ashland; Thomas Brandfield, of Baldwin; H. Wickham, Big Flats; C. Sweet, Catlin; A. M. Cortright, Chemung; Carrie Searles, Elmira; Mary Rollins, Erie; Mrs. M. F. Tift, Horseheads. Prof. Eastman served three years preceding the election of Mr. Bush.

THE CHURCH.

No sooner had the pioneers fairly rolled up the rude log cabins to shelter their wives and little ones from the inclemencies of the seasons than they turned their thoughts to the erection of an altar dedicated to the worship of the God of the wilderness as well as of the city. While the axes were yet ringing in the little clearings, scarcely large enough to admit the sunshine, the institutions of the pioneers, brought from their native States, were begun, the foundations laid, to be succeeded by a superstructure reaching in these latter days outward and upward in grand and generous proportions.

The first church formed in the limits of the present county of Chemung, which, too, was the first church west of Binghamton, in the southern tier of counties of New York, was a Baptist church, organized in the old town of Chemung, and now known as the Wellsburg Baptist Church. This pioneer congregation was duly organized on Sept. 2, 1789. For a detailed history of this church, see the history of Ashland township.

The second session of the Chemung Baptist Association was held at Chemung, Nov. 9, 1797, from the published minutes* of which the following extracts are made:

“Thursday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

“1st. Introductory sermon by Brother David Jayne, from Second Corinthians, fourth chapter and fifth verse.

“2d. After worship proceeded to business. David Jayne was chosen moderator, and Brother Salmon Agard clerk. Letters from the churches were read:

Churches. Ministers and Messengers.		
Chemung.....	Roswell Goff..... Thomas Keeney†... Thaddeus Bennett..	} Restored, 2; baptized, 61; received by letter, 1; dismissed by letter, 2; excommunicated, 4. Members, 91.
Romulus.....	Nathaniel Sutton...	
Sanroobson....	Ephraim Sanford ... Smith Mapes.....	} Baptized, 2; dismissed by letter, 2; excommunicated, 2. Number of members, 21.
New Bedford..	David Jayne..... Enos Canford..... Joseph Smith..... Ziba Miller.....	
Braintrim.....	Salmon Agard..... Joseph Wheeler....	} Number of members, 23.

* Furnished by Asa Parshall, Esq.

† Was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner; died Jan. 10, 1870, aged eighty-eight years and eight months.

“Total restored, 2; baptized, 92; received by letter, 1; dismissed by letter, 17; excommunicated, 8; deceased, 1; total membership, 180.

“3d. Nathan Canfield, Joshua Wythe, and Nathaniel Halleck, transient members, are invited to take a seat with us.

“4th. The circular letter being prepared by Elder Ephraim Sandford being read, a committee was appointed to examine it; therefore appointed Elders David Jayne, Roswell Goff, Salmon Agard, and Brother Nathaniel Sutton.

“Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.”

Elder Agard preached in the evening from Eph. v. i., and the session of Friday was spent in discussion of certain questions raised by the constituent churches on the methods of admission to the churches, and also a question of morals. Elder Sandford preached Friday evening from 1 Tim. iv. 18.

On Saturday morning the Association adopted the following:

“This Association lament to have occasion to call the attention of that part of Zion we represent, to another awful instance of departure from the faith once delivered to the saints. Mr. Peter Bainbridge, late a brother in the ministry, having, according to the example of Demas, loved this present world, and done things which are in open violation of the laws of Christ,—as such we caution brethren of every denomination to be aware of him.”

Elders Goff, Jayne, Sandford, Samuel Sturdevant, and Agard were appointed as supplies for destitute churches in Romulus, Ninth-town, Eighth-town, and Towanda,‡ and the dates of appointments fixed.

The Association voted to meet the next year in the same place, on the first Wednesday of October; Elder Sandford to preach the introductory sermon at 10 o'clock, with Elder Goff as alternate. Brother William Brewster was put in charge of the printing of the minutes and their distribution to the churches.

The circular letter was read again and approved, and signed by the moderator and clerk, and appears at length in the minutes.

At the sixth session of the Association, held at Romulus, Oct. 27 and 28, 1802, the Chemung Church reported 55 members, Roswell Goff, pastor; Romulus, 68 members, Jehiel Wisner, pastor; New Bedford, 29 members, David Jayne, pastor; Fredericktown, 33 members, Ephraim Sandford, pastor; Towanda, 33 members, Thomas Smiley, pastor; Chenango, 42 members; Bath, 20 members, Amos Eagleston, pastor. Total membership, 280; baptized during the year, 21; received by letter, 3; dismissed by letter, 5; excommunicated, 8; deceased, 2.

The statistics of the census of 1875 make the following exhibit of the condition of the church numerically and financially:

Methodist Episcopal.—Organizations 14, edifices 14, sittings 6775, membership 1614, value of church property \$197,000, annual salaries of clergy \$10,125.

Baptist.—Organizations 11, edifices 11, sittings 4625,

‡ Towanda, Pa.



H Gray

membership 1127, value church property \$93,500, annual salaries of clergy \$7250.

Presbyterians.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 3250, membership 1256, value church property \$151,200, annual salaries of clergy \$6400.

Protestant Episcopal.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 1680, membership 521, value of church property \$109,100, annual salaries of clergy \$6350.

Roman Catholic.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 3250, membership 3270, value of church property \$127,400, annual amount of salaries of clergy \$3850.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion.—Organization 1, 1 edifice, 600 sittings, value of church property \$3500, salary of clergy \$600.

Free-Will Baptist.—Organizations 4, edifices 4, sittings 1250, members 190, value of church property \$8400, salaries of clergy \$800.

Jewish.—Organizations 1, edifices 1, sittings 200, membership 600, value church property \$4000, salary of clergy \$600.

Union.—Organizations 2, edifices 2, sittings 1410, membership 652, value church property \$167,900, salaries of clergy \$3050.

United Presbyterian.—Organization 1, 1 edifice, 600 sittings, value church property \$3000, salary of clergy \$600.

Total for the county.—Organizations 49, edifices 49, sittings 23,640, membership 8230, value of church edifices and lots \$720,400, value of other real estate \$84,700, annual salaries of clergy \$39,625.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized in 1828 as the Bible Society of the Western Jury District of Tioga County, and was recognized July 28 of that year as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society. The records of the society were burned in 1850, and a complete history cannot now be had of the society's doings previous to that time. In 1835 the first canvass of the territory was made, and in 1839 the society was named the Chemung County Bible Society. In January of that year Simeon Benjamin was elected president of the society, and so remained until 1868. In 1840, Solomon L. Gillett was elected treasurer, and has filled the position to the present time, being the present incumbent. In 1846 the first colporteur of the American Tract Society canvassed the county, the same being Rev. Henry Ford. He visited 3589 families in 13 months, found 400 families destitute of the Scriptures, and supplied 385 families, and 400 families were not visited. In 1849 another canvass found 179 families destitute of the Scriptures. In 1857 another canvass was made. In 1862 the society distributed among the soldiers 5265 Bibles and Testaments, the work being chiefly done by the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1869 the most thorough canvass of the county was made that has yet been done by the society, by Rev. Samuel Nichols. 2476 families were visited, 252 of which were found destitute of the Scriptures, 134 families and 48 individuals were supplied, 380 books being sold and donated. The total expense of the canvass was \$359.93. This canvass was outside of the city, the latter being canvassed year by year by the Young Men's Christian Association. Nov. 8,

1877, the society was reorganized, and an amended constitution adopted. The last canvass of the city was made in 1878; 3591 families were visited, 241 found destitute, 173 of whom and 21 individuals were supplied with the Scriptures; 40 books were sold, amounting to \$28.43, and 176 donated, costing \$74.37. Expenses of canvass, 78 days, \$117. Revs. Jervis and Grandine were the canvassers. The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1835-39, Samuel Tuthill; 1839-68, Simeon Benjamin; 1869, Rev. Geo. C. Curtis; 1870-72, Rev. W. E. King; 1873-74, Rev. Thomas Toncey; 1875-76, David Decker; 1877-78, N. P. Fassett. Present officers: President, N. P. Fassett; Vice-Presidents, Revs. S. T. Clark and E. Horr, Jr.; Secretary, Robert A. Hall; Treasurer, Solomon L. Gillett.

CHEMUNG COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

was organized about 1870, but has not been in active operation all of the time since then. A few institutes have been held,—one very successful one in Elmira City, in the winter of 1878, and one good one at Horseheads in 1876. The principal workers of the Association are Professor Danforth, Colonel H. M. Smith, Asher Frost, John Brown, A. I. Decker. The present officers are Stephen Rose, President; A. I. Decker, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bench and Bar—The Medical Profession—Medical Societies—The Clergy.

THE Bench and Bar of Chemung County has contained many able lawyers and some profound jurists. Leading the procession which has worn the ermine is the veteran who, Cincinnatus like, has left the ranks of public life and returned to the plow, and is now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* on his farm, just beyond the limits of the beautiful city he has seen expand from a hamlet to a thriving metropolis of trade and manufactures. We allude to HON. HIRAM GRAY, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who was born July 20, 1801, in Salem, Washington Co., this State, the then and continued residence of his parents, each of whom lived beyond threescore-and-ten, and died in the profession of that Christian faith "whose mission it is to impart health and soundness to the race of man."

His father, John Gray, was by occupation a farmer, in pursuit of which he acquired the wherewith to place himself and family, while under his guardianship, beyond the reach of reasonable want; a man of firmness, integrity, and marked strength of mind, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was in 1808 elected to the Legislature of this State, and from time to time placed in other stations of public trust. His son, the leading incidents of whose career are the subject of this narrative, received his education, preparatory to entering college, at the Salem Academy, in the town of his birth. In 1818 he entered the sophomore class of Union College, and graduated in 1821. His attendance at college was required

during only a portion of his senior year, and in December of that year he entered the office of the late Chief-Justice Savage (then a practicing lawyer of Salem) as a student-at-law. Judge Savage was soon after appointed Comptroller of this State, and then under his advice he entered, in September, 1822, the office of the firm of Nelson & Dayton, consisting of the late Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Nathan Dayton, late Circuit Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Eighth Judicial District of this State, then practicing law in Cortlandville, Cortland Co.

During his clerkship in their office, in April, 1823, Samuel Nelson, one of that firm, was appointed Circuit Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Sixth Judicial District of this State; the business of the office being continued at the same place by Dayton, with whom he continued his clerkship until the October term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of Albany in 1833, when he was admitted to practice as attorney of that court. After a short visit to his parents in his native town, he received from the late Chief-Justice Savage, with whom he commenced his clerkship and by whom his license to practice as an attorney at the Supreme Court was signed, a kinsman and true friend of his father, a letter, addressed to all whom it might concern, vouching for his good character and qualifications as a lawyer. With these testimonials he returned to Cortland village, intending there to pursue his studies until he could find a more suitable location for the practice of his profession. In November of that year Judge Nelson, who continued to reside in Cortland, loaned him a few elementary law books, such as the judge could spare, with which, and the first edition of Cowen's Treatise as a text-book, he repaired to the neighboring village of Dryden, Tompkins Co., where he remained until the spring of 1824, transacting business in the line of his profession sufficient to defray his expenses.

In the spring of 1824 he entered into partnership with Townsend Ross, of Homer, Cortland Co., an old practitioner,—not, however, with a view of remaining in Cortland beyond the time he could avail himself of a more eligible situation. In the spring of 1825, upon the invitation of Theodore North, Sr., a counselor-at-law of experience, learning, and skill in his profession unsurpassed, if it was equaled, by any member of the profession in the county of Tioga, he came to Elmira, then Newtown, an inconsiderable village of less than six hundred population, and entered into partnership with him in the practice of the law.

The business of Elmira and its vicinity did not then warrant the hope of any considerable profits from legal professional services; it was the prospect of the then future growth of Elmira and its surroundings that induced him to accept the invitation. Soon after he came here he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, Pa., where he practiced to his advantage, not only by an increase of his income, but by coming in contact with such lawyers as Horace Williston, George Dennison, Garrick Mallory, John N. Coyningham, and Edward Overton, of acknowledged eminence in their profession.

While retainers were few, as well as inconsiderable in amount, in Tioga County, an amendment of the constitution

of 1821, adopted in 1826, went into effect, authorizing justices of the peace to be elected by the people. Under this provision four justices of the peace were to be elected in each town. The nomination and election took place in 1827. Political parties were then designated as the Jackson and Adams parties. North and three others were placed in nomination by the Adams party, while Gray and three others were placed in nomination by the Jackson party. The result was that both North and Gray were elected. One of those nominated upon the ticket with Gray being defeated, this led to the dissolution of the firm of North & Gray, which occurred shortly prior to the 1st of January, 1828, when the duties of their office commenced. Gray drew the two years' term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for four years. The increase of his professional business, and the duties of his office, so engrossed his attention that he necessarily discontinued his practice in Pennsylvania; and before the expiration of his four years' term his professional business increased to an extent that compelled him to decline, so far as it was practicable, all applications for process for the commencement of litigated suits. He was now engaged in an earnest and successful professional career, and soon attained a high standing in the front rank of his profession; insomuch that for several years prior to entering upon his duties as member of Congress, in 1837, he was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every action tried in the courts of record in the western jury district of Tioga, comprising the present county of Chemung and the principal portion of Schuyler, as well as in many tried in adjoining counties.

In 1828, when the Anti-Masonic excitement ran high, it was assumed by the Anti-Masonic Convention of the county of Tioga that young Gray, who was not a Mason, was, of course, an Anti-Mason, and upon such assumption that body nominated him for member of Assembly; but entertaining the opinion that Masonry or Anti-Masonry was not a proper element in State or National politics, he promptly declined the nomination.

In 1830 he was married to Aurelia Covell, eldest daughter of Robert Covell, who was one of the oldest and most time-honored citizens of Elmira. She is an estimable lady, who has contributed her full share to his happiness and consequence.

In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, which held its first session in September, 1837, and was placed upon the Committee of Claims. Although he was up to this time without legislative experience or familiarity with parliamentary law, having devoted himself exclusively to his profession, he discharged his duties on the committee to which he was assigned with ability, and sustained himself in other respects as a member of Congress creditably. At the termination of that Congress he returned to his profession, and was not again a candidate.

After his election to Congress he received into partnership Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr., a former student in his office, then a brilliant young lawyer of great personal popularity, who also soon became a distinguished and almost unrivaled advocate.

Judge Gray had then, as he has now, likes and dislikes; his convictions were then, as now, thorough; and he ut-

tered, with perhaps too little reserve, what he thoroughly believed to be right; and although it cannot be said that he was universally popular, it is nevertheless true that those who knew him longest and best were his best friends.

Several years prior to the resignation of Judge Robert Monell of the office of circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Sixth Judicial District, it was believed he would soon resign.

William Woods (since deceased), then a prominent member of the Steuben County bar, who was the earliest common-school instructor of Judge Gray, and had known him well from that time, was desirous he should succeed to the office then (as he supposed) soon to become vacant. Unsolicited, he addressed Judge Nelson, then of the Supreme Court of this State, on the subject. The income of the office was then comparatively small. The answer of Judge Nelson was remarkable for the interest he manifested for the welfare of his early student, and sensible suggestions made by him as to what might be the consequences of retiring from his practice so early. It reads as follows: "I think our friend Gray mistaken in desiring the place, if he is yet to make his fortune; it is the last place of respectability to be sought for by him; it will keep him poor through life; it ties up the hands and cramps the energies of youth, because the business of making money is incompatible with the duties and character of the office, and none is to be made by its income. I know, by experience, that it is gratifying to youthful aspiration to receive the appointment, but if he is like me he would regret the step in a year, as I did. He had better keep himself uncommitted in regard to any permanent place until he has placed himself in independent circumstances.

"There is no position in the world more uncomfortable than splendid poverty, from which one can neither advance or retreat. He is now prosperous, and if he goes on—preserves his character and habits—every year will add to his consideration and ease, and he may at any time, in this free land, command whatever he may wish on the score of office. . . .

"I have thrown out these considerations, which please communicate to our friend, for I have a sincere attachment to him, and properly estimate his worth. I know there is no danger in this course if he will keep contented and lay his foundation broad and solid. If at a later period of life he should make a mistake it is not so material, but one at his present time of life, and prospects in his profession, might be felt for years."

The office did not become vacant as soon as expected, nor until the spring of 1845, when the Senate was not in session. Silas Wright was then Governor.

The names of several gentlemen of the district, with ample testimonials of their undoubted qualifications, were presented to him and their appointment solicited, and among them the name of Judge Gray. At the time one of them was presented a gentleman was sitting with the Governor in the executive chamber, to whom he remarked after the party presenting the petition had retired, that he not only knew of Mr. Gray but knew him personally; that he had all the requisite qualifications for the office, and, unless he changed his mind before the Senate convened, he should, if

the Senate concurred, appoint him to the office; and when the Senate convened, in January, 1846, he nominated, and the Senate, on motion of the celebrated Joshua A. Spencer, since deceased, then a member of the Senate and a political opponent of Judge Gray, at once, and without the usual reference to a committee, unanimously consented to the appointment. Mr. Hammond, in his "Political History of New York," said, "The appointment of Judge Gray was decidedly popular. He had been a member of Congress for the district in which he resided, and sustained himself creditably in that station, and was a man of remarkable urbanity in his social intercourse, and a sound and able lawyer."

By a change in the organic law of the State the office was soon after abolished, and its powers and duties conferred upon Justices of the Supreme Court to be elected in June, 1847.

He was elected one of those justices, and drew the four years' term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for the full term of eight years, which expired with the year 1859, and was not a candidate for a renomination or election.

Between the close of his term as Justice of the Supreme Court and his appointment as Commissioner of Appeals in 1870, he devoted a portion of his time to the disposition of issues referred to him and the trial of issues and argument of cases as counsel. In 1867 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Under a change of the constitution of this State adopted in 1869, a new Court of Appeals was organized, and such causes as were pending in this Court of Appeals on the first day of January in that year were to be heard and determined by five Commissioners of Appeals, to be composed of the outgoing members of the Court of Appeals, and a fifth Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who were also authorized to fill such vacancies as might occur in the commission. Under this provision of the constitution Judge Gray was nominated by Governor Hoffman as Commissioner of Appeals, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, a decided majority of whom were his political opponents. In this capacity he served from July, 1870, to July, 1875, when the business of the commission was completed and the commission terminated.

These testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by distinguished men, high officials, and the public, increasing with his years from early manhood to old age, with his judicial opinions published in the reports (remarkable for clear and condensed statement, concise and logical reasoning, and just application of the law), constitute a worthy memorial to an able jurist and upright judge.

While practicing his profession (from the practice of which he has now retired) he frequently became the unpaid counsel of clients without means, and advocated their rights with all the zeal and ability of well-paid counsel.

The Common Pleas of Tioga and Chemung was presided over more frequently by farmers than by lawyers. The first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County was a farmer of Chemung; he was succeeded by a non-professional man when a son of the first judge, also a farmer, was appointed to the bench. Coryell was a farmer, Barstow a doctor, and Burrows, the seventh in the succession, was

the first lawyer called to the bench of the county. Baldwin, another lawyer, succeeded, and then non-professionals held it in Tioga till after Chemung was erected; and the first judge of the new county was from the same class, though subsequently admitted to the bar. Dunn was the only lawyer judge the Common Pleas of Chemung had. The county judges have all been gentlemen of the profession.

The first judge of Tioga County was ABRAHAM MILLER, of what is now known as the town of Southport. He was a native of Germany, and emigrated therefrom to Northampton Co., Pa., with his parents, when but a child. He was accorded but slender educational privileges, and made but a fair use of them; but his years gave him experience, and his common sense and sense of justice made him an impartial and, for the times in which he served, a good judge. He served as a private in the French and Indian war of 1754-60, and was captured with his mother and some of his neighbors by the Indians, who carried them away to Niagara, with the exception of Miller and two other men, who escaped while the party lay encamped near the head of Seneca Lake. Mrs. Miller was taken into the family of one of the French settlers near Niagara, where she died, her son never seeing her after his escape. He served through the Revolutionary war also, as a colonel in command of a regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He located in Southport in 1788, where he, with others, bought a large tract of land. He was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, but followed farming as a business. He was appointed first judge Feb. 17, 1791, and held the position until March 27, 1798. He was the father of a fine family of four sons and eight daughters, all of whom were settled about him at one time. He was born in 1735, and died July 25, 1815.

JOHN MILLER, a son of Abraham Miller, was appointed first judge April 3, 1807, and held the office until March 31, 1810. He received a fair common-school education, and made the most of it, being well informed, and for a time was a prominent politician. It is said he was entranced by Aaron Burr, and went to the Southwest in his ill-fated enterprise. He lived for many years in Clark Co., Ind., with an only son, and was prominent in the politics of the Hoosier State for a time. He returned therefrom and located in Ithaca, where he died in 1833, and was buried beside his father, the veteran of two wars. He made a very fair judge, and was popular with the people.

GRANT B. BALDWIN, admitted to the bar in 1814, was appointed first judge Feb. 5, 1828, and held the position until March 27, 1833. He was, at the time of his appointment, a leading lawyer of Chemung, had considerable intellect, and had he given his full attention to the profession would have ranked among the foremost men in it. As it was, he was comparatively prominent, and was a good and capable judge.

JOSEPH L. DARLING, the first judge of Chemung County, was appointed May 4, 1836, and held the position until Jan. 24, 1844, and was reappointed May 4, 1846, and filled the office till the same expired by constitutional limitation, in 1847. He was not a lawyer, though admitted to the bar in 1841, *ex gratia*. He made a good and popular judge.

JAMES DUNN, appointed first judge Jan. 24, 1844, and filled the office till May 4, 1846, was an able lawyer and an impartial judge. He was a student of Aaron Konkle, and was also in the office of Baldwin & Maxwell, entering the latter office when but fourteen years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and was surrogate of the county from 1840 to 1844. He was not successful in his practice, and left it several years before his death. He was an ardent politician of the Clintonian-Adams school, and later, as a Whig and Republican. He ran for Congress in 1838, but was defeated, the party being in the minority in the district.

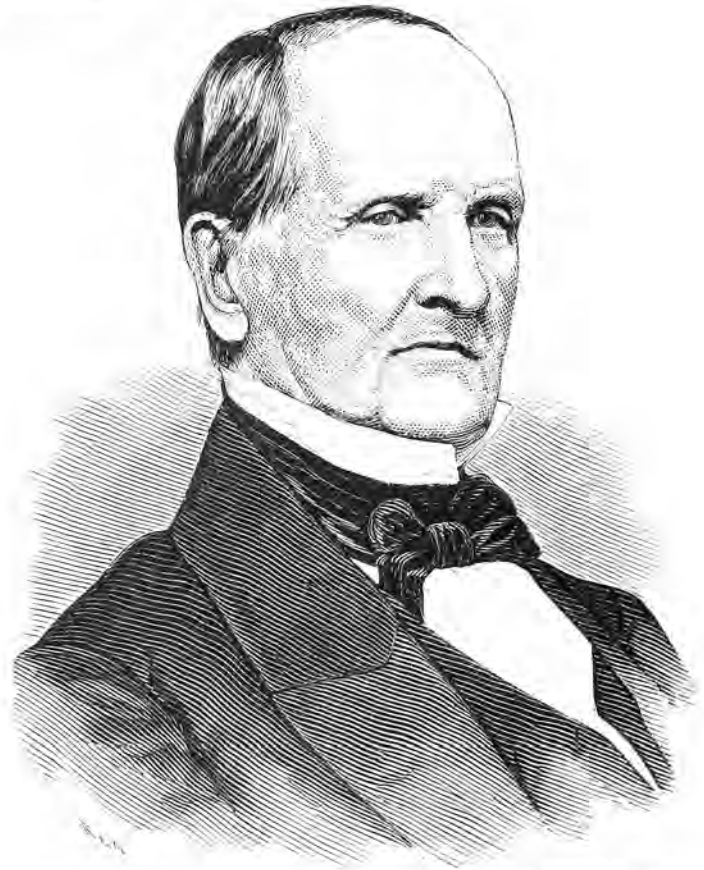


Photo. by Larkin.

Aaron Konkle

AARON KONKLE was one of the old lawyers of Elmira, admitted to the bar in the year 1805. He was the son of John and Anna Wurtz Konkle. John Konkle, his father, was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 3, 1755, whose parents were John and Elizabeth, who were emigrants from Germany. John Konkle's children besides Aaron, the subject of this sketch, were Anna, wife of the late John Hughes, of Elmira, and mother of Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, at present residing in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas M. Perry, formerly and for many years one of the old merchants of Newtown Point.

Aaron Konkle was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 5, 1786. He came with his father to this place, then Newtown Point, in 1788. His father was a land surveyor, and as the commissioners for locating lands in Tioga County were that year and thereafter laying off large tracts to actual settlers and others, John Konkle's services were called in requisition, and many thousands of acres were surveyed, platted, and subdivided by him.

Aaron Konkle studied law in the office of Mathews & Edwards, two of the most eminent lawyers at that day in Western New York; became, when he commenced business

for himself, agent for many of the large land-holders owning lands in this vicinity for their sale; and his business for many years was that of an extensive real estate lawyer, which he conducted with marked ability and scrupulous fidelity to his clients. Mr. Konkle in these respects had no superior. Although not occupying a prominent place as an advocate, he always tried his own cases, which he prepared with great care. He was not a politician, and it is not known that he ever held an elective office. He was appointed in 1826 district attorney of the old county of Tioga, by Governor De Witt Clinton, and held the office for three successive terms. He afterwards held the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, and after the adoption of the constitution of 1846, he was for a short time judge and surrogate of Chemung County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge John W. Wisner.

John Konkle, his father, was the first postmaster at Newtown Point, and his son, Aaron, was postmaster from Oct. 1, 1809, till March 21, 1822. Mr. Konkle died at the ripe age of seventy-five years, Oct. 13, 1861. His wife, Mary, daughter of John Sly, survived him, and died April 21, 1870, aged seventy-four years.

The deaths and ages of the children of Aaron Konkle were as follows:

William P., died April 29, 1860, aged forty-three; Mary Ann, died Nov. 20, 1854, aged thirty-five; Lucy H., wife of R. H. Lawrence, died Nov. 22, 1862, aged forty-one. No descendant of his is now living.



Photo. by Larkin.

Arieel S. Thurston

ARIEL STANDISH THURSTON was born in Goffstown, N. H., June 10, 1810. His father, Stephen Thurston, was a native of Essex Co., Mass., and the fifth in descent from Daniel Thurston, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1638 (a remote relative, Sergeant Abner Thurston, of Exeter,

N. H., was in the regiment of Colonel Cilley, in General Poor's Brigade, and was among the wounded at the battle of Newtown, fought six miles below the now city of Elmira, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1779). Judge Thurston derives his middle name from the Standish family, being the sixth in descent from Captain Miles Standish, the military commander of the Plymouth colony.

He was educated in the common schools of New Hampshire, Kimball Union Academy, and Amherst College. In November, 1829, he came to Chemung County (then Tioga), and entered the law-office of Judge Gray, as a student, in May following. During the period of his legal studies he taught school, and one year of the time was principal of an academy in Williamsport, Pa. In 1835, at the May term, in the city of New York, he was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court, and for eighteen months thereafter he remained in that city, passing the summer of 1835 in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, then attorney-general of the United States, and one of the cabinet of General Jackson. In the month of September, 1836, he returned to Elmira, and married Julia C., second daughter of the late Dr. Erastus L. Hart. Shortly after that he formed a partnership with John W. Wisner, which continued till the latter was elected to the county judgeship, in 1847. On the resignation of Judge Wisner, in 1850, Mr. Thurston was elected to fill his unexpired term, and, in November, 1851, was re-elected, and held the office for the full term of four years, discharging the duties of county judge and surrogate. From his admission to the Supreme Court, in 1835, to the present time he has been in active practice, more especially in actions and proceedings connected with real estate. Before the titles to land became, as they now are, quieted and settled, many involved cases passed through his hands. Charles P. Thurston, eldest son of Judge Thurston, was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1872, and has been since 1873 associated in the law business with his father, and the firm has a good and remunerative practice.

In politics Judge Thurston has ever been independent, though his affiliation was with the Democrats until the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. In the previous year he ran for the office of State Treasurer on the same ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, nominated for the office of Attorney-General. Both were beaten. In 1857 he again was put in nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket by the Know-Nothings.

Judge Thurston is not a favorite of machine-politicians, his vote being governed more by considerations of the fitness and capacity of candidates than by considerations of party fidelity. In 1859 he received at the hands of Governor Morgan, a Republican, the appointment of State Assessor for three years; and in 1876 he received from Governor Robinson, a Democrat, an appointment as one of the managers of the State Reformatory, which office he now holds, officiating as its treasurer and secretary. In 1861 he was associated with Judge Gray on the commission to build the Chemung County court-house, and with his colleague has the satisfaction of knowing that, casualties excepted, this building will long stand as a monument of

good taste and an ornament to the city. There was saved from the appropriation some hundreds of dollars, the result of judicious and honest management.

In 1872 the judge made a European tour, taking in his way Great Britain, and the continent as far east as Naples, and northward into Russia, which it is needless to say was thoroughly appreciated by him. He is now enjoying a serene old age in the midst of his children and grandchildren, in the city which has expanded before his eyes from an inconsiderable hamlet to a commercial centre of 25,000 inhabitants. The judge's interest in the history of the Chemung Valley is intense, and he has cheerfully given much valuable information to the compilers of this work.

HORACE BOARDMAN SMITH succeeded Judge North, in October, 1859, by appointment, and was elected in November for a full term, but resigned in May, 1860. Judge Smith was born in Whitingham, Vermont, August 18, 1826. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Smith, of Bennington, and his mother was of the Connecticut Boardman family. He was a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, of the class of 1847, began his legal studies with Governor Robinson, in Bennington, and completed them with Judge Aaron Konkle, in Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1861 the present firm of Smith, Robertson & Fassett was formed, Judge Smith being the senior member, and has remained intact to the present time, and has an extended and various practice in the State and Federal courts.

In 1872 Judge Smith was elected to represent the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of New York in the Forty-third Congress, and was re-elected for a second term in 1874, and served till March, 1877. During his first term he was a member of the Committees on Claims, Private Land Claims, and the New Orleans investigation, and during his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Elections. His majority in 1872 was over 3000, and increased in 1874. He is Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Van Buren and Adams, in 1848.

ELIJAH P. BROOKS* was a son of Dr. Theseus Brooks, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and a prominent physician of Chemung County. The son was educated in Elmira, was a student of Messrs. Gregg & Dunn, and was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas in 1838, and later in the Supreme Court. He was elected county judge in 1860, and served a single term of four years, and presided as such with impartiality and ability. He was an able lawyer, sagacious in financial matters, his aim being success. He was a successful collection lawyer, and had an extensive practice in that line.

THOMAS S. SPALDING was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and moved into Groton, Tompkins Co., with his father, when a boy of two or three years of age. He was educated at the Homer Academy, and began his legal studies with Messrs. Love & Freer, attorneys in Ithaca. He completed them in Elmira with Gray & Hathaway, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, in the Supreme Court at Delhi. He commenced the practice of the legal profession

in Elmira immediately thereafter, and has been in active practice ever since. He was elected to the office of county judge in 1868, for a term of four years, and in 1872 was re-elected for a term of six years. Judge Spalding is a Democrat in politics, and has good cause to congratulate himself on his popularity, for in 1872, General Grant, the Republican candidate for President, received over 600 majority, while the judge, the only candidate on the Democratic ticket elected, received nearly 300 majority. Judge Spalding has been closely identified with the city of Elmira in official positions for many years. For twelve years he has held the office of justice of the peace, for two terms of two years each has been a member of the Board of Education, the last year of his office being the president of the board.

The leadership of the bar of Chemung of the olden days, when there were giants in the profession, has been unanimously and heartily awarded to

GENERAL VINCENT MATHEWS. From "Sketches of Rochester," compiled by Henry O'Reilly and published in 1838, we clip the following: "This veteran left Orange County for Newtown, in Tioga (then Montgomery), about 1789, where he located for awhile. He was admitted in 1790 to the Supreme Court of the State, and in the following year to the bars of Montgomery† and Ontario,—Oliver Phelps presiding at the time in the court of the latter county. Then there was no road but an Indian path between Newtown and Geneva; between Geneva and Canandaigua a road was 'cut,' but it was almost impassable. . . . He was for several years a commissioner associated with the late Judge Ernot and Chancellor Lansing for settling disputes growing out of the frauds of persons who sold patents for land in the Military Tract rather oftener than law and honesty allowed. In 1795 he was elected to the Assembly from Tioga County, and in 1796 he was chosen a Senator from the Western District, which included all that portion of the State west of Schoharie, Montgomery, and Otsego Counties. (He served eight years.) In 1809 he was chosen to represent his district (14th) in Congress, and was in the special session when Erskine's treaty was rejected, during the first year of Madison's presidency. In 1821 he settled at Rochester, where he has filled several offices, such as assemblyman, district attorney, etc."

As a tribute of respect and esteem, the bar of Rochester with great unanimity joined in placing a steel portrait of General Mathews in the work above quoted. The junior members of the bar, some years previously, had procured a portrait in oil of the great jurist and placed it in the courthouse at Rochester. General Mathews was the first resident attorney in what is now Chemung and Tioga Counties. Among his earliest practice was the defense of the German rioters on the Pulteney estate in 1793-94. They resisted the efforts of the agent of the English association, Charles Williamson, for the improvement of their moral condition, and became riotous to such a degree the Governor ordered in the militia to suppress the disorder. They were arrested,

* Deceased.

† Tioga County is probably meant, as he was admitted in that county at the first session of the Common Pleas that year.

tried and convicted, and pardoned,—and what is better, reformed their ways. General Mathews was an ardent Federalist, and a power in his party. He was elected as such in 1796, and again, in 1800, to the State Senate, where his abilities as a partisan leader were acknowledged and his counsels followed. He was elected to Congress in 1808, also as a Federalist, but the district in 1810 was Democratic or Republican, as the opposition to the Federal party was called. He died several years ago, at an advanced age.

WILLIAM H. WISNER was another eminent lawyer of Chemung. He too was from Orange County, from whence he came with his father, Henry Wisner. He was a student of General Mathews, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He was said to have been the most promising young lawyer ever reared in Chemung County, being unsurpassed as an advocate. He was a compeer, for a time, of Mathews, Dana, Avery, and Platt, and gave indications of becoming one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, powerful as an advocate and persuasive and eloquent as a speaker. At this stage in his life he experienced a change in his tastes and inclinations, and, after studying theology for a year, began to preach. He remained in Elmira for a time, then accepted a call from Ithaca, where he remained for many years; then went West, but subsequently returned to Ithaca, and for years was a remarkably successful pastor. He resigned his pastorate in 1855.

GEORGE C. EDWARDS, one of the old lawyers, appears on the records of the courts of this county about the year 1810 for the first time. He was from New England, and a scion of the Pierpont-Edwards family, and a man of fine education and a sound lawyer. He was a partner of Mathews, and when the latter removed from the county he continued his practice for a time, and removed to Bath, where he became the first judge of Steuben County, and died about 1838. He was esteemed a sound and able jurist, but lacked power as an advocate, and rarely, if ever, attempted to plead in court.

SAMUEL S. HAIGHT was also from Orange County, his wife being a sister of General Mathews. He was first admitted to the Tioga courts in 1804, and was a partner of General Mathews for a time. He was an active, energetic, nervous man, a rapid talker, but not deeply versed in legal lore. He removed to Bath, and died at Angelica some years ago, over eighty years of age. His son, Fletcher M. Haight, was educated at Bath, admitted to the bar of Tioga in 1823, and was regarded eminent as a lawyer; on his removal to San Francisco he attained to the front rank in his profession. His son was the late Governor of California.

THEODORE NORTH, the elder, came from Connecticut in 1823. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was highly educated and a sound lawyer, a fine writer, and profound in his legal research. He and Judge Gray were partners for some years, and afterwards Judge James Dunn was associated with him in practice; the latter was a brother-in-law, the two marrying sisters.

A story is told of a case once tried before Esquire North which illustrates the sense of justice possessed by the pioneers, regardless of the technicalities of the law. A case was brought for the collection of a bar bill. The statute

prohibited the collection of more than twenty shillings for such a score, and the demand was for a considerably larger amount. A jury was impaneled on which one John Winters, a reputed grand-uncle of President Lincoln, was a juror. The court called the attention of the attorney for the plaintiff to the law prohibiting the collection of a larger sum than twenty shillings for his score, when the attorney innocently suggested that the law was repealed, and asked the court if he *had* the law, well knowing the published laws were not in the court. The magistrate admitted that he had not the law in his office, but, as he understood, twenty shillings only could be collected on a bar account. Whereupon Winters arose, and delivered himself thusly: "Judge North, ef you hev any statoot that does away with equity and justice, or that lets a man go through life without paying his quota, you must produce it, for, by the gods! we won't take no man's word for it."

Mr. North died in 1842, aged sixty-two years.



Photo. by Larkin

W. Maxwell

HON. WILLIAM MAXWELL was a son of Guy Maxwell (see early history of Elmira for Maxwells). After several years devoted to practice, he left the profession and became a cashier of the Chemung Canal Bank, where he continued for ten years. At that time the bank became somewhat embarrassed during the money pressure of 1837, which lasted to 1842,—a misfortune which extended to all the banks of the State,—when it became necessary to suspend specie payments. A change of officers and directors took place.

He was then in easy circumstances, and the amount of private business demanded much of his time. He also added to the care of his real estate that of the agency of the Lawrence tract of wild land situated in Southport. About this time he became greatly interested in the project of the first Erie Railway, which was designed to be built on piles. He was one of the original directors. This fell

through, and he sustained some loss; but he afterwards lived to see the project fully completed. He was the very pattern of kind-heartedness and generosity. He never refused a kindness to a friend, and by indorsements sustained quite serious pecuniary losses. He was a member of Assembly twice, and also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and was the first member elected to the Assembly after its adoption. He was elected as a member of the old Hunker party, by Whig votes, against the Barnburner split. There was a time when he was the most popular man in the county. He died of paralysis, in 1858.

STEPHEN SEDGWICK was one of the old attorneys, having come to the county in 1808. He was the father of the Syracuse Sedgwicks and an uncle to the distinguished general of that name. He practiced but a short time here, but was regarded as one of the keenest intellects, and in the trial of causes was a match for Mathews. His intellectual powers were brilliant and fascinating, and he was gigantic in form. He died early, the victim of intemperance.

ANDREW K. GREGG, SR., was admitted to the practice of the law in the Common Pleas of Tioga in 1822, and subsequently as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court and of the United States Courts. He was of Irish parentage, his father, John Gregg, for many years a resident of Elmira, being a native of Enniskillen, Ireland. He and his father, Andrew, came first to Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1775, and twenty years later to Elmira. The grandfather of Andrew, also named Andrew, was sixty-three years old when the family came to Elmira, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. Gregg was a student of Mathews & Edwards, and completed his studies with Judge Gray. He was district attorney of Tioga County two terms, from 1835 to 1841, and followed the practice of his profession forty-six years. He removed to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1857, where he built up a large and remunerative practice, and where he died, April 5, 1868, at the age of about sixty-nine years.

COLONEL SAMUEL GILBERT HATHAWAY, JR., was one of the eminent attorneys of Chemung County, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was a son of General Samuel G. Hathaway, an active and prominent Democratic politician, who was a State Senator and subsequently a member of Congress (1833-35) from the Twenty-second District, residing at the time in Cortland County. He was the oldest living major-general of militia in the State at the time of his death. Colonel Hathaway was born in Free-town, Cortland Co., Jan. 18, 1810, and was the oldest of six sons in a family of eleven children.

The *sobriquet* of colonel attached to him while a member of his father's staff, when but eighteen years of age, but he sealed his right to wear it by his blood at the close of his career. He was a graduate of Union College soon after his majority, and entered the law-office of Hon. Jonathan L. Woods, in Cortland, where he remained one year pursuing his legal studies. In 1833 he entered the office of Judge Gray, in Elmira, where he completed his clerkship of three years, and was admitted to practice in Albany, in the Supreme Court. In 1836 he formed a law connection with Judge Dunn, which continued for a year, and then he formed a partnership with Judge Gray, which con-

tinued until the judge's appointment to the circuit judgeship, in 1846. Then the well-known firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods was created, and became the oldest and most celebrated law firm in the Southern Tier. After fifteen years of prosperity, General Diven, the senior partner, withdrew in 1861, Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Woods continuing associated until the death of the former severed the connection.

As a lawyer Colonel Hathaway was deservedly eminent, and graced the profession. His mental abilities were of a high order and remarkably fitted for his chosen profession. He, however, shone less brilliantly at a law term of the court than before a jury, before whom he was irresistible. His eloquence frequently supplemented his case so admirably that his client was the gainer by more than strict justice. He was, however, honorable in his practice, and preferred defeat to unfair advantage and dishonor. His form was manly and majestic, his diction elegant and concise, his gesticulation easy and graceful, his manner dignified and commanding. He was witty and sarcastic, plaintively pathetic, and bitter in invective, as occasion required.

In politics he was termed the "Democratic War-Horse of the Chemung Valley," and was invariably chosen leader of the Democratic party when the issue was at all doubtful. He was not disheartened by defeat, and on the stump he was peerless, his fund of wit, humor, and anecdote having full play.

In the summer of 1862 he was persuaded to enter the military service as colonel of the 141st New York Volunteers, being urged thereto that his name would rapidly fill the ranks of the regiment. On his announcement that he would go, eighteen companies were at once recruited, each one anxious and striving to be of the ten who should march to battle with him as their leader. The history of the regiment and Colonel Hathaway's service will be found recorded elsewhere. During his service as acting brigadier-general he contracted disease of the heart, and his illness progressed to that degree of danger that in March, 1863, he was compelled to leave the field and return to Elmira. But no medical skill availed to arrest his malady, and he continued to fail until April 16, 1864, when he died, at his father's house.

We herewith append a list of the attorneys who have resided in the territory now comprised within the limits of Chemung County, and the dates of their admission to the Common Pleas Courts of Tioga or Chemung, or their first appearance before the courts in the prosecution of causes. It has been revised by the oldest practicing attorney in the county, and it is hoped it will be found substantially correct. The dates after 1846 may vary some from the true date of admission to the bar of the courts of the county, but it is believed they will not materially.

1791. Vincent Mathews.*
David Powers.*
1792. Peter Loop.*
1804. Samuel S. Haight.*
1806. William H. Wisner.*
1808. Aaron Konkle.*
Stephen Sedgwick.*

1810. James Robinson.*
George C. Edwards.*
J. T. Haight.*
1814. Grant B. Baldwin.*
1815. William Maxwell.*
1817. M. B. Canfield.*
1822. Andrew K. Gregg.*



James Dunn

JUDGE JAMES DUNN was the youngest son of William Dunn, one of the earliest settlers of the valley, coming here about the beginning of the present century.

The elder Dunn, in company with Judge Payne, built the first grist-mill at this place, and was also interested in a country store. He (William Dunn) came here from Bath, where several of the family were born, among the number being Charles Dunn, now a respected and venerable resident of the State of Indiana. Charles recently came east on a visit to his relatives here, and participated in a banquet given in his honor at Bath as the first white child born in that village. Charles was the eldest, and the other boys were Thomas and William. Lyman Covell's wife (Susan) was a daughter of the elder Dunn, and another (Alice) is the mother of J. Davis Baldwin. Of the immediate family, with the death of the judge, there now survive only Charles and Mrs. Isaac Baldwin.

Judge Dunn's early education was attained at the primitive schools of that early period.

He first entered the law office of Aaron Konkle, and was admitted to the bar about 1824-25; was subsequently in partnership with Mr. Konkle, and was also a member of the law firms of North & Dunn, Dunn & Hathaway, and Dunn & Patterson.

He attained a foremost position at the bar of the county, was regarded as one of the ablest of the early advocates, and had a large practice.

He was the second First Judge of the county of Chemung, the first judge being Joseph L. Durling, who was succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who served from 1844 to 1846. He was also the second surrogate of the county of Chemung.

In his prime he was looked upon as possessing a strong legal mind, and numbered among the ablest members of his profession, and was a man of powerful ability. He was able to cope with the best of his profession, and his triumphs as an advocate were many and brilliant.

Early in life Judge Dunn imbibed an interest in politics. In 1840 he was the candidate of the Whig party in this district for Representative in Congress, but the district being strongly Democratic he was defeated. But for a long series of years he was the acknowledged and unquestioned leader of his party in this county, and had for his trusted friends such men as Seward, Weed, Greeley, Charles Cook, John C. Clark, and Andrew B. Dickinson.

In 1848, Judge Dunn "bolted" and joined the Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party in support of his old-time antagonist, Martin Van Buren.

He became a supporter of General Scott in 1852, and was an original, earnest, and active Republican; was extremely radical in his views on the slavery question, and during the war was urgent at all times for the boldest measures. During the days of reconstruction he drifted into the Democratic party, but never afterwards took an active part in politics. For the last three years previous to his decease he probably voted the Republican ticket, and was intensely

interested for the success of Governor Hayes, for whom he cast his last vote.

Judge Dunn's domestic relations were of the most pleasant nature. He was married April 28, 1827, to Miss Eliza Thompson, of Goshen, Conn., who survives him. Their golden wedding was only three days prior to his decease, May 1, 1877. There are three sons and two daughters living,—D. Thompson and Henry, now residents of Georgia; Isaac; Mrs. Frank H. Atkinson, of Elmira; and Mrs. Thomas Root, of Philadelphia.

Quotations from the remarks of Hon. Ariel S. Thurston, delivered at a meeting of the bar of the county of Chemung, held May 3, 1877, will express more fully the esteem of the profession for the memory of one of their number:

"At the time of his death, Judge Dunn was, with one exception, the oldest member of the bar within the limits of the old county of Tioga; and he, Judge Gray, and myself were then the only members of the bar, originally residents of Elmira, admitted to practice before the division of the county of Tioga by the act of the Legislature of 1835-36. He was, too, as I believe, with one exception, the oldest native-born citizen of the city of Elmira residing within its limits. . . .

"I early became acquainted with Judge Dunn. He was most genial and companionable in his manners; somewhat sarcastic; a man of broad humor and quick repartee; always immensely enjoying a joke, and, with his friend, James Robinson, Esq., their 'flashes of merriment' were often 'wont to set the table in a roar.'

"In the argument of a legal proposition, or questions under the old system of practice in the trial of a cause, he was by no means an antagonist to be trifled with. . . .

"Judge Dunn was strong in his attachments, but as he did not always discriminate as to men, his confidence sometimes was misplaced. As a politician he was devoted to the old Whig party. Scarce any man could withstand him in a political argument. . . .

"Although possessing but limited educational advantages in early life, Judge Dunn was a highly educated man,—he educated himself. With much reading and a retentive memory, he was familiar with all the prominent events of the world's history. The history of the campaigns of Napoleon he had almost by heart, and it has been told me that he would read and re-read Abbott's 'Life of Napoleon' as though it were the most fascinating tale of fiction. It was with such productions as Allison's 'Europe,' Hallam's 'Middle Ages,' or Gibbon's 'Rome' with which he stored his mind, rather than with the trashy effusions with which the press of to-day teems. . . .

"As I have said, Judge Gray and myself are the only survivors of the old bar of Tioga, and, in the common course of events, the next called will be one of us. But it may not be. It may be one of you; and, impressed with the uncertainty of the time the summons may come, let us so live that when it does we may each

. . . "Approach the grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."



Photo. by Tomlinson.

E. P. Brooks

HON. ELIJAH P. BROOKS was the third son of Dr. Theseus Brooks, and was born in the town of Edmiston, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 4, 1819.

There were four sons and one daughter,—Henry S., Thomas J., Elijah P., William A., and Roxanna. William A. is the only surviving child. The mother died in October, 1877, in Elmira, in the ninety-first year of her age. The family removed to Big Flats, this county, about the year 1823, living there thirteen years, and coming to Elmira in 1835, where the head of the family, Dr. Brooks, died about the year 1858. Elijah P. Brooks, after receiving a common-school education, commenced learning the wagon-making trade; which not being in accordance with his taste, he soon left it to enter the law office of Hon. James Dunn, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar, Nov. 1, 1841, and afterwards effected a partnership with him, which continued for a number of years. Young Brooks proved himself a hard student, and after his admission to the bar worked with a diligence that soon brought him into prominence, and laid the foundation of that professional success the fruits of which in after-years he so lucratively reaped.

His uprightness of character, his application, his thorough comprehension of the duties and demands of his honorable profession, all formed elements of success, and united to these were sagacity and ability.

He had fine business qualities, and by judicious investments subsequently added to his fortune, the basis of which was formed in the active prosecution of his profession. He was a man of brilliant intellect, of large acquirements both generally and in his profession, and possessed in a peculiar degree those elements which attract and delight in social life.

The business life of Judge Brooks covers the whole period of the growth and prosperity of Elmira, out of its position as a secluded rural village of two thousand people to a busy and bustling city of twenty thousand. In every enterprise calculated to foster that growth he has been an active participant. His public spirit was marked and unflagging, while his judgment and shrewdness in business matters were seldom or never at fault. He was successful as a business man in his profession and in political life. He enjoyed a full share of public honors, and discharged every duty, public or private, with scrupulous fidelity, and with ability ever manifest and recognized.

He became active in politics, and for years was one of the honored leaders of the Republican party in Western New York. During the war Judge Brooks patriotically and actively interested himself in sustaining the government, and was one of a committee of influential citizens who gave assistance to raise regiments and enable the district to fill its quota of troops. He was elected county judge and surrogate of Chemung County in 1860, acceptably and creditably serving four years as such. For several years he was one of the canal appraisers of this State, being appointed March 22, 1865. He was also a member in 1857 of the State Constitutional Convention.

He married, Aug. 30, 1842, Prudence Ann, a daughter of Gabriel Sayre, who lived in the town of Chemung. His brother, William A., also married a daughter of Mr. Sayre.

Judge Brooks died at his residence on College Hill, in Elmira, May 19, 1878. Mrs. Brooks survives her husband, with a family of four children,—Mrs. Charles A. Willis, Fanny, Charles, and Tracy B., a lawyer of this city.



Photo. by Larkin.

Thomas Maxwell

HON. THOMAS MAXWELL was born Feb. 16, 1792, at Athens, Pa., and came to Elmira (then Newtown Point) in 1796; his father removing in that year to enter into the mercantile business and sell his village lots, he having bought one hundred acres of land, which constituted more than one-half of the business part of the city. His father being a man of considerable property and holding positions of trust and honor, he no doubt had fair advantages for education, although it did not extend beyond the English branches.

He married young, and his first wife was a Miss Sayre, sister of Hector and Jonas Sayre, of Horseheads. She died young, leaving a daughter, who also died, about fourteen years of age, in 1832.

His second wife was Miss Maria Purdy, daughter of Andrew Purdy, of Spencer, whom he married, probably, in 1819. She died in 1846.

At the time of his death he was living with a third wife, formerly a Miss Richardson.

Mr. Maxwell was the third clerk of Tioga County, Spencer then being the shire town, and served from March, 1819, to January 1, 1829. His first three years of service was by appointment, under the old constitution of the State. In 1822 he was elected under the new constitution, and again re-elected in 1825. He was elected in 1828 to the House of Representatives, and served during the term of the Twenty-first Congress. In 1834 he was appointed postmaster at Elmira, which office he filled for several years. In 1836, when the county was divided, he received the appointment of deputy clerk, to transcribe all the records pertaining to the new county of Chemung. He was at one time, about 1841, vice-president of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. When Judge Monell became clerk of the Supreme Court (1844 or 1845), Mr. Maxwell received the appointment of deputy, and removed to Geneva, where he remained while an incumbent of the office. While there he was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court. He was contemporary with some of the greatest men in the nation, was on intimate terms with many of them, and enjoyed their friendship and esteem as long as they lived.

With all his ability he was one of the most retiring and modest of men, and it was torture to him to be called upon to speak in public. He once related an anecdote of his first and only experience at addressing the House while he was a member of Congress. He had a petition or resolution to offer, and when he arose to his feet, caught the eye of the Speaker and was announced as having the floor, he said he imagined the eyes of every member were fixed upon him, and the number seemed multiplied until he was surrounded by a multitude of eager and anxious listeners. How he got through he had no conception; but so great was his fright that, when he had finished his remarks, he added, "All in favor will say aye," and sat down mentally and physically exhausted. "That," said he, "was the most effective thing I said, for it created a great deal of amusement, and I was repeatedly congratulated for the witty hit I had made."

Had his assurance been equal to his ability, Mr. Maxwell would have

won a position second to no man in the State. His memory was remarkable, and anything he read was stored away to be used when wanted. He was a tireless worker, and never relaxed in his labors, only to spend his leisure in his well-selected and valuable library.

Not long after 1840 misfortunes thickened around him; the modest accumulation of his labor was swept away, and his library went with his other property, and that to him was his most grievous loss. He repeatedly said that he designed to collect a library which should be as complete as his means would permit, and his records of local history should be unsurpassed, and that the entire collection of printed volumes and manuscripts should be given to the village. He said when it passed out of his hands he wanted it to be of public benefit, and it should be his legacy to the town where his whole life had been spent.

A large part of his business was the procuring of pensions for soldiers and widows of the Revolution and the war of 1812. In this manner he acquired an immense amount of knowledge of great historic value, and the number of personal incidents he could relate of prominent actors in those wars was almost endless; and they are undoubtedly true, for they were personal reminiscences of those who came to solicit his aid to procure pensions. He never attempted a case without an almost certainty that the claim was a just one; and he could not well be deceived, for there was not a brigade or regiment or hardly a company that he did not remember who the officers were and how long they served. His acceptance of a claim was almost a warrant that it would be recognized by the government. It did not seem to occur to him that he ought to receive pay for the knowledge he had gained, and it was with diffidence that he named most modest fees for his services. Had he been as devoted to accumulating money as he was to the interests of his clients he might have built a temple to mammon.

He was a most unselfish and amiable man, and in the family circle was loved with unwavering affection. His habits were simple and unostentatious, and his demeanor was ever the same, whether entertaining peer or commoner. No one was so humble as not to gain access to him at any moment, and the same courtesy governed him in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. His benevolence was only limited by his means, and it was of so unobtrusive a character that he seemed quite unconscious of it himself. The noble nature he possessed never degenerated, either in prosperity or adversity, and the steady poise of his mind was never disturbed either by the flattery of success or by pecuniary ruin. A monarch in the world of intellect, he was too modest to assume his proper place in the front ranks of the great men of his generation. A devoted lover of his country, his patriotism was not limited by party policy or prejudice, and the advance of our Republic to greatness was dearer to him than personal aggrandizement. His religion was confined to no sect nor creed; he indulged in no narrow prejudices, and placed simple faith in the universal goodness of the Creator.

1823. Theodore North.*	1858. John T. Davidson.†
1826. Hiram Gray.†	E. F. Babcock.†
James Dunn.*	1859. S. C. Reynolds.†
1828. Edward Quin.	J. B. White.†
1831. Elijah Carpenter.	1860. George M. Diven.†
Hezekiah Woodruff.*	J. H. Hardy.†
1832. Thomas Maxwell.*	1861. M. V. B. Bachman.†
Anson Little.	Cyrus Barlow.
Isaac B. Goodwin.*	1862. George Beebe.
Lucius Robinson† (Gov- ernor of New York).	S. C. Taber.†
1835. John W. Wisner.*	Robert T. Turner.†
John A. Gillett.*	1863. W. L. Muller.†
Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr.*	Robert Stevens.†
Joseph Herron.	1864. James Flynn.
1836. Ariel S. Thurston.†	David B. Hill.†
1837. David Herron.	E. M. Hulett.
1838. Elijah P. Brooks.*	Lewis M. Smith.†
George A. Gardner.*	1865. E. B. Youmans.†
1839. James H. Leavitt.	1866. R. S. Ransom.
1841. R. L. G. Bancroft.	Seymour Dexter.†
William North.	J. A. Frisbie.†
Joseph L. Darling.*	C. C. Gardiner.
Stephen T. Covell.	John A. Reynolds.†
1842. George P. Tyler.	H. M. Smith.†
E. P. Hart.†	1867. A. F. Babcock.†
1843. E. O. Crosby.	A. D. Blair.†
Isaac B. Gregg.	1868. Jerome Banks.
Walter L. Dailey.†	David C. Robinson.†
Daniel Marsh.	1869. Platt Rogers.
Wm. P. Konkle.	Leroy A. Baker.†
Thos. S. Spalding† (county judge).	J. Wood Green.
1844. Chester B. Evans.	S. S. Taylor.†
George B. Woods.	Laurens A. Thomas.
1845. Alexander S. Diven.†	Edward C. Vanduzer.†
James L. Woods.†	C. A. Collin.†
1846. Frederick Phelps.	1870. Hala Barnes.†
Theodore North.*	O. C. Harrington.
1847. — Adams.	H. H. Rockwell.†
1848. G. A. Brush.†	R. F. Randolph.
Archibald Robertson.†	Thomas M. Hite.†
1849. Jeremiah McGuire.†	J. T. Atwill.†
J. A. Christie† (district at- torney).	1871. M. A. Horton.
N. P. Fassett.†	G. Smith Carman.
Gabriel L. Smith.†	1872. C. R. Pratt.†
E. H. Benn.	James A. Towner.
O. W. Palmer.	William Fowler.
Peter G. Vanderlyn.*	Charles P. Thurston.†
Thomas C. Welch.	James Wright.†
1850. F. O. Rogers.	J. W. Work.
H. Boardman Smith.†	E. K. Roper.†
S. B. Tomlinson.†	Jabez R. Ward.†
1851. John Murdoch.†	1873. John R. Joslyn.†
William H. Gale.	George E. Pratt.†
— Hunt.	P. M. Baum.
— Van Voorhis.	1874. E. J. Baldwin.†
1852. Levi Gibbs.	Roswell R. Moss.
F. C. Dininny.†	1875. Frederick Collin.
John K. Hale.	E. L. Hart.
D. W. Gillett.	Jacob Schwartz.
D. Y. Overton.	1876. Charles A. Dolson.
1853. W. H. Patterson.	A. V. Murdoch.
H. H. Phelps.	De B. Goodell, Jr.
A. S. Lowe.†	Marquis D. Curtis.
1854. J. Davis Dunn.†	Charles d'Autremont, Jr.
D. W. C. Curtis.†	H. H. Baldwin.
1855. H. N. Comstock.	1877. — House.
Rufus King.†	O. A. Hungerford.
George L. Davis.†	— Pike.
1856. Edward Lowman.*	E. E. Harding.
1857. R. H. Ransom.†	G. W. Harding.
	1878. Lawrence M. Young.
	J. F. Thompson.†

* Dead.

† Members of the present bar.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The physician of whom we have record as residing the earliest in Chemung County was Dr. JOSEPH HINCHMAN,† late of Newtown (now Elmira). He was born at Jamaica, on Long Island, Aug. 28, 1762. His father and grandfather before him, both named Joseph, were physicians and surgeons. Surgical instruments of singular shape, used by them all, were in the family at a late date. The father of our Dr. Hinchman was a surgeon of an English man-of-war in August, 1757, and an uncle was surgeon's mate. The vessel was wrecked while cruising among the West India Islands, a little to the north of Hayti. Twenty-four only of the whole number on board escaped in a yawl, including the two brothers. For four days they were without food or water, and at the end of the time fell into the hands of the French and were put in prison. While confined at Cape François, an engagement occurred, Oct. 21, 1758, between a formidable French naval force, consisting of four ships of the line and three frigates, under M. Kersin, and three English frigates (the "Augusta," "Edinboro," and "Dreadnaught"), under Commodore Forest, in which the latter gained a decided advantage, notwithstanding his inferior force. On the 24th of November following an exchange of prisoners took place and the two brothers were liberated, who proceeded at once to New York and thence to Long Island, where they found their families. The father of Dr. Joseph Hinchman, of Chemung, died when the latter was of a tender age, and at the age of sixteen years the son entered the Revolutionary army as a soldier. He was in several severe engagements, and was in camp at Morristown during a winter of great privation and sorrow. When the term of his enlistment expired he studied medicine with his uncle in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., and commenced his medical practice at Minisink. On Dec. 20, 1787, he married Zuriiah Seeley, a daughter of B. Seeley, of Milford, on the Delaware, and removed to the town of Chemung, then in the county of Montgomery, in June, 1788, settling upon what has since been known as the Lowman farm. In 1793-94 he removed to Newtown, where he had an extensive practice as a physician and surgeon.

He was appointed by Gov. George Clinton sheriff of Tioga County, Feb. 18, 1795, being the second officer of that name in the county. On Nov. 13, 1800, Governor Jay appointed him a commissioner to inspect and improve the road leading from Catskill Landing, in Greene County, to Catharine's town, in Tioga County.

In personal appearance Dr. Hinchman was of medium size and of a florid complexion; his manners were affable and pleasing, and at the same time his energy of character was remarkable.

He died July 23, 1802, regretted by a large circle of prominent individuals who were his warm personal friends. The doctor was a bright and zealous Mason, one who had made a deep research into the hidden meaning of its rites and ceremonies, and was by reason of his findings in that direction the more ardently attached to the order. The fraternity held their regular meetings in an upper room in his

† This sketch is drawn from the History of Chemung Valley, before quoted.

house for many years. The doctor was the first person buried in the new burying-ground of Newtown, now called the "old one of Elmira."

DR. ELIAS SATTERLEE was another old physician of Chemung, coming to Elmira from Athens in 1803, when about thirty years old. His father, Benedict Satterlee, of Wyoming, was the progenitor of twelve children, of whom the doctor was the youngest son. The old gentleman died when Elias was about three years old, and shortly afterwards his mother, then in the last stages of consumption, was obliged to flee with her family to the eastward, to her relatives, where she survived but a short time the fatigues and terrors of her flight. Elias remained there until about twenty years of age, and soon after that date came to Athens, Pa., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hopkins. He practiced there a few years and then came to Elmira. From 1805 till his death, Nov. 11, 1815, he had a large practice, and was celebrated in obstetrics, and was the first physician to practice that branch of his profession in this section. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a gunsmith who was repairing it. The piece was not known to be loaded, and the doctor happening to be in the shop with his little boy, stepped in front of the muzzle to give his child a better opportunity to see the operation, when, after snapping the lock several times, the gun was discharged, the ball entering the doctor's body and remaining therein, from which he died four hours after receiving the injury.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters.

DR. AMOS PARK came from Orange County to Newtown Settlement in 1793. Not much is known of his life prior to that time. He built, it is said, the first framed house erected in Elmira, on the banks of the river where the gas-works stand. He is said to be the first preacher as well as the first physician in Elmira, and for a few years followed the one profession as much as the other. His *rides* extended to the farthest limits of settlement, *whenever his patients furnished him a horse to ride*; otherwise his *walks* were thus prolonged. He looked to his own comfort, however, as an anecdote related of him will show. One cold December night one Mrs. Wynings roused him from his slumbers, she having come several miles through the deep snow on horseback, leading another horse for the doctor to ride back on. He was, after much persuasion, induced to return with the lady, and so dressed himself to withstand the rigor of the weather. He hardly left his own door, however, before he began to complain of the cold, and his murmurs lest his feet should freeze became at last so intolerable the lady took the oversocks from her own feet and drew them over the doctor's boots, and his shanks were thus kept warm by a woman's stockings. He was twice married, and was the father of some twenty children, many of whom died in early life. He was a Freemason, and was for many years the Worshipful Master of the first Masonic lodge of Elmira, which he aided to organize.

DR. JOTHAM PURDY was a prominent surgeon of the county. He was born in Westchester County, May 4, 1799, and removed with his father's family, in 1804, to Spencer, Tioga Co., and at eighteen years of age began the

study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Beers, of that place; he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was admitted to practice in 1821, remained in Spencer two years, and then came to Elmira, where he continued in the practice until his sudden death, Aug. 11, 1858. He, early in his practice, earned the reputation of a surgeon, which he retained till his death, doing for many years an exclusively surgical practice, his skill being unquestioned, and his calls being from far and near. He was an eminent Mason, and prominent in the various grades of the order. He married Dr. Satterlee's eldest daughter.

DR. NATHAN BOYNTON was another of the leading physicians of the earlier days. He was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., June 30, 1788, removed thence to Otsego County, 1795, thence to St. Lawrence County, 1806. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Colby Knapp in Guilford, Chenango, in 1814, and attended lectures at Fairfield 1816-17, and received a license from the censors of the Chenango Medical Society in February of the latter year, and began his practice immediately in Bainbridge in that county, where he married, and continued in practice for eighteen years. He then removed to Southport, Chemung Co., and five years later to Elmira, where he was engaged in active practice till his death, in June, 1859. Dr. Boynton was an active, ambitious, and prominent man in the profession.

DR. CHRISJOHN SCOTT was an eccentric German physician, who came to Newtown before 1800. His turnout was as unique as its driver, being a gig with two horses tandem. He was a great story-teller, and pretended to possess the power of divination, and mingled magic with his medicines, and consulted his crystal as often as his dispensary. He used to say he once met and defeated the devil, his satanic majesty saying he would give the doctor another bout at a more convenient season. It was claimed by those who knew him best that he was well educated, and it is certain he possessed surgical instruments and made pretenses of surgical knowledge. He married, but left no issue.

DR. THESEUS BROOKS was among the leading physicians of the county, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1778, studied medicine with Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, Chenango Co., whither his father's family removed in 1800. He removed to Big Flats in 1821, where he resided, having an extensive ride, until 1835, when he removed to Elmira, where he died March, 1856. Dr. Brooks was a successful and popular physician, gentle and affable in his ways, and accumulated a fine property. Hon. Elihu P. Brooks, county judge of Chemung County, was his son.

Other prominent physicians of the earlier days were Dr. Uriah Smith, born in Southport, 1799, and a student of Dr. Lemuel Hudson, and began to practice in 1821, and continued until his death, Sept. 14, 1864, having an extensive ride in Southport and Elmira. Dr. N. Aspinwall was a long-time practitioner of Cayuga County, and came to Elmira to spend a ripe old age, where he died July 3, 1861, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Lemuel Hudson was for years a noted physician of the county, being an early

member and president of the Tioga County Medical Society.

DR. HORACE SEAMAN came to Veteran in 1830, and was the first physician to pitch his tent in that town, where he still resides and follows actively his professional practice. He is a graduate of the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. His obstetrical practice has been very extensive, he having been present at 2100 accouchements during his long practice. His skill is undoubted in this direction. Dr. Seaman is seventy-one years of age, his muscular energies failing, but his intellect and mental vigor unimpaired. He is the only physician living of the original organizers of the Chemung Medical Society.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized May 3, 1836, at a meeting called at the public-house in the village of Elmira kept by E. Jones, which stood on the site now occupied by the *Advertiser* publishing-house, the following physicians being present: Lemuel Hudson, Asa R. Howell, N. D. Gardiner, John Payne, Erastus L. Hart, Nelson Winton, Theseus Brooks, Horace Seaman, H. M. Graves, W. E. Boothe, F. Demorest, Uriah Smith, and Z. H. Monroe. Dr. Hudson was chosen chairman, and Dr. Howell secretary, of the meeting, and Drs. Payne, Hart, Winton, Demorest, and Howell were appointed a committee on "constitution." The committee reported a constitution at the same meeting, which was adopted, and remained in force until June 6, 1851, when a second constitution of this society was adopted. The first officers of the society were elected at the same meeting on the adoption of the constitution, and were as follows: President, Dr. Lemuel Hudson; Vice-President, Dr. Nelson Winton; Secretary, Dr. Asa R. Howell; Treasurer, Dr. F. Demorest; Censors, Drs. Erastus L. Hart, Theseus Brooks, H. M. Graves, Horace Seaman, W. E. Boothe. At a later stage of this meeting, Drs. E. H. Eldridge and Lewis Miller were admitted as members of the society. Three honorary members of the society have been admitted: Drs. Hatch, May 3, 1856; James Herron, May 4, 1859; and Norman Smith, April 4, 1866. But two *licenses* to practice have been granted by the society: to Edward H. Tompkins, Jan. 10, 1837, and to Orson Smith Gregory, April 10, 1844. Interesting and able papers have been read from time to time before the society by its president, vice-presidents, and others, giving much valuable information on the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, by which the usefulness and influence of the society have been enlarged and the practice of medicine by its members improved and elevated. Dr. Horace Seaman, of Millport, is the only survivor of the original thirteen physicians who organized the society.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1836-37, Lemuel Hudson; 1837-38, Nathaniel Aspinwall; 1838-40, Erastus L. Hart, and also 1849-50, 1852-54, 1859-60, 1864-65; 1840-41 and 1848-49, Theseus Brooks; 1841-42, John Payne; 1842-43, P. E. Concklin; 1843-44, Jotham Purdy; 1844-45, 1851-52, 1863-64, 1866-67, Dr. Hollis S. Chubbuck; 1845-47, Nelson Winton; 1850-51, 1860-62, 1865-66, Wm. Woodward; 1867-68, Henry Meisel; 1868-69, T. H. Squire.

LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH DATE OF ADMISSION.

- 1836, May 3.—Lemuel Hudson,* Asa R. Howell,* N. D. Gardiner,* John Payne,* Erastus L. Hart,* Nelson Winton,* Theseus Brooks,* Horace Seaman, H. M. Graves,* W. E. Boothe,†* F. Demorest,* Uriah Smith,* Z. H. Monroe, E. H. Eldridge,* Lewis Miller.†*
- 1836, Oct. 4.—Henry K. Webster,* Peter E. Concklin.*
- 1837, Jan. 10.—Tracy Beadle,* Nathan Boynton,* Alfred Griffin,† E. A. Tompkins,† Guy Hulett,† Hovey Everitt.*
- 1837, May 2.—Rulandus Bancroft,* Jotham Purdy,* Nathaniel Aspinwall.*
- 1838, Oct. 2.—Seth B. Nelson.*
- 1839, May 2.—Hollis S. Chubbuck.
- 1839, May 7.—A. W. Benton.†
- 1839, Oct. 8.—Corbett Peebles.
- 1840.—Wm Parinton,† Levi Thompson.†
- 1841.—Joseph Dixon Ford,† H. H. Smith.†
- 1842.—W. R. Hopkins,* Sumner Rhoads,* Wm. Woodward.
- 1843.—Edward L. Ford.
- 1844.—Jno. Jones,† G. D. Bailey,* J. F. Dunlap,† S. L. Disbrow,† Ralph Shepard.†
- 1845.—George T. Hinman.†
- 1848.—Rowland Wilcox,* Samuel C. Rogers,† J. L. Lawrence.†
- 1849.—Wm. C. Wey.
- 1850.—N. R. Derby,† Geo. W. Holbrook,* T. H. Squire, D. W. C. Tenny.*
- 1852.—Ira F. Hart, Jonathan E. Leavitt.*
- 1859.—P. H. Flood, J. K. Stanchfield, E. H. Davis,† H. H. Purdy.
- 1863.—Aaron Rice,† Ebenezer Gere, George Dean, Henry Meisel.*
- 1865.—Z. F. Chase, J. M. Flood.
- 1866.—Charles C. Lee,† E. R. Wheeler, Daniel Holmes,* P. L. St. Croix.
- 1867.—Frank B. Abbott,* Louis Velder,* W. H. Davis, L. W. Bailey.
- 1868.—M. G. Myers,† Albert M. Flood.*
- 1869.—George M. Beard.
- 1872.—E. A. Everett,† C. M. Spaulding.
- 1873.—D. J. Chittenden,† J. M. Newman, Geo. H. Woodward.
- 1874.—Charles L. Squire, Henry Flood, R. P. Bush, J. F. Smith, C. F. Hawkins.
- 1875.—J. Stuart Hill, A. A. Jackway.
- 1876.—C. P. Godfrey, John E. Eldred.
- 1877.—Edward T. Gibson,† Thomas A. Davie, Charles W. Brown, E. W. Krackowizer, John S. Christison, Charles Woodward.
- 1878.—H. D. Wey, J. Maroney, W. S. Ruch, W. Jennings.

Eleven non-resident physicians have been members of the society since its organization, of whom four are known to be dead at the present time.

The last annual meeting was held June 19, 1878, at the society's rooms in Elmira, at which the following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. F. Smith; Vice-President, Dr. J. E. Eldred; Secretary, Dr. C. W. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. Woodward; Censors, Drs. W. C. Wey, T. H. Squire, Chase, Chubbuck, and Stanchfield. The retiring president, Dr. Chubbuck, read an interesting address on the early history of medicine, and several papers were read on medical subjects and cases, which were discussed by those present.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The first physician to introduce the practice of medicine into Chemung County after the school of Hahnemann was Dr. Towner, about the year 1843. He was a graduate of the old school, and changed his practice about that time and located in Elmira, where he followed the practice for some years. He removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he died in 1857. His colleagues and successors up to the organ-

* Dead.

† Removed from county.

ization of the Homœopathic Medical Society in 1861 were Drs. Doane, Maniere, Patrick W. Gray (1852, and who died in 1866), Groom, Reid, Henry Sayles, and Nathaniel R. Seeley. The latter was a student of Drs. Towner and Gray in 1853, was a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, admitted to practice in 1857, and was for a short time in company with Dr. Gray, then went to Corning, and remained there some eight years, and then returned to Elmira, where he is yet in successful and lucrative practice. Dr. Seeley was born in Tioga Co., Pa., and educated at the Elmira Academy.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHEMUNG COUNTY

was organized Feb. 5, 1861, under the act of 1857, for the organization of such societies. There were present at the organization Drs. P. W. Gray, N. R. Seeley, and T. B. Sellen, of Elmira; H. S. Benedict, of Corning; W. H. Whippey, of Millport; and J. L. Corbin, of Athens, Pa. A constitution and a code of by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected subsequently: President, Wm. Gulick; Vice-President, P. W. Gray; Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. Benedict; Censors, W. L. Purdy, E. W. Rogers, N. R. Seeley, H. S. Benedict, and T. B. Sellen.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1861-64, Wm. Gulick; 1865-68, H. S. Purdy; 1869, T. W. Read; 1870-71, O. Groom; 1872-73, N. R. Seeley; 1874-76, Henry; 1877, Dr. Parkhurst; 1878, E. D. Leonard.

The vice-president for the present year is Dr. Jenks, and Charles E. Sayles is secretary and treasurer. The meetings of the society are fairly attended, and the diagnosis and treatment of disease according to the foundation principle of homœopathy, *Similia similibus curantur*, are freely discussed thereat.

The list of members of the society and the dates of their admission are as follows:

- 1861.—Patrick W. Gray, Nathaniel R. Seeley, T. B. Sellen, H. S. Benedict, W. H. Whippey, J. L. Corbin, Athens, Pa.; W. S. Purdy, Addison; E. W. Rogers, Dundee; Wm. Gulick, Tyrone; Orlando Groom, Henry Sayles, E. M. French, E. W. Lewis, Watkins.
- 1863.—G. Z. Noble, Dundee; E. I. Morgan and Alonzo Bishop, Ithaca; R. N. Mills.
- 1864.—Frank Tompkins, Havana.
- 1866.—T. W. Read, C. B. Knight, Tyrone.
- 1869.—H. P. Hollett, Havana; G. A. Tracy, Hector.
- 1870.—E. D. Leonard, C. F. Miller, E. M. White.
- 1875.—B. W. Morse, R. B. Jenks, Chas. E. Sayles.

Where the residence is not otherwise specified it is in Chemung County.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE SOUTHERN TIER

was organized July 10, 1874, under the act of the Legislature providing therefor, as the Eclectic Medical Society of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, and in January following changed the name to that at the head of this article. The jurisdiction of the society at first embraced but three counties, but now it includes six, to wit: Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, and Yates. The first officers were Drs. M. Skinner, President; Charles A.

Janes, Vice-President; Miles Stevens, Recording Secretary; John W. Hedding, Corresponding Secretary; George M. Post, Treasurer,—all of Schuyler County. The Censors were all of those named except Hedding, Dr. Remington, of Steuben, being on the board.

The presidents have been Dr. Skinner, from 1874 to June, 1876, and Dr. Alfred Force, since to the present time. Dr. Miles Stevens has been the secretary from the organization, and the treasurer for the past three years.

The members are as follows: F. Remington and W. B. Remington, Painted Post; M. Skinner, Chas. A. Janes, J. W. Hedding, George M. Post, Schuyler County; C. H. Woodruff, Horseheads; Alfred Force, Starkey; John M. Crane, Addison; L. E. Horton, Campbell; F. A. Stewart, Avoca; T. H. Horton, Bath; O. S. Brown, Odessa; Bradley Blakeslee, Steuben; J. K. Richardson, Greenwood; I. E. Hill, Trumansburg; Mrs. S. E. Pratt, Miss M. E. Davis, Miles Stevens, O. D. Stiles, Elmira; E. B. Collins, Veteran.

The usual business transacted by the other medical societies is the order at the annual and semi-annual meetings of the society.

THE CLERGY.

The earliest resident clergyman of whom any record is preserved was Rev. Jabez Colver, who located on lots 54, 55, and 56 of the old town of Chemung, during or before the year 1788. A deed from one Jacob Stoll to Mr. Colver for lot 55 was executed Dec. 20, 1788, which is the earliest dated deed on the records of Tioga County. This lot runs to the river-bank, across Seeley Creek, near the lower end of Big Island, in Southport. Here, in the latter part of March, 1791, Colonel Proctor was entertained by the old clergyman one night while the latter was on his journey to hold a treaty at Buffalo Creek with the Indians. Colonel Proctor describes Mr. Colver as a dissenting minister, meaning some other than the Episcopal Church. He was probably a Baptist. He did not preach much, and in 1791 conveyed all his property, real and personal, to his sons.

Rev. Roswell Goff was here as early as 1789, for during that year he organized the old Chemung (now Wellsburg) Baptist Church, and was its pastor for many years.

Rev. Daniel Thatcher was a missionary of the General Board of Missions, and was in Elmira in 1795, and laid the foundation for the Presbyterian Churches of the city. He died afterwards at Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa.

Dr. Amos Parke added preaching to his practice after Mr. Thatcher left, having a license from a New Jersey ecclesiastical body.

Judge Brinton Paine officiated in the desk occasionally. Rev. Clark Brown, afterwards a Unitarian, and Rev. John Smith preached for a short time, and occasionally in the early days.

Rev. Simeon R. Jones, in 1805, was the earliest pastor in Elmira, and taught school and preached in the school-house. He was one of the Boanerges' of the border, who held up the terrors of the law to persuade men to Christ, rather than delineating the beatitudes. He was a Presbyterian, but organized the first church as a Congregationalist. He preached many years.

Hezekiah Woodruff was a minister, lawyer, and doctor by turns, and neither long. He was highly educated, possessed fine talents, had a polished style, and was a fluent speaker. He was disappointed, it is said, in a certain *affaire de cœur* with a worthy lady of the village, and became insane, or at least very eccentric. He was inordinately fond of dancing, and was deposed from his ministry on account of his reputation. He lived a hermit's life in Erin for twenty years, and during the time translated the Greek Testament into the English vernacular. He died a few years ago. He too was a Presbyterian.

Rev. Henry Ford, remarked for his piety and devotion, Rev. Eleazer Lathrop, a talented young divine, and Rev. John Frost, were also of the early Presbyterian preachers.

The Methodist Church had its itinerants early in the field, but not so early as either the Baptists or Presbyterians. Among the earliest ministers of this denomination were Revs. G. Lanning and Loring Grant.

Rev. Jonas Dodge was a power in the church in 1830 and subsequently. Rev. Allen Steele also was a zealous and talented minister.

Rev. R. D. Gillette was a Baptist clergyman of French extraction, and noted for his labors in the Church. He organized five churches in the Chemung Valley and adjacent regions. He belonged to a family of clergymen and physicians, and died at Horseheads, March 28, 1845.

The Episcopal Church numbers among its early rectors Revs. John G. Carder, Clark, Richard Smith, Gordon Winslow, Kendrick Metcalf, B. F. Whiteher (who was the husband of the author of the "Widow Bedott Papers"), and Washington Van Zandt, all of Elmira.

Probably the most noted preacher who has ever resided in Chemung County is at present a resident of the city of Elmira, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park Church of Elmira, and a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, whose fame is world-wide. A more extended sketch of Mr. Beecher will be found in connection with the history of Park Church.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE PRESS OF CHEMUNG COUNTY.*

The First Newspaper of the County—Elmira Republican—Chemung Democrat—Elmira Advertiser—Horseheads Philosopher—Chemung County Republican—Other Publications.

GETTING back to the early history of the newspaper press within the bounds of what is now Chemung County seems like approaching the borders of the dark ages. There is a mist, and there are traditions, but almost literally nothing which can be seized upon as substantial history. The oldest inhabitant was but a small boy in his teens, whose recollections of the early newspapers, if he has any, are not altogether reliable. In Solomon Southwick's pamphlet, entitled "Views of Elmira," he states that "the first newspaper in this county was established here in 1815, by Brindle & Murphy. *The Telegraph* was its title,—its polit-

ical character neutral. The next was *The Vedette*, established by William Murphy in 1818. These both died. Next came *The Tioga Register*, established by J. A. Smith, in 1822, for the support of Adams and Clay. In 1828 its title was changed to that of *The Elmira Gazette*. It is now," continues Mr. Southwick, in the pamphlet from which these extracts are made, and which was published in *The Elmira Republican and General Advertiser* of April 16, 1836, "in the hands of Mr. B. Paine, as publisher, and Thomas Maxwell, Esq., as editor, and supports the present Federal and State administrations. Four hundred copies at least are printed weekly, and four hands are employed in the printing-office, the work done in which, exclusive of the newspaper, amounts to about \$1500 per annum. This may be considered a flourishing establishment for a country village,—a village, however, which bids fair soon to become a city. *The Elmira Whig*," Mr. Southwick proceeds to say, "was next established, in 1828, by James Durham, and published one year as an opposition paper, when it expired, for what reason we are not informed. *The Elmira Republican* was established in 1829, by William Murphy, printer, and edited by Chauncey Morgan. Nine months afterwards it passed into the hands of John Duffey, who continued it about nine months. It was then purchased by Birdsall & Huntley. It is an opposition print, supporting the Whig party. On the 1st of this month [March, 1836] Ransom Birdsall, the editor, bought Mr. Huntley's share, and is now sole proprietor, editor, and publisher. Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Maxwell, his opponent, are both self-educated men, who have relied upon their own skill and industry for their present standing and property. The office of Mr. Birdsall employs two presses, and besides his paper, of which he now publishes about 500 copies weekly, he is engaged in stereotype-printing,—has issued within the last year 10,000 volumes of Cobb's celebrated school-books, and 200 gross of his first series of toys. He prints and sells blanks, and does job-work to a large amount annually. He has a bookstore and bindery connected with his establishment, and the whole concern is in a flourishing state."

Thus we have copied in his own language all that Mr. Southwick has to say of the early newspapers and their publishers. It is probably the most complete statement that is anywhere on record. We are glad, through the medium of this book and the modern printing-press, to rescue it from the oblivion into which it had practically fallen. Possibly there are other copies extant of Mr. Southwick's "Views of Elmira," from which these extracts are made, but they are necessarily rare and difficult of access. It will be observed that the *Elmira Gazette* dates back almost to the beginning of newspaper history in this county. It is antedated only seven years, and by two small sheets whose lives were of short duration. It was started as a Clay and Adams paper, and for several years supported that political interest. Tradition, which is probably well founded, alleges that it became a Jackson paper in the twinkling of an eye, between two issues, and that the reasons which induced the change were not such as would stand the keen criticism of saintly politics. Our fathers were mortal, as their sons are, and were sometimes led into temptation. We are not in possession of the exact date of this change in its political char-

* By C. G. Fairman.

acter, but it was not far from 1830. From that date to this it has been consistently Democratic, without variability or shadow of turning, if we possibly except its course in the campaign of 1848, when the bulk of the Democratic party "went off on old Cass." The *Gazette* is, therefore, fifty-six years old, and fairly ranks among the oldest papers in the country. Mr. Southwick, in his account from which we have quoted, falls into one error, or rather makes an omission of one fact. The real beginning of the *Gazette* was in the *Investigator*, established in 1820, and "printed by Job A. Smith for the proprietor," who was too modest to publish his name. The name of the *Investigator* was changed in 1824 to *Tioga Register*, and that again in 1828 to *Elmira Gazette*. So that the *Gazette* is really fifty-eight years old, and antedated by any other paper in this county only five years. The files of the *Gazette* in 1828, when the final change in name was made, and which it has since retained, do not disclose the name of the proprietor, but it was "printed by W. Murphy for the publisher." In 1829, Job A. Smith's name appeared as proprietor, and he continued as such until 1831, when Brinton Paine became the publisher, with Thomas Maxwell, Esq., as editor and proprietor. It was during this misty time when nobody was publicly responsible for its management that the sudden quickening of its political conscience, to which reference has been made, occurred.

About the year 1837, Cyrus Pratt became interested as one of the publishers, the firm being Paine & Pratt. In 1838, Paine sold to Irad Beardsley, and the firm became Pratt & Beardsley. In 1839, Cyrus Pratt alone succeeded Pratt & Beardsley. In the fall of 1840 he made an assignment to Thomas Maxwell, Whittington Sayre, and Henry Johnson. These gentlemen continued the paper, under the editorial management of Horace E. Purdy, until the fall of 1841, when it was sold to George W. Mason and William C. Rhodes, two young practical printers, who came here from Danville, Pa. The firm of Mason & Rhodes continued until 1853, a period of thirteen years, during which time the paper enjoyed unusual business prosperity. Mr. Rhodes was remarkable for his taste in job printing, and he secured for the office almost a monopoly of that branch of business. The columns of the paper were also filled for continuous years with rich placers of legal advertising in the way of sheriff and mortgage sales, which in those days paid four times as much as any other class of work. The country was overwhelmingly Democratic, and all the patronage of the party officials was given it. It also during this time passed through one of the most stormy and exciting political periods of its existence.

From 1842 to 1849 the Hunker and Barnburner dissensions in the Democratic party raged continuously. The *Gazette* was a Barnburner paper, in earnest and without mercy. Its editorials were not distinguished for beauty of rhetoric, and sometimes the President's English was horribly mangled. But its blows were forcible, and the old Hunkers felt them. In the spring of 1846 there was an open split in the party of the county. The Barnburners went into the north part of the State, and nominated Samuel Young, a distinguished citizen of Saratoga, for

delegate to the Constitutional Convention, then about to assemble. The Barnburners in this county were called upon to make this nomination, because it was supposed to be the safest locality in which Mr. Young could run, and he was wanted by the leaders in the convention. The Hunkers refused to obey the command, and bolted. They placed in nomination William Maxwell, Esq., a lawyer and business man of high character and much personal strength. The Whigs, seeing the opportunity, made no nomination, but joined their forces with the Hunkers, and gave their support to Mr. Maxwell. The contest was exciting. Never anything like it was known in the county before. The *Gazette* performed prodigies of valor. It was scattered by the thousands free as water over every town and in every hamlet. But the combination was too strong. The Barnburners were beaten. Mr. Maxwell was elected. "Cruel Chemung kilt Sam Young." The *Gazette* was disconsolate, and would not be comforted. The Hunkers were jubilant, and in the excess of their joy determined to establish an opposition paper. This was done in the fall of 1846, to which reference will be made elsewhere.

After the retirement of Mr. Rhodes in 1853, Mr. Mason continued the publication alone. In the Presidential campaign of 1852 the *Gazette* had supported Franklin Pierce with great earnestness, but in the divisions which subsequently grew out of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, Mr. Mason entered warmly into a defense of free institutions for the State. In 1855 his health had broken down, and in the latter part of that year he went West in hopes of regaining it. But it was too late, and in the spring of 1856 he died. The *Gazette* was thus, at the opening of an important Presidential campaign, offered for sale. A lively contest for possession of the property ensued between the different political interests. Lucius Robinson, Ariel S. Thurston, Alexander S. Diven, and other Barnburner Democrats who had given in their adhesion to Fremont, were desirous of getting its control to make it a Republican paper. But they failed, and it was bought by Stephen McDonald, Daniel Stephens, and William R. Judson, in the interest of Buchanan and the Democracy. These gentlemen sold it to William C. Rhodes, who resumed control of its editorial management on the 1st of July, 1856, and the paper continued to do battle for the Democratic party. In August of the same year Mr. Rhodes began the publication of a daily edition, which was discontinued at the end of a year. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Rhodes having been elected inspector of State prisons, the paper passed into the hands of Samuel C. Taber and Philo B. Dailey. In 1858, Mr. Taber was succeeded by Colonel Frederick A. Devoe. On the 30th of April, 1860, the daily edition was resumed, and since that time the paper has been regularly issued daily and weekly. In 1864, Archibald N. Devoe was associated with his father in the business department, and in July of the same year Charles Hazard purchased an interest, and became the editor. In this arrangement was included the purchase of the daily *Press*, which was soon afterwards merged with the *Gazette*. In July, 1866, Colonel Devoe sold his interest, and the paper became the property of Louis A. and Charles Hazard, under the firm-name of L. A. & C. Hazard, who continued

its publication as editors and proprietors until September, 1870, when it was sold to a stock company, by which it has since been and is now published; the officers and organization being as follows: David B. Hill, President; R. R. Soper, Business Manager and Treasurer; H. S. Brooks, Secretary; Louis A. and Charles Hazard, Editors. The Hazard Boys, as they are familiarly called, are both practical printers, having begun as apprentices and learned their trades in the office of the paper to which they early succeeded as editors and proprietors. It is no wrong to say, even in staid history, that they are worthy of the success which has attended their efforts.

Next in order in any historical account of the newspaper press of Chemung County stands the old *Elmira Republican*. In the brief notice of this paper made by Mr. Southwick in his "Views of Elmira," it will be seen that he dates its commencement in 1829, and gives as its first publisher the name of William Murphy, and its first editor Chauncey Morgan. Its second publisher was John Duffey. About two years after its establishment, or some time in 1831, it was purchased by Ransom Birdsall and Elias S. Huntley, and published by them for a long time under the firm-name of Birdsall & Huntley. It was a Whig paper, in opposition to the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. In March, 1836, Mr. Huntley sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Birdsall, and retired. The publication was continued by Ransom Birdsall until after the election of President Harrison in 1840, when, having been appointed postmaster, he transferred the paper to Polleys & Carter, the firm being William Polleys and Alvah S. Carter, two young men who had served their time as apprentices in the office, and then in the employ of Mr. Birdsall. Polleys & Carter continued the publication until the fall of 1842, when Mr. Carter retired, and D. M. Cook took his place and became editor of the paper. Some time in the fall of 1843, Mr. Cook died, and his interest in the paper was sold to E. S. Huntley, and under the firm-name of William Polleys & Co. the paper was continued until Nov. 15, 1845. In those early days the editorials of most all country newspapers were furnished by some village politician, generally an ambitious and managing lawyer. In this way the Hon. James Dunn, then a young man and the unquestioned leader of the Whig party in this county, was a liberal contributor to the columns of the *Republican*. Stephen T. Covell, Esq., a brilliant young lawyer, who died early in life, was also an editor. During the time that Polleys & Carter were publishing the paper, articles frequently appeared manifestly from a new hand, and which attracted much attention. They were clearly and vigorously written, of much logical force, and effective in argument. It was eventually ascertained that they came from the pen of a journeyman tailor, then working at his trade in one of the shops of the village. His name was Randall W. Wells. The Whigs were so well pleased with his work that they took him off the bench and place him on the editorial tripod, and with his name at the masthead as editor, the paper was published through the Presidential campaign of 1844. On the 15th of November, 1845, the paper was purchased by S. B. & C. G. Fairman. This was just in time to fall upon the fight between the Barnburners

and the Hunkers, and the contest between William Maxwell and Samuel Young. The paper went with the Whig party for Maxwell and against Young, and had the satisfaction of standing with the victors for the first time in the local political contests in the county. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Maxwell was nominated by the Hunkers for member of Assembly, and, pursuing the same policy as before, the Whigs made no nomination, but gave their votes to Mr. Maxwell, and he was elected, defeating the Barnburner candidate, Solomon L. Smith, of Southport, by a majority of about one hundred votes. The Whig share in the spoils of this victory was the election of William T. Lawrence to Congress, who was voted for by the Hunkers, defeating John W. Wisner, the leader and candidate of the Barnburners. The first daily paper ever published in Elmira was the *Elmira Daily Republican*, commenced by S. B. & C. G. Fairman, June 1, 1846, and discontinued August 5, of the same year. It was a five-column paper, sold at \$3.50 a year, and had a list of one hundred and twenty-five subscribers. It was the outgrowth of a mania which existed in those days for daily papers in country villages, arising from the recent invention and establishment of the telegraph. The Mexican war had just commenced, and there was great anxiety for news. There was no telegraph to Elmira, the nearest point of such communication being Geneva or Rochester.

Besides the *Elmira Daily Republican*, daily papers were thus established in the villages of Auburn, Geneva, Lockport, Ithaca, and many other places. The *Auburn Daily Advertiser* was the only one which maintained an existence and became an established institution. In the spring of 1846, S. B. Fairman sold his interest in the *Republican* to C. G. Fairman, by whom it was continued until Jan. 1, 1850, when Lathrop Baldwin, Jr., became a partner with him. The firm of Fairman & Baldwin continued until Jan. 1, 1853, when Mr. Fairman retired, and was succeeded by R. R. Dumars, the firm being Baldwin & Dumars. In September, 1851, the daily edition was resumed, and was maintained until the paper ceased to exist, somewhere about the year 1857. In 1855, during the Know-Nothing epidemic, the *Republican* broke loose from its Whig moorings and espoused the doctrines of the Know-Nothing organization. Mr. Dumars retired and Hovey E. Lowman bought his interest. For some time the firm was Baldwin & Lowman, and afterwards Hovey E. Lowman alone. In the decline of the Know-Nothing party the paper was bought by Andrew H. Calhoun & Son, but the once powerful Know-Nothing party, which had promised to do so much for it, had brought it to the door of death. Its political mistake was a fatal one, and it could not recover the ground it had lost. And thus when the Know-Nothing party died, this once powerful and popular political organ died with it. It was upon this paper, in the years 1853 and 1854, that the brilliant but erratic young journalist O. R. Burdick, familiarly known as Sparks, flourished most largely in Elmira. He was connected with the press here at brief periods and sundry other times, but never with any special success. Elias S. Huntley, one of the early proprietors of the *Republican*, is yet living in Elmira, and has been for some time in the employ of the *Daily Adver-*

tiser as city collector. Alvah S. Carter is also still resident here, but has not been engaged in the newspaper trade since he severed his connection with the *Republican*, in 1843, except as he may have occasionally worked at the case in different offices. William Polleys, since some time in 1852, has been the publisher of the *Waverly Advocate*. Randall W. Wells is engaged in farming in Vermont. Florus B. Plimpton, who was at one time engaged in editorial work on the *Republican*, has been for some time an editor on the *Cincinnati Commercial*. Lathrop Baldwin, Jr., was killed while bravely fighting the battles of his country during the Rebellion. Hovey E. Lowman died many years ago at Chemung.

In January, 1847, a paper was established called the *Chemung Democrat*, by L. J. Bush. Mr. Bush had been a clerk in a dry-goods store, and his predilections for Hunker politics led him to do a little scribbling for the *Republican* in opposition to the Barnburners. So when the Hunker leaders came to establish this paper in opposition to the *Gazette*, they installed Mr. Bush as managing man and editor. The paper had a hard row to hoe during its somewhat brief existence, though it was the representative of a powerful political faction, embracing among its leaders such men as Lyman Covell, Timothy S. Satterlee, and Samuel G. Hathaway. Mr. Bush remained with the paper perhaps a year, when David Fairchild took it, and it was for some time in the hands of that gentleman and his son, F. Orville Fairchild. It then became the property of Julius Taylor, who, in 1851, issued a daily edition. About that time the Burrs—C. Chauncey Burr, Herman Burr, and Celia M. Burr—shot athwart the literary and newspaper sky of Elmira, and lit down on the *Daily Democrat* bag and baggage. They gave out that great things were about to happen. They were to introduce steam-power presses. They were to print a newspaper which would rival the metropolitan dailies in ability and value. There had never been anything to equal the Burrs in Elmira before. Well, they took Mr. Taylor in and tucked him under the table. They put themselves at the front. They changed the name of the paper to the *Daily Karlon*, which, since nobody understood what it was, or what it meant, was accepted as an evidence that the Burrs were really wiser than anybody else. But somehow the public stubbornly refused to buy the *Karlon* any more freely than they had bought the *Democrat*, and the fortune which the Burrs saw in their great reputations on a daily paper in Elmira vanished from sight. In a short time the whole thing played out, and about December, 1851, the *Karlon* died, and the Burrs have not stuck to anything in Elmira since.

Next in point of historical order comes the *Elmira Advertiser*. The third day of November, 1853, saw the first small beginnings of this now widely-circulated and influential newspaper. It was purely a business venture, having no reference either to politics or other controverted questions. Its projectors and publishers, the Fairman Brothers—Seymour B. and Charles G. Fairman—were quietly and modestly doing a little job-printing in a little room over the shoe-

store of Stephen McDonald, on Water Street, and they conceived the idea that they might advertise their own business, and at the same time make it pay by advertising the business of others. On that day they issued the little sheet of four pages,—three narrow columns to the page, the whole considerably smaller than the pages of "Web-



Photo. by Van Aken.

Charles G. Fairman

ster's Unabridged Dictionary." It had no subscription price, but was circulated free, its revenues being derived from its advertisements. One thousand copies, honest measure, were printed and circulated every day. Everybody in those days came to town in wagons, and the streets were literally full of all manner of vehicles. Water Street and Lake Street were lined with teams from one end to the other, and these, like the old Dutch houses in Albany, had their gable ends away from the sidewalks, so that when one undertook to drive another team through the centre of the street great care was necessary to keep from raking the hind wheels of whole regiments of wagons. To go along this line of double-breasted vehicles, and through their agency to secure the introduction of this little advertising sheet into families all over the county and beyond, was the mission of those faithful first carriers, Elihu Carter and George Ells. The paper was called *Fairman's Daily Advertiser*, and that was precisely what it was, neither more nor less. It had editorials, and it had opinions, but it belonged to no party or faction. It was in theory and in fact thoroughly independent. It accomplished its purpose. It advertised the business of the publishers, and gave them the leading position as job-printers. On the 8th of February, 1854, the name of the paper was changed to *Elmira Daily Advertiser*, enlarged to five columns on a page, with corresponding increase in length, and offered to the public at the price of \$4 a year. At the end of that year, Dec. 31, 1854, the edition in that form was discontinued, and the original plan of a free advertising sheet

resumed, there being also a weekly edition at \$1 a year. In about six weeks, or Feb. 19, 1855, the regular daily paper was again issued, and has been continued without interruption since. In June, 1855, the paper was enlarged to six columns. In subsequent years it was enlarged, first to seven, then to eight, and finally to nine columns, its present size. In 1865, as soon as the Western Union Telegraph extended its lines to Elmira, it became a member of the Associated Press, and from that date began its large circulation over the adjoining counties of Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Schuyler, Yates, Tompkins, and Tioga, in New York, and Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and Lycoming, in Pennsylvania. In December, 1855, Colonel F. A. De Voe became interested in the business affairs of the office, and continued in such connection until 1864, when Luther Caldwell, with C. G. Fairman, became the proprietors. In 1868, following the death of S. B. Fairman, James S. Thurston became a partner in the concern, and remained such until the organization of the *Advertiser* Association, in October, 1870, by which it has since been published. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Charles G. Fairman; Superintendent and Treasurer, R. R. R. Dumars; Secretary, Ausburn Towner. Trustees: C. G. Fairman, R. R. R. Dumars, J. T. Rathbun, E. N. Frisbie, J. I. Nicks, G. L. Smith, I. F. Hart, Ausburn Towner, H. D. V. Pratt. Editor, C. G. Fairman; Associate Editor, I. F. Hart; City Editor, Seymour Copeland; News Editor, J. K. Fairman. The opportunity which gave the *Advertiser* its original position and influence was the organization of the Republican party. Its beginning was contemporaneous with that event, the decline of the Know-Nothing party, and the abandonment of the Whig party. It became naturally the successor of the old *Elmira Republican* as the representative of the opposition to the Democratic party. It promptly espoused the Republican cause, and has been the recognized representative of that party continuously since. In the historical sketch of Elmira and Chemung Valley, published in the city directory for 1868, is the following reference to the *Daily Advertiser*, from which we quote: "Like all newspapers, the *Advertiser* has seen its dark, anxious, financial days, but happily, by the timely interposition of some good, live genius, it was able to weather the most desperate emergencies; and now, established on a firm basis, it is the best-paying paper in the Southern Tier. The *Advertiser* is a living illustration of the growth and progress of the city. Dating its existence only to 1853, since then it has advanced by equal strides with the city prosperity, favored as that has been favored, or momentarily depressed as that has been depressed. The war developed a new necessity, which has since become the marked feature of the paper, namely, the daily publishing of news by telegraph from all parts of the world. At first an arrangement was made with the Erie Railway Company to get the most important night dispatches sent to the New York Associated Press. This was imperfectly accomplished, according to the state or use of the wires and the varying intelligence of operators, but the idea was a great advance on the old style of no news at all, except that which was stale or two days old. This accomplished, only whetted the appetite for something better.

It was an uncertainty, but the proprietors of the paper dared to risk the venturesome undertaking,—to enlarge to greater dimensions and join the New York Associated Press. After some opposition on the part of newspapers whose circulation would thereby suffer some interference, the privilege was granted by the payment of the usual initiation fee for a morning daily paper, \$3500." . . .

Speaking of Mr. S. B. Fairman, this account says, "To him the *Advertiser* owed most for a wise foresight and economical management during its later years. His organization and financial system in conducting a daily paper has been almost reduced to perfection. It was his delight to study out improved methods and put them in actual application. By his enterprise the *Advertiser* was enlarged to its present dimensions (1868), since which it has taken on a new life and vigor, and has largely increased its circulation, although at an unpropitious season for trade and business. It never attained so high a position of influence as now,—never did it have an equal number of paying subscribers, and a list showing constant daily additions."

Mr. S. B. Fairman, one of the founders of the *Daily Advertiser*, died in 1868, from the effects of injuries received at the Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railway. Colonel F. A. De Voe, for many years connected with the paper in a business capacity, as also with the *Elmira Gazette*, is still a resident of the city, a dignified gentleman of the olden school, respected for his virtues, and honored for his life of patriotism and usefulness. Mr. M. Ells, now of Watkins, in the early days of the *Advertiser*, was connected for some time with its editorial department, doing vigorous and effective work. Samuel C. Taber, Esq., was city editor from 1868 to 1872, in which capacity he acquired a wide reputation as a paragraphist, and for the possession of those peculiar and popular newspaper qualities which are intuitive and not taught in the schools. We have known a great many heavy writers who were trained in the colleges, but the bright paragraphs and the sparkling humor of the Press come only of early contact with the ink-tub and the lye-brush. Mr. Horton Tidd, who for many years was an editorial writer on the *Gazette*, is now, we believe, at Monticello, Sullivan Co., which was his place of residence before coming to Elmira. William C. Rhodes removed to New York, but died at Clinton Prison, of which he was agent and warden, a few years since. Irad Beardsley went to Cleveland, O., over thirty years ago, and was for many years connected with the *Cleveland Plaindealer*. If living, he is probably still in that establishment. Horace E. Purdy is now the editor and publisher of the *Free Press* in this city. Since his brief connection with the *Gazette* in 1840–41, he has had a varied and extensive experience in the newspaper line. In large towns and small, in strong papers and in weak ones, in the East and in the West, he has been thoroughly through the mill. His knowledge of the newspapers, and of the prominent men of the country, local as well as State and national, is hardly surpassed. His memory is tenacious, and his opportunities have been great. He is regarded as the printer's encyclopædia. He seems now to have adopted his starting-place as his final home. Cyrus Pratt was in Elmira some fifteen or eighteen years ago, employed in the mechanical department of the *Daily Ad-*

vertiser. Brinton Paine, after his retirement from the *Gazette*, for a long time conducted a drug-store in this city. He died some twenty-five years ago. Thomas Maxwell, full of honors and of years, has also long since passed away. Of the two chief pioneers in Elmira journalism,—Ransom Birdsall and Job A. Smith,—little beyond the fact that they lived and printed newspapers is known. They both sleep beneath the clods of the valley. If these old veterans, who printed “at least four hundred copies weekly,” were, like Rip Van Winkle, to wake up and come back again, they would find much to surprise them. We have a dream that in the “sweet bye and bye” other men are yet to live who will look back upon the present, of which we boast so much, with the same feeling that it was the day of small things as we now peer into the past, and speak of the puny efforts of our pioneer predecessors. If what is here put upon record shall furnish the men of the future with the evidence that there was progress among the ancients, and that according to the light they had they did as well as they could, it is quite as much justice and consideration as can reasonably be expected from a people who never saw us and who will only know us through the mist of history. Let us hope they will give us the credit, which always belongs to the fathers, of having lived in a pure age. It will be the only consolation for us, as it is for *our* fathers, as an offset for the misfortune that they didn't know much.

The *Horseheads Philosopher* was established April 5, 1855, by Samuel C. Taber. It was one of the most sprightly and charming weekly papers ever published in the county. It was independent in politics and religion, with a strong squinting toward Hindooism, as the Know-Nothings were then called. In 1856 it became an adherent of the Democratic party, supporting James Buchanan for President. In 1857, when William C. Rhodes was elected inspector of State prisons, it was consolidated with *Elmira Gazette*, of which paper Mr. Taber then assumed the management.

The *Chemung County Republican* was established at Horseheads in 1856, by William T. Hastings. It was under the editorial management of Mr. A. M. Wightman. It was afterwards under the editorial conduct of Florus B. Plimpton, also for some time of William Dowling. About 1858 it was discontinued and consolidated with the *Elmira Weekly Advertiser*.

The *Elmira Daily Press* was established on the 30th day of May, 1859, by R. R. R. Dumars, P. C. Van Gelder, and James H. Paine. It was independent in politics, and was established strictly as a business venture. It met with indifferent success under different publishers, and was finally, some time in 1874, merged with the *Daily Gazette*.

The *Saturday Evening Review* was issued by Wheeler & Watts, March 13, 1869. It was non-political, with literary ambitions. R. M. Watts, Managing Editor; Ira F. Hart, Associate. It was an eight-page paper, about the size of the *New York Ledger*. It was printed on fine paper, with clean new type, and presented a very elegant appearance. It was the idea of R. M. Watts. The paper was quite popular with the people, and was accorded a liberal support in Elmira. But it was an expensive paper, and being devoted to literary purposes, it failed to receive a patronage which made its continuance desirable. At the

end of a year Mr. Watts retired, and Mr. Wheeler continued the publication for six months, and then the enterprise was abandoned. In reference to it, after its discontinuance, Mr. T. K. Beecher said, “Sweet literary sister, thou art too fair for this rude city; too costly in thy apparel for our small finances.”

The *Husbandman* was established August 19, 1874, by an association of farmers connected with the Elmira Farmers' Club. Charles Heller, Esq., is the president of the association, and William A. Armstrong and Jonas S. Van Duzer are the editors. The paper is in the interest of the farming community, is ably managed, and has met with gratifying success as a business venture. Its circulation is general, and extends into various States of the Union. One of its chief features is the weekly publication of the discussions of the Elmira Farmers' Club. These are regularly reported, very fully and completely, by William A. Armstrong, the secretary of the Club, whose work in that respect has not only been remarkably well done, but of great benefit both to the Club and the farming community everywhere.

The *Horseheads Journal* was first issued April 16, 1858, by W. E. & H. A. Giles, and by them published about a year. It was re-started by Clizbe & Hinton some time in 1866. Mr. Clizbe left in a few weeks, and the paper was continued irregularly for about three years. It was first an independent paper, but afterwards became Republican. It was purchased by Thomas J. Taylor, Sept. 15, 1869, and has been regularly published by him since that time. Under Mr. Taylor's management it was until last fall a Republican paper. Since then it has been published as an organ of the Greenback party. In August of the present year it was removed to Elmira, and its name changed to *Chemung County Greenbacker*. Mr. Taylor is a veteran in the newspaper business, having published a paper at Havana, in what is now Schuyler County, as far back as 1840.

The *Horseheads Free Press* was established May 9, 1873, by Horace E. Purdy. It is a Democratic sheet. January 1, 1878, it was removed to Elmira, and is now printed here, retaining a habitation also at Horseheads. The large experience of Mr. Purdy as a newspaper man has been elsewhere referred to.

There was a paper printed in Horseheads for a short time, about the year 1836, by J. Taylor Brodt. It was called the *Chemung County Patriot and Central Advocate*. At that time, when the old county of Tioga was divided and Chemung County was erected, there was a sharp rivalry between Elmira and Horseheads for the honor of the county-seat. At this distance of time it may seem to have been an unequal contest. But it was not. Elmira was then but a rural village at one side of the county, while Horseheads was almost the geographical centre. There were no railroads, and a difference of a few miles was of essential consequence. This paper was established to advance the interests of Horseheads in that contest, which having been finally decided against that village, the paper was discontinued.

There was also for a short time, and at spasmodic intervals, some half-dozen years ago, a little paper printed at

Van Etnen. It hardly, however, got sufficient standing to be accorded a place in history.

The *American's Own* was the title of a large nine-column weekly issued for a short time in Elmira during the Know-Nothing epidemic. It was published by the then proprietors of the *Elmira Republican*, and was edited by "One of 'Em." Its career was brief, not exceeding three or four months. It was a great deal easier for that party, during its brilliant and conquering existence, to get votes than it was to sustain newspapers.

The *Daily Bazoo* was issued in the fall of 1877, by E. C. George. It was the advocate of the Labor Reform movement, succeeding the great strikes of that year. It was a very small sheet, and sold for a penny. In the spring of the present year it was considerably enlarged, and the name changed to *Evening Herald*. It was unable, however, to get a paying patronage, and was continued only a few weeks.

The *Sunday Times* is the title of a paper established near the beginning of 1878, by Mr. D. T. Daly, and is still issued by him. There had been two or three previous attempts to issue Sunday papers, but none seemed to get a foothold until the appearance of the *Times*.

The *Leader* was a weekly paper, issued in February, 1874, by an association of which James S. Thurston was the principal manager. It was the impulse of a political interest in the Republican party antagonistic to the *Daily Advertiser*. It did not meet with success, and something over a year ago was discontinued.

The *Chemung County Journal*, a weekly newspaper, was established March 2, 1875, by Frederick Wagner. It has recently been discontinued. It was printed in the German language, and its circulation confined, of course, almost exclusively to citizens of that nationality.

The *Elmira Enterprise*, monthly, printed and published by Miss Libbie Adams, a young lady of fifteen summers, belongs probably to the class of amateur journals, but is worthy of mention here. It was first issued in January, 1874. The young lady sets the type, prints the paper, edits and distributes it herself. Her cheery voice and greeting as she leaves it at the doors of her numerous and kind subscribers make her many warm friends throughout the city. With quite remarkable energy, judgment, and ambition, she has sustained this worthy enterprise for several years.

Aquæ Gloria is the name of a little sheet published six times a year by Dr. Wales, of the Water-Cure. It is devoted to the purposes of that institution. It has a large and general circulation throughout the country. Its first issue was made Feb. 1, 1874.

The *Sybil* is a paper issued quarterly by the young ladies of the Elmira Female College. It is similar in character to collegiate papers issued by the under-graduates of other institutions of learning.

The *Bistoury* is a quarterly, issued in magazine form, published by Dr. T. S. Up De Graff. It has a large circulation throughout the country generally. At one time it mounted up to 22,000. It is devoted to purposes of health and medical topics generally, with special reference to surgery and diseases of the eye and ear. Its several depart-

ments are made useful and interesting by the careful and intelligent supervision of its accomplished editor, Dr. Up De Graff. It was established in November, 1863.

The *Daily Evening Lepidotus* was not printed in Elmira,—indeed, it was not printed anywhere. But it was an Elmira institution. It was issued in manuscript form, and was never read except by the editors. The subscribers, if they might be so called, took it "on the fly," as they were ranged round in double rows on the floor of the cabin of the steamer "Pacific" on Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior. It was one of the methods of diversion adopted by the annual excursion party from Elmira Female College in June, 1869. It lived a week, which was as long as the excursion lasted. But though its actual days were limited to six, its memory yet lingers, and its good things will not be forgotten. It is preserved among the archives of the college.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Agricultural Society—The New York State Fair Grounds—Chemung County Mutual Insurance Company—Chemung Valley Historical Society.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN organization by the name of our caption was organized in 1853. Its officers for 1853-54 were Charles Hullett, President, and A. I. Wynkoop, Secretary. The society held a successful fair Oct. 10 and 11, 1854, and for some years afterwards, but finally fell into a low state, and the society lapsed for some two or three years.*

It was reorganized Feb. 22, 1860. The first meeting was held Feb. 1, at which a committee was appointed on constitution and by-laws, consisting of Judge Hiram Gray, A. I. Wynkoop, Harvey Luce, B. S. Carpenter, and S. T. Arnot, who reported a constitution drawn according to the act of April 13, 1855, respecting the incorporation of agricultural societies. The constitution was adopted, and articles of association were filed in the county clerk's office, appointing Harvey Luce, Alonzo I. Wynkoop, Bezabel S. Carpenter, Samuel C. Smith, Orson Fitch, and John S. Hoffman trustees for the first year. The same were signed by Hiram Gray, Gabriel Liverich, Charles Evans, John Benedict, Lafayette Smith, James Whitney, R. R. R. Dumars, Darius G. Davis, Eli Wheeler, and John W. Miller.

The first officers elected were A. I. Wynkoop, of Chemung, President; J. T. Rathbun, of Elmira; J. O. Scudder, of Southport; Youngs Little, of Baldwin; S. Minier, of Big Flats; William Worden, of Veteran; J. G. Widrig, of Horseheads; Hiram Tuttle, of Erin; Jacob Swartwood, of Van Etnen; William Savary, of Catlin, Vice-Presidents; B. S. Carpenter, of Elmira, Secretary; S. T. Arnot, of Elmira, Treasurer; Trustees, Harvey Luce, S. C. Smith, one year; J. Liversay, A. Frost, two years; O. Fitch, J. S. Hoffman, three years.

A lapse in the records and in the doings of the society

* The loss of records precludes further details.

occurs until 1867, when a good fair was held on Oct. 8 and 9. The receipts from all sources were \$1300, and the expenditures \$1605.63. In 1868 another fair was held, the receipts being \$1513, and the disbursements \$2610.

In 1870, '73, '74 fairs were held, but the secretary's books do not show the treasurer's report.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

1860-68, A. I. Wynkoop; 1869-70, A. R. Frost; 1871, George W. Hoffman; 1872-73, A. S. Diven; 1874-75, James McCann; 1876, De Witt C. Curtis; 1877-78, H. C. Hoffman.

D. W. C. Curtis was the secretary for many years.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND CHEMUNG VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

extending from Hornellsville to Binghamton in its scope and jurisdiction, held its first fair in Elmira, June 28, 1854. It was a very creditable exhibition of flowers and fruits, and other fairs were held in the same village subsequently. In 1855 the display of flowers was a notable one.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

An act of the Legislature of 1871 enabled the county of Chemung to purchase grounds for holding the fairs of the State and County Agricultural Societies, and to improve the same, and to raise for that purpose by taxation a sum not exceeding \$50,000, and to convey the lands and improvements to the State Agricultural Society, with such reservations as the Board of Supervisors should deem proper. These provisions were to be inoperative until the same were approved by the people at an election to be held for that purpose. An election was ordered by the supervisors on May 15, 1872, the vote for such election being passed at a special meeting held April 29, 1872. The election was held accordingly, and resulted in 3034 votes for the proposed action, and 1340 against it, and the Board decided the proposition carried. On June 11, at a special meeting held that day, the Board appointed the chairman, Edmund Miller, M. V. B. Bachman, C. H. Rowland, N. Owen, and George Maby a committee to receive proposals for the sale of land for fair purposes, and to confer with the New York State Agricultural Society as to the location of the same, and the terms on which the State Society would accept the same. On motion, the names of the members of the committee, except that of the chairman, were stricken out of the appointment, and thereupon the chairman appointed Jud Smith, M. V. B. Bachman, C. H. Rowland, and C. W. Gardner his colleagues on the committee. Subsequently the Board visited several sites offered for fair grounds. The majority of the committee reported the selection of 50 acres, at \$400 per acre for a portion, and \$412.50 for a portion, and submitted resolutions that the Board cause the chairman and clerk to sign the agreement with the State Society for the transfer of the lands to the society, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, dated July 1, 1872, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in ten annual payments, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of land, and transfer the same and the balance of the money to the State Society. The conveyance of the land to be made conditional, the land to forfeit to the county in

case the society ceased to hold fairs in some part of the State, except when prevented by war, insurrection, or pestilence, and in case of the dissolution of the society the land also to revert to the county. The bonds were to be sold at par. The report was signed by Bachman, Rowland, and Gardiner. Miller and Smith reported against the purchase of the land and signing the agreement, charging the committee had no power to go as far as they had, and that land in Southport was a favorable location. Mr. Smith offered a resolution to reverse the action of the committee, but it was not carried, and the original resolutions of the majority of the committee were concurred in, and their action affirmed by a vote of twelve for to six against.

Mr. Miller, as chairman, declared he would not sign the bonds for the purchase of the lands unless he was compelled so to do by mandamus, whereupon Mr. Miller was unseated as chairman by a vote of thirteen to five, and Thomas Cuddeback, of Big Flats, was elected chairman *pro tem*.

Mr. Miller and others applied for an injunction to stay the issuance of the bonds, but without effect, and bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued. The report of the treasurer of that society stated that he had received the bonds of the county to the amount of \$50,000; had paid \$24,479.25 for the purchase of the premises near Elmira, had expended \$29,520.75 in buildings and improvements, and in addition had expended \$13,897.03 for improvements from the society's treasury.

The lands adjoin those of the Elmira Driving Park Association on the north, and are very eligibly located. The State Society has held its fairs hereon regularly in course since 1872, and its next one will be held here the present autumn.

The investment of the county, as shown elsewhere, is, original amount of bonds, \$50,000; interest paid to Feb. 1, 1878, \$15,750; interest yet to be paid, \$3500; total, \$69,250. \$30,000 have been paid on the bonds and \$20,000 are yet outstanding, payable \$5000 per annum.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 2, 1838, by an act of the Legislature, John Arnot, Robert Covell, William Maxwell, Stephen Tuttle, William Jenkins, Simeon Benjamin, Samuel Partridge, Theodore North, and William Foster being the incorporators. It is now a thing of the past, and has been for many years.

THE CHEMUNG VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

was organized June 1, 1876, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The object of the society, as declared by the constitution, is "to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the past and present history of the Chemung Valley, and to collect and preserve all objects of prehistoric and historic value or interest."

The officers first elected, and who still hold the positions, were Judge Hiram Gray, President; Rev. Dr. N. W. Cowles and Judge Ariel S. Thurston, Vice-Presidents; Major R. M. McDowell, Recording Secretary; Dr. W. H. Gregg, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas H. Perry, Treasurer; Dr. I. F. Hart, Curator and Librarian; Executive

Committee, Col. H. M. Smith, Chairman, Rev. D. R. Ford, and Dr. W. H. Gregg; Finance Committee, Dr. I. F. Hart, E. A. Scott, J. D. Baldwin.

On June 8, 1876, the last meeting—so far as the records of the society show—was held.

THE COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

was organized in 1847-48, and in 1849 held an annual meeting, at which Simeon L. Rood was chosen president. The organization was kept up for several years, and in 1854 the temperance people met in convention, and put a ticket into the field for the Assembly and county offices. A State ticket was also in the field on the question of prohibition, which received ninety-eight votes.

THE CITY AND TOWN OF ELMIRA.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA.

FROM the earliest annals the Valley of the Chemung seems to have been a thoroughfare for the red man, from the time they first occupied this portion of the country to the day the last form of an aborigine faded away from the western horizon. It was on this great through war-path, leading from Niagara Falls or Canada to the beautiful and matchless valley of Wyoming, and along the Susquehanna to the abodes of the powerful *Delawares* of the vast interior country bordering upon the present Southern States, the early traditions disclose the conquering *Iroquois* ascending along the Ohio, who had come into possession of Western New York; and as the all-conquering aboriginal hunter-race had extended their conquests, they were a terror to all weaker tribes. They had formed a compact with the *Tuscaroras* and the Six Nations, and attained the most advanced civilization known to red men.

The expedition of Sullivan found Indian lands which had been cultivated for years. The orchards showed ages of growth; the soil exhibited a high degree of cultivation; the variety of products illustrated that advanced agricultural knowledge which had been practiced in strangest contrast with the habits of the warrior-race. These signs of civilization, so at war with reputed Indian thriftlessness, were unlooked for,—possibly they had become acquainted with the customs of the earliest white settlers of America. Their system of cultivation was rude, but superior to any known among the other Indian occupants of the country.

Of the Six Nations, the *Senecas* laid especial claim to the country of the Chemung Valley. From their council-house near Havana the renowned *Canadesaga* issued his edicts, which were as rigidly obeyed as those of the most powerful monarch of earth. After the union of the tribes, and at the time of Sullivan's expedition, the country between the Chemung River and Seneca Lake was occupied by remnants of the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuscaroras*; and *Canadesaga*, by the natural disintegration of power which was

extending over these tribes, was shorn of much of his former prestige and sway.

NEWTOWN TREATY.

A treaty was held with the *Senecas* at Newtown in June, 1790, before Timothy Pickering as commissioner on the part of the United States, at which the *Senecas* appeared in numbers of 1000 or more, their great orator, Red Jacket, and warrior, Cornplanter, heading the delegation. A treaty had been held in the December previous at Tioga (Athens) before Colonel Pickering, at which the celebrated *Mohican* chief, Hendrick Apaumet, a collegiate of Princeton, N. J., and a captain of a band of Stockbridge Indians, Red Jacket (Arroy-yo-ya-walathan), Farmer's Brother (Honyawus), and Fish Carrier (Oojangenta), a noted *Cayuga* warrior, were present. The council was called to settle land disputes, and also to soothe the agitation caused by the murder of two *Senecas* at Pine Creek. The Indians came to the council greatly excited, and the wily orator, Red Jacket, still further inflamed them. It was about this time that this chief began to acquire his great distinction as an orator. He was opposed to all innovation on the customs of his people, and violently opposed the sale of their lands, and rejected with the loftiest disdain the proposition of the government for the Indians to turn their attention to agriculture. Red Jacket was opposed to all attempts at civilization, and so ably did he exert his power at this council that the proposition above referred to was rejected by every band except Cornplanter's.

At this council Red Jacket artfully introduced the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, made in 1788, bitterly denouncing those gentlemen and charging them with corruption, and it required all the finesse and ability of Colonel Pickering, based on the most intimate knowledge of the Indian character, to avert serious consequences resulting from this council. As it was, however, the difficulties were arranged and bridged over for a time and a new council was called, to be held at Painted Post, June 17, 1791, but which, owing to the low stage of water in the Chemung, was held at Newtown, the goods being with great difficulty transported to that point.

The Newtown treaty was long remembered by the pioneers who were present on the memorable occasion. Colonel Pickering was again the United States commissioner, and Red Jacket and Cornplanter were again the prominent actors on the part of the *Senecas*, with whom the treaty was held. Again the eloquence of the forest-born Demosthenes, Red Jacket, pictured to his followers their former power, the treatment of the *Senecas* by the whites, and again he raised their turbulent passions to that pitch that nothing short of the great and persuasive influence of Pickering procured a satisfactory result of the council. Red Jacket was thenceforward an actor prominent and influential at all treaties with the New York Indians, and became the all-powerful leader of his nation.

At this treaty the Indians were encamped along the western part of Newtown, from the present site of the Rathbun House, towards the upper portion of the city of Elmira. Among the early pioneers of the Chemung Valley who were present at this treaty were Colonel John Hendy,

Mathias Hollenback, Elisha Lee, Eleazer Lindley, and William Jenkins. The treaty was negotiated beneath a tree, which was afterwards known as the "Old Council Tree." It was situated near the junction of Newtown Creek with the Chemung. At this treaty the charges of fraud in the Phelps and Gorham purchase, made by Red Jacket and Cornplanter at Tioga, were examined and inquired into and refuted. Among the papers preserved in reference to the treaty was a copy of a release from the Six Nations to Phelps and Gorham, presented to Colonel Pickering, and a certificate signed by him, dated at Newtown Point, in the State of New York, July 26, 1791. It states that the day before, "the principal sachems of the *Senecas* now attending the treaty held by me with the Six Nations at this place," assured him they were satisfied with the treaty at Buffalo Creek (1788), and that Red Jacket and Cornplanter understood as they did at that time, and that the statements by them at Tioga, in November, 1790, were unfounded and mischievously intended.

This council was the last great gathering of the Indians in the Valley of the Chemung, and after this time their visits became less and less frequent, until they ceased altogether, except as wanderers from the reservations.

INDIAN LEGEND.

According to tradition, "Red Jacket," the sagacious orator, sent couriers to the Five Nations, and in the fall of 1730 convened a council at "Pine Plains," a well-known place of assembly, near where the court-house now stands, at which one of the chiefs was tried for a crime and beheaded. His head was placed on a pole, which was planted where he died, and in derision the place was called *Ka-na-we-o-la*, or "head on a pole." The Indians, out of superstition, avoided this place ever after. Subsequently, when the pale-face settled this locality, it was called by the Indians *She-ne-do-wa*, meaning, "at the great plains."

The first name given to the settlement by the whites was *New-town*, or *New-town-point*, otherwise designated as "Pine Plains," which latter term was understood as embracing what is now Elmira, Big Flats, and Horseheads. The nucleus *Newtown*, since grown into such beauty and commercial importance, deservedly styled the "Queen City" of the Chemung Valley, was situated at the confluence of Newtown Creek with the Chemung River, and was incorporated by this name in 1815.

WHITE MAN'S LEGEND.

In the early days, when new settlements had to be named, the white man, in imitation of his aboriginal forerunner, gave a name to his settlement that was associated either with tradition, or, as in this case, with his ideal of loveliness. According to Hon. Hiram Gray, Matthew Carpenter, then a member of the Legislature and a man of influence, having seen this beautiful valley, resolved that Newtown should be the principal city, and that it should bear the name of a lady friend for whom he entertained a high opinion, and accordingly, in 1828, the name was changed to *Elmira*.

Lebbeus Tubbs was probably the first* white man who

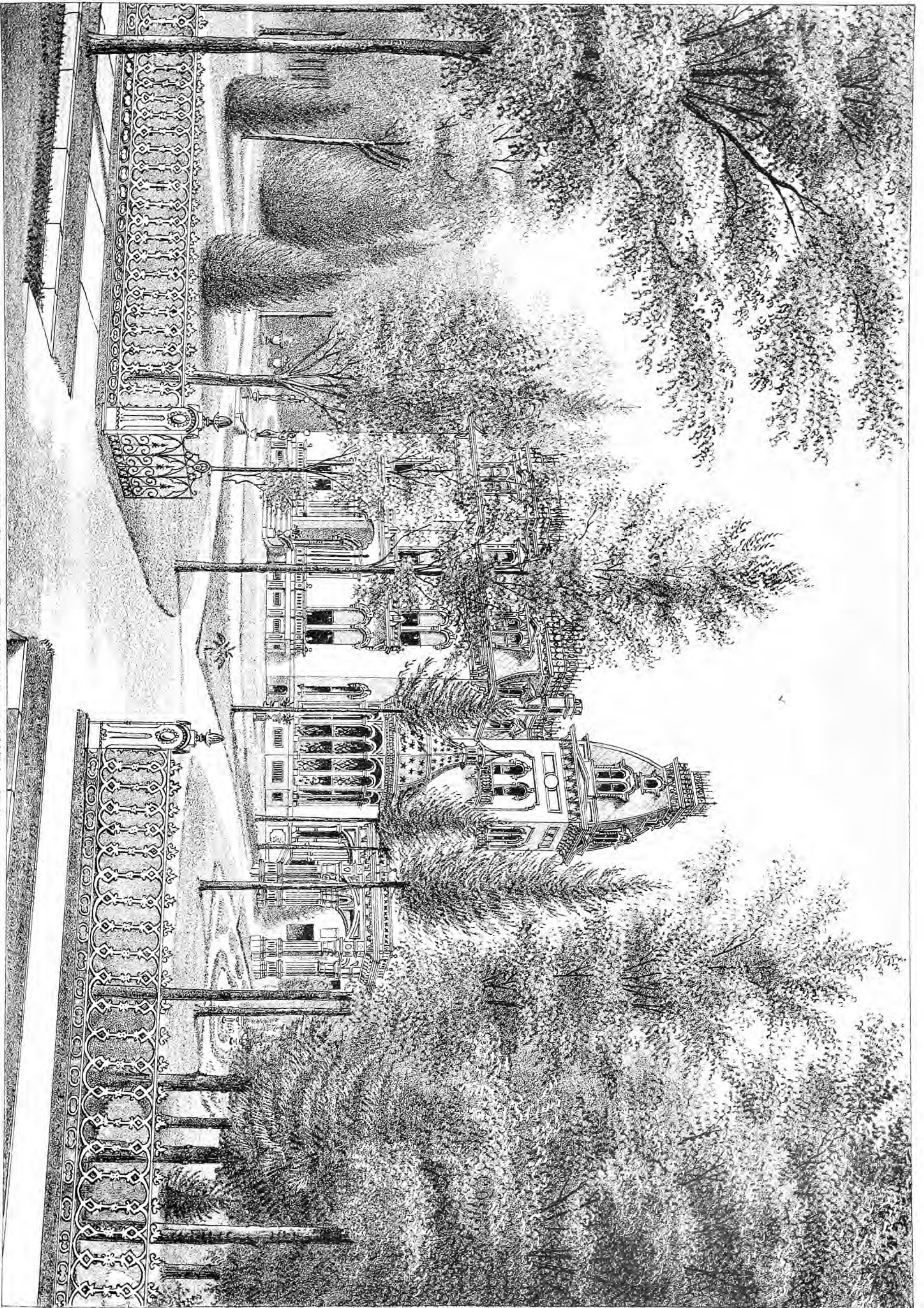
came to this section of the country. He settled on the south side of the river about 1786. There was "Leb." Tubbs and "Leb., Jr.," and a grandson and "Hamp Tubbs."

Colonel John Hendy, born in Wyoming, Pa., Sept. 3, 1757, was an only child. But little is known of his early life. He came here in the spring of 1788 and purchased a tract of land of Indian agents, removing with his family to Newtown in the fall of the same year. Although he continued to cultivate the soil until near the close of his life, he was always awake to the public interests of his community and the State. He took a very active part in building the Chemung Canal. He threw the first shovel-full of dirt at the commencement of the work, which was just back of the depot. He was also active in raising several companies for the war in Canada in 1812. He had been appointed captain of a militia company by Governor George Clinton, Feb. 22, 1789, in the town of Chemung, then in Montgomery County, and commissioned second major of a regiment in Tioga County, the 22d of March, 1797, by Governor Jay, and lieutenant-colonel, in 1803, by Governor George Clinton. He was buried in the old cemetery, next to the First Baptist church, the Elmira Guards, commanded by Colonel Judson, doing the military honors. The time of the funeral was in March, and during snow and sleet, yet there was a large concourse in attendance. He was allowed to rest there until the time for dedicating Woodlawn Cemetery, which was Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858, when his remains were transferred to that place, in honor of the public-spirited pioneer, and a suitable monument has been erected to commemorate his worth. The funeral ceremonies were very imposing. The invocation was by Rev. R. J. Wilson, the reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Goodin, and the consecration by Rev. Dr. Cowles. The dedicatory ceremonies of Woodlawn will be recited in connection with the account of the cemetery.

In April, 1788, Colonel Hendy had planted the first field of corn ever planted by a white man in the valley. The summer was spent in surveying the country for a favorable location for a fixed settlement; and several times he passed up and down the river between his lodge and Tioga Point, bringing up two canoe-loads of boards, which were used in the fall in putting up the first shanty in "Hendytown." After securing his corn-crop for the winter, he and Daniel Hill went back to Tioga Point, the residence of his family, and on the 25th of October, 1788, came back with them to Hendytown, where he had arranged his future home. His family consisted of one son, Samuel, two daughters, Rebecca and Sallie; after their settlement here, there were born to them Thomas, Anna, Jane, Hannah, Mary, and Betsey.

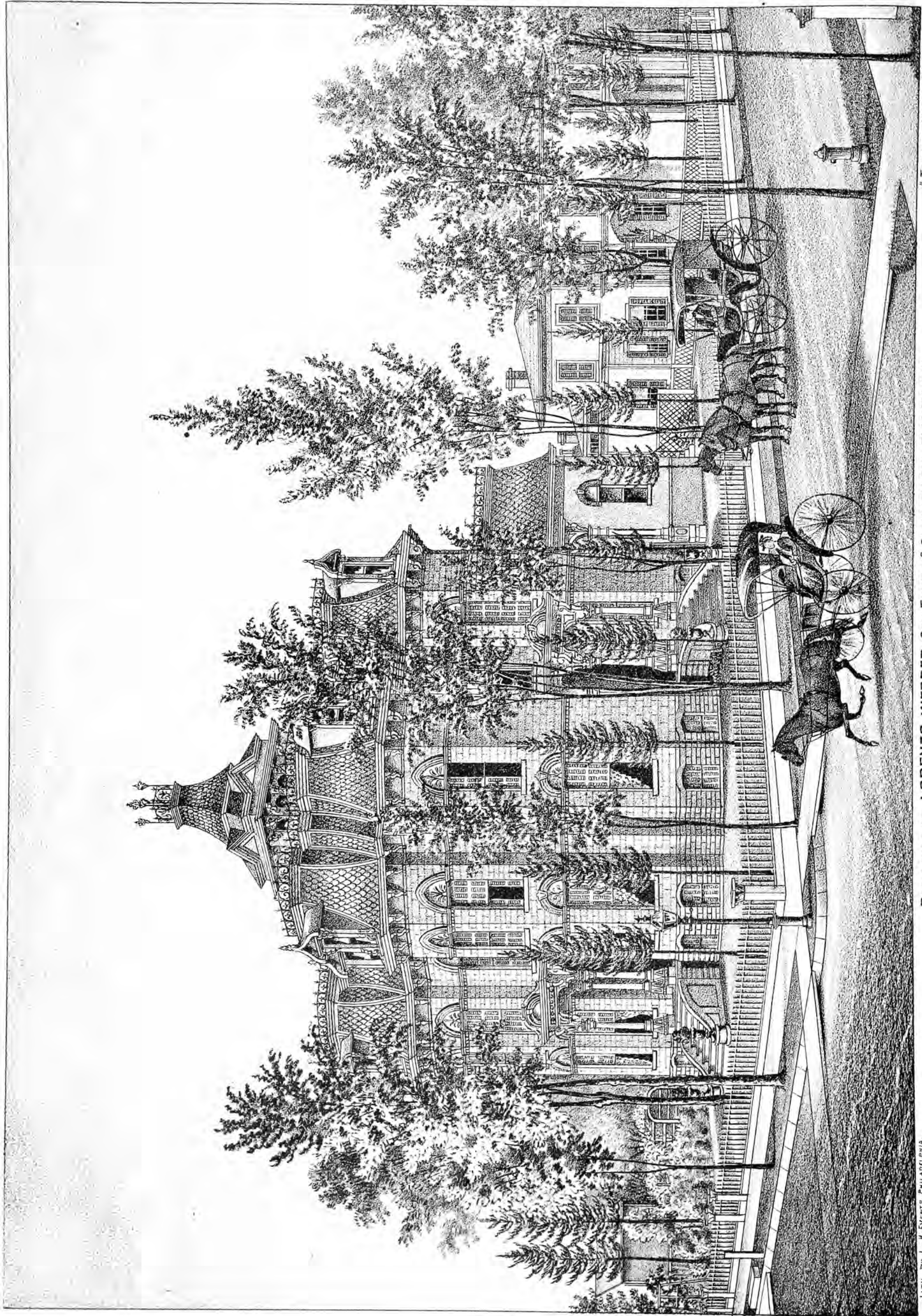
"Hendytown" was located on the present Joseph Hoffman place. Here a shanty was erected, as comfortable as possible, with bark and boughs to make it secure against autumn's frost. It is said that the first night passed here was greatly disturbed by the presence of wolves, who made night hideous with their howling, the family being greatly terrified and fatigued. The odor of the fresh meat which they cooked for supper no doubt attracted these ferocious denizens. Mrs. Hendy and the children retired to their couches of hemlock-boughs, while Colonel Hendy and Dan Hill, with an old musket and a rousing fire built out of

* According to the statement of Hon. Hiram Gray.



RESIDENCE OF F. C. DININNY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. N. EVERTS, PHILA'DA.



LITH. BY L. H. EVENTS, PHILADELPHIA.

RESIDENCE OF LORENZO WEBBER, COR. FOURTH & COLUMBIA STS., ELMIRA, N.Y.

"THE OLD HOME."



Lorenzo Webber

LORENZO WEBBER was born in the town of Newbury, Orange Co., Vt., Sept. 12, 1817. He was the eldest son in a family of six sons and five daughters of Andrew Webber and Sophia (Wilkins) Webber,—the former a native of New Hampshire, born 1794, followed the occupation of lumbering during a large part of his life, and in the year 1828 removed to Orange, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he died at the age of fifty-three years. The latter was a native of Windham, Vt., and died at the age of forty-six, in the year 1840.

Mr. Webber was eleven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from the State of Vermont and settlement in Schuyler County on a wilderness tract of land of about two hundred acres. From that age until he was twenty-one he spent his time assisting his father in clearing off the forest and preparing the land for cultivation, but did not neglect the winter opportunities at school and evenings for getting a fair education, by which means he was enabled to teach, and for five terms before and after becoming of age he was engaged as a teacher.

In the year 1840, Mr. Webber bought a farm and for two years was engaged upon it, and for the next twenty-four years was successful in various enterprises as a dry goods and lumber merchant, and also in the milling and tanning business.

In the spring of 1867, May 1, he came to Elmira, where he has since resided. In 1865 he was one of eight—the others being John Arnot, Constant Cook, Charles

Cook, Henry Cook, F. N. Drake, F. C. Divinny, and Henry Sherwood—to form a company called the "Bloss Coal Mining and Railroad Company."

This company bought several thousand acres of coal land in Pennsylvania, bought the Tioga Railroad, and extended it to their mines at Arnot (named after one of the company), and engaged extensively in mining and shipping bituminous coal and lumber from Arnot, Pa., and anthracite coal from Pittston, Pa. At the end of six years Mr. Webber disposed of his interest in the company, and has since been engaged in the real estate business in Elmira, and in the banking business in Michigan.

In his early life he was a member of the Whig party, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an ardent supporter of its principles. He has not been active in political circles. While a resident of Schuyler County, Mr. Webber represented that Assembly district two terms in the State Legislature of New York, in the years 1864–65, and was, under the administration of Lincoln, until his removal to Elmira, postmaster of Monterey, Schuyler Co. His life has been one of activity. In the year 1840 he married Miss Jane A., daughter of Almer Welch and Bulah Kent, of Dorset, Vt. She was born Nov. 28, 1818. Their children are Sophia, wife of C. B. Pomeroy, of Troy, Pa.; John A., in the banking business in Portland, Mich., in partnership with his father; and J. Adele, wife of Stephen C., youngest son of Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, N. Y.

doors, successfully defended themselves and the family against the wolves. This was the only time they were ever troubled by such visitors.

The first log cabin in this valley was built on the present farm of Joseph Hoffman, near the bank of the river. Rebecca, the eldest daughter, had been the first white child to plant her feet on the bank of the Chemung; jumping out of the boat as soon as it touched the shore, she ran up the bank to see where the house was, expecting to see one like that she had left at Tioga Point. At the time of this settlement Indians, chiefly *Senecas*, roamed over this country. They made Hendy's house a general stopping-place, and not unfrequently the floor was covered night after night with their sleeping forms. For the most part they were friendly with the new settlers. Colonel Hendy received the title of *Shinawane*, or "Great Warrior," among them, for his great height, being six feet and seven inches, straight and spare. He never was aware that he gained the hostility of more than one of the dusky warriors, and his name was *Yawbuck*. He and his squaw came one evening to stay for the night. When Colonel Hendy came in from his work he saw that *Yawbuck* had lit his pipe, smoked, and then laid it away. Thinking there was something wrong, he told the Indian to get his pipe and light it, so they could smoke together the pipe of peace. He did so, giving it to Colonel Hendy, who, after a few puffs, returned it to the Indian to smoke the pipe of peace; but he scraped the handle off before he placed it in his mouth. The same scene was repeated three times, which was interpreted, according to the Indian custom, to indicate some ill-will on the part of the Indian. After the finishing of the hulling of corn, the squaw and papoose wrapped themselves up and laid down on the floor. Mrs. Hendy was directed to lie down with the children; but the Indian, morose, still sat up. After sitting a while in silence by the fire, he suddenly sprang up and seized Colonel Hendy, who remonstrated with the savage, and succeeded in getting him to lie down. All was quiet for a while, when he made another attack on the colonel, who was still prepared for him, and this time dealt with him deservedly. His tall, athletic form overtopped the savage, and, setting him down several times, finally grasping his head by the ears, beat him almost to insensibility on the floor. He then told him to go and lie down on the floor, which order he sullenly complied with. He was not further disturbed that night, and when the family awaked in the morning, the Indian and squaw had disappeared.

Upon a summer evening two years afterwards, Colonel Hendy was out in the underbrush looking for his cows, with gun in hand, as was his custom, and, peering through the forest, he saw several Indians standing a little distance off, one of them pointing a gun at him. He took in the emergency, and, rushing up to the group, threw aside the gun and exclaimed, "Will you shoot, brother? The hatchet is buried!" The Indian dropped his gun, and after reluctantly shaking hands, at the demand of the colonel, slunk off. Upon inquiring of the other Indians (five in number) why he sought to kill him, they replied only, "Because he was a bad Indian, and would shoot him some time." He saw nothing more of him for six years, when, on a town-

meeting day, he was startled by some one slapping him on the shoulder, and at the next moment collared him and seized hold of his throat. Colonel Hendy turned, and at once, by main strength, flung him to the ground, and gave him as sound a drubbing about the head and face as ever Indian had before. He sneaked away, and that was the last ever seen or heard of *Yawbuck*.

THE FAMINE.

In the second year, in August, the first and only famine occurred, occasioned by the severest frost ever known in the valley cutting off all their summer products, upon which they depended before the ripening of the autumn harvests. The previous year supplies had been short; when, therefore, they had almost reached the harvesting, the famine came upon them, every article of provision was exhausted. Three or four families in the valley—those of Colonel Hendy, Miller, Thomas Hendy (a cousin), and Mineyer (now called *Minier*)—had no money with which to purchase provisions at the settlement down the river. For a while they subsisted on green pumpkins, then about half-grown, and dug up Indian beans, which were boiled and used in the ordinary way. The pumpkins were boiled and eaten with milk. Milk and butter were plentiful, but nothing in the line of breadstuff. Such food was insufficient for men,—women and children could barely exist upon it. Colonel Hendy came near starving to death, longing for bread, of which they were totally deprived. One Sunday a field of rye belonging to Judge Miller was pronounced fit to cut; the neighbors were summoned and each one allowed to cut a portion. This was taken to the barn, thrashed, and the grain divided among the starving families. This imperfectly-matured grain was dried in pans and pounded in the samp-block, then sifted, and made into mush and cakes. Mrs. Hendy prepared some rye mush, which was eagerly eaten by the children with milk. A little was offered to Colonel Hendy, who was lying on the bed, but his stomach revolted, and he resigned himself to death by starvation. His wife bethought herself that she might bake a cake of rye. She did so, and of this he was able to partake a few morsels at a time, and gradually reclaimed the stomach to endure a little meat, and in a few days he was himself again. The settlers never suffered again from this cause.

ROYAL VISITORS.

In 1797, Newtown was visited by no less a distinguished personage than Louis Philippe, of France. He put up at the Kline House, and remained ten days. His career had been a checkered one at that early period of his life. He had passed some time in Switzerland as a teacher, and afterwards served in the French army as an aid-de-camp to a French general, under the assumed name of Corby, until 1794. Suspicion was aroused as to his true character, and he left the army and country, and for some time kept up a retirement in Denmark. His father had perished on the scaffold, and his mother had been immured in a Paris dungeon, and his two brothers—the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaugardois—had been confined in the Castle of St. Jean, at Marseilles. In 1796, communication was opened between their mother and the French Directory,

and it was agreed that if she would persuade her son to visit the United States the order of sequestration issued against their property should be removed, and her younger sons released and permitted to join theirs with their brother's fortunes in America. In carrying out the terms of settlement, Louis Philippe embarked for America from Hamburg by the ship "America," Captain Ewing, of Philadelphia, on the 24th of September, 1796, and in twenty-seven days was landed in Philadelphia. The other brothers only reached the same destination after a tedious and dangerous voyage of ninety-three days.

After the reunion of the brothers they spent the winter in Philadelphia, invited and toasted by the best society. They paid their respects to Washington at Mount Vernon, and made quite a traveling tour through Virginia, Kentucky, and parts of Ohio, and at an early date in June reached Buffalo. On their way from Buffalo to Canandaigua, then in the wilderness, they met Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, whom the future king had met in Philadelphia, and who had married a daughter of William Bingham, a distinguished gentleman of that city. They engaged in a few minutes' conversation, after which each proceeded on his respective journey, Mr. Baring remarking to the king, according to General Cass, that he had left an almost impassable road behind him, and the king answering by the comfortable assurance that Mr. Baring would find "no better one before him." The brothers reached Canandaigua, where they passed several weeks beneath the hospitable roof of Thomas Morris, who then resided there. They continued their journey to Geneva, and here procuring a boat, embarked and made the voyage of Seneca Lake to its head. They rested here a few days with Mr. George Wells, and then, shouldering their packs, trudged on foot to Elmira, bringing letters to Henry Tower and other residents, from Thomas Morris.

That one who entered this little village in the wilds of America on foot, and bearing his pack on his back, should soon after reach the French throne, was a most improbable event, not to be entertained by the oldest romancer; yet such was the case, to the no little astonishment as well as gratification of the king. They passed their days of sojourn here in fishing and hunting. When ready for their departure Mr. Tower furnished them a Durham boat, well fitted up, and in this they descended the Chemung and Susquehanna to Wilkesbarre, from whence they journeyed across the country overland to Philadelphia. Here, in a letter directed to his sister, the Princess Adelaide, of Orleans, the Duc de Montpensier described their journey, saying, "It took us four months; we traveled during that time a thousand leagues, and always upon the same horses, except the last one hundred leagues, which was performed partly by water and partly on foot, partly on hired horses, and partly in the stage or public conveyance. We have seen many Indians, and remained several days in their country. To give you an idea of the agreeable manner in which they travel in this country, I will tell you that we passed fourteen nights in the woods, devoured by all manner of insects, after being wet to the skin, without being able to dry ourselves, and eating pork and sometimes a little salt beef and corn bread."

General Cass' "History of France and its Kings and People" gives many interesting reminiscences of the views of the king. His history after this event is known as a monarch of France,—the "citizen king," as he was called for his mild and temperate reign.

John Konkle, with his family, came to Newtown Point from New Jersey, about the year 1788. He was a public-spirited man, and easily obtained the indorsement of the people for the place of postmaster, which he was the first to fill, as will be seen by the "History of the Post-Office Department," in another part of this work. The position was filled by the people in those days, and confirmed by the government.

Thomas M. Perry came to Newtown Point, about 1793, from Wilkesbarre, Pa., when in his seventeenth year. He had been indentured to Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was sent up the Susquehanna River to this place with a stock of goods in what was called a "Durham boat," which was pushed up with poles, and it took many days to make the trip. Mr. Perry was so energetic and trustworthy that the charge of the goods and the expedition was intrusted to him. This was the first important stock of goods sent to this place, although Mr. Hollenback had had a trading-post here for bartering with the Indians. The old building in which this stock was kept was on the east side of High Street, near the Chemung River. Mr. Perry married the daughter of John Konkle. His sons, John K. and Thomas, are still living, and are respected by all who know them.

Guy Maxwell, a native of Ireland (born July 15, 1770), came to Elmira in August, 1796; he began the mercantile business. He was soon after appointed sheriff of Tioga County by Governor George Clinton, which office he held for a number of years, and was given a number of other positions of honor and trust. He died Feb. 14, 1814, less than forty-four years of age. Associated with Stephen Tuttle, he put up the first flouring-mill, near the junction of Newtown Creek and the river, on the present site of the Arnot Mills. About that time he laid out his village-plat called Dewittsburg. Henry Wisner, who owned lot 196 of Dewitt's Patent, laid out another plat, which took the name of Wisnerburg. The dividing line of the two plats was a little west of Baldwin Street. These names were not much recognized, all the settlements going under the name of Newtown. His descendants have also played important parts, as will be seen elsewhere.

One of the early pioneers of Newtown was Major John Gregg. He was a native of Ireland, born in Enniskillen, June 6, 1768. His father, Andrew Gregg, with his wife, Esther Kerr, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1776. The eldest of his sons, William Gregg, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and about the year 1795 removed to French Creek, on the Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, and was there massacred in his harvest field by the Indians.

After landing in this country, Andrew Gregg, with his family, resided in Montgomery County until about the year 1780, when he removed to Northumberland Co., Pa.

John Gregg first came to Newtown Point in 1794, as a boatman upon the Susquehanna. In 1796, with his wife, Mary Hannah, of Dauphin Co., Pa., and two children, he

took up his permanent residence here, at what is known as the old Gregg homestead, in the now Fourth Ward of the city of Elmira. Here his father and mother joined him in the year 1800, and continued to reside with him until their decease, in 1807. For twenty years, and until the office was made elective, John Gregg was a justice of the peace, holding a commission as such under the Council of Appointment. In the discharge of his magisterial duties he was remarkable for integrity and firmness, and commanded the confidence and respect of all whose controversies came before him. As a military officer, he held commissions under Governors George Clinton, Morgan Lewis, and Daniel D. Tompkins. His last commission, as Major of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, was issued March 9, 1814. Of this regiment the late General Matthew Carpenter was lieutenant-colonel. Full of years, and respected by all classes of his fellow-citizens, John Gregg died, Aug. 5, 1843. His remains, with those of his wife and his father and mother, have been removed, and now repose in Woodlawn Cemetery, in this city.

Andrew Kerr Gregg, son of John Gregg, was born in Elmira in 1799. In early life he entered the law-office of Matthews & Edwards, and completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Gray. He meanwhile was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas, and about six years later, in 1830, was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; in 1835 as a solicitor and counselor of the Court of Chancery; in 1842 as an attorney, proctor, solicitor, counselor, and advocate of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York; in 1862 as an attorney and counselor of the same court for the district of Wisconsin. He was also appointed district attorney of old Tioga County, holding the office for two terms, from 1835 to 1841. For more than thirty years he was in constant practice of the law, giving it up only a few days prior to his death, which occurred at Chippewa Falls, Wis., April 5, 1868.

Henry Wisner, the proprietor of the west end of the village, was a man of marked character, a member of the Continental Congress, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, July 2, 1776. But on the next day he was summoned home to command a regiment in the field, and left before the declaration was engrossed, and consequently his name is not attached to that imperishable document. He was liberal in his public gifts, and that of a public square will live as an imperishable monument in the midst of future generations.

Among the early tradesmen were Homer Goldsborough, James Irwin, Michael Pfautz, Ephraim Heller, Robert Covell, Isaac Baldwin, John Cheny, John Hollenbach, Thomas Maxwell, Samuel H. Maxwell, and Isaac Reynolds. John Arnet came here and commenced business as a merchant in the winter and spring of 1819. Major Horatio Ross was another merchant marked for uprightness in dealing. In 1807, Lyman Covell, one of the oldest landmarks living, came to Elmira from Wilkesbarre. He rode up on horseback in company with the post-boy, who brought the mail once a week. There were settlements or taverns at Tunkhannock, Wyalusing, Wysox, and Tioga Point. There were two taverns in Elmira, one kept by

John Davis, and the other by — Kline. The growth of the settlements had been very rapid; nine years had transformed the wilderness into quite a busy mart; the settlement extended between what is now known as Lake and Sullivan Streets, along Water Street. The trade was mostly in wheat, pork, potash, and lumber. The lumber business became so extensive as to cause the building of the Chemung Canal and feeder. The river was narrower and deeper in its ordinary channel; boats, scows, and arks of heavier tonnage could then navigate where now they would ground. In 1807, also, there had settled here many families whose descendants are still among us,—the Millers, Loups, Baldwins, Seeleys, Slys, James Robinson, Wisners, Matthews, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Satterlee, Hammonds, Jenkins, and Squire Konkle, Dr. Hinchman, Dr. Scott, William Dunn, and Nathaniel W. Howell. Besides the mill built at Newtown Point, soon after the settlement had got under way, another was erected on the creek, just above Hon. A. S. Diven's place, by Tuthill, Maxwell & Perry, a few years later. About the same time a third was erected on Seeley Creek. The first and most extensive distillery built was that of James and Ebenezer Sayer, at Horseheads. The Sayers, Colonel Hendy, the Millers, and the Slys set out fruit-trees in the vicinity of Elmira, and their orchards were noted for their productions.

James Robinson ("Squire Robinson") came to the Southern Tier in 1809, and entered upon the practice of law. He was a fine scholar, warm and ardent in his attachments, and always the best friend of his client or comrade, in whom he never recognized faults; he was seasoned with real Attic salt, and was never happier than in a toast or repartee. He was public-spirited, and his newspaper articles remarkable for ability, and contributed to the success of every measure he advocated. A large share of his time was devoted to matters of public concern. He was a stirring politician in the Harrison campaign; he had formerly been a consistent Democrat, but the "log-cabin" excitement seduced him from his life-long adherency, and made him a zealous supporter of General Harrison. His opening speech at the dedication of the first log cabin in Elmira will not soon be forgotten.

For his patriotic exertions his memory well deserves to be cherished; but he will be remembered much longer for the wit, humor, and eccentricity by which his career was distinguished. A friend who watched with him the night before his death relates that, on going to his residence for that purpose, he found him, as never before, apparently low-spirited. On inquiring the cause, he remarked, "I have been looking over my account for another world." On being asked what he found to disquiet him, he replied that the review reminded him of Garrick's remark on the result of an unproductive benefit, "that it was a beggarly account of empty boxes." On being more particularly questioned, he said that the log-cabin excitement of 1840 lay heavy upon his mind; that he had always been a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," but that his love for hard cider and military glory had led him astray; that his attendance at log cabins, singing puerile songs, was degrading to one of his years, and at that moment was a subject of peculiar annoyance and vexation.

For his many services to the public, to show the appreciation by the citizens, when the Chemung Canal—to the building of which he had devoted himself so zealously—was completed, their gratitude was expressed by donating to him a house and lot. This was situated in the north part of the village, near the banks of the canal. He continued to reside there until he died.

There are many individuals whose names should appear in a full history of the first settlement of our country, and there are few more intimately associated with the pioneer settlement of the valley of the Chemung than John G. McDowell. He was born in Chemung, Feb. 7, 1794, and at the time of his decease, Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly seventy-two. In early life he was a merchant, but his agricultural tastes led him to the farm which he continued to cultivate during the greater portion of his days. During the latter years of his life he lived in comparative seclusion, but formerly he was a man of influence and distinction in this section of the State, and was considered among the principal citizens of the old western jury district. Under the old constitution he was the cotemporary in political life with Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marcy, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal relations.

In every relation of life Judge McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendships, and his greatest pride and pleasure was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. Those to whom he was best known were always his most warmly-attached friends. He had a good intellect, good business capacity, a genial and jovial heart; was a man of strong convictions, fervent impulses, high-minded, generous, and truthful. Those who might hesitate to adopt his views could not but admire his honest devotion to his principles, and the earnest inflexibility with which he maintained them.

Mention of many other pioneers will be found in another portion of the work.

Opposite the present residence of Miss Catharine Sly, on Ann Street, stood the first log house built in the Fifth Ward. It was erected in 1788 by her father, John Sly, who occupied it with his young wife (a Miss Polly Hammond, then only fifteen years of age), for a number of years. He was married some distance up the river, and his "bridal trip" was accomplished on horseback. Upon his arrival he immediately built the humble cottage in the wilderness; and it was a humble cottage; not even a floor graced this primitive dwelling for some time. After living here a few years he cut the timber and built "the old homestead." Mr. Sly came here from Delaware, Pike Co., Pa., when only twenty-four years of age. He witnessed the gradual transformation of the wilderness into the thriving village, and reared his numerous family to manhood and active life.

About 1830 the present brick structure just southeast of the tannery (Fifth Ward) was erected, designed for a hotel. The inscription over the door has always been a poser to classical students, *Auster portus diversorum*. The inscription was furnished by Ransom Birdsall, then editor of the old *Republican* newspaper. The explanation was that a mistake had been made in the termination of the last

word, which ought to be in *ium*, and hence the interpretation, "South Port Hotel," but it is inelegant at best.

On Water Street, above Lake Street, was a long two-story wooden building occupied as stores. In one of them, at the east end, was located Frederick I. Burritt, an irresistible wag. This was a great rallying-place for kindred spirits, and many were the jokes played on the unsuspecting. Countrymen especially were frequently sent there to go through what was called "Niagaraing." The sell was always conducted by Burritt himself, who by a series of questioning would make capital for the risibilities of his companions. The facial expression of Mr. Burritt was a study for the physiognomist or the painter. He was the originator and foster parent of the "Bush Seine" Company, a title the very essence of ludicrousness whenever mentioned. It was a long time a great institution for Elmira. He died years ago, and is buried in the old cemetery.

AN OLD-TIME WEDDING.

The old Mansion House stood nearly opposite David H. Luthill's store. The Mansion House was a rambling, disjointed structure, used for a hotel, with a Masonic lodge-room in the upper story, rather a forbidding place. In 1827 the landlord was Judge Bundy. He was succeeded by his brother, named Smith. The great social and festive event in the history of the building was the wedding of "Tom Tallada,"—all right. The popularity of this individual was such that there was but little distinction shown in inviting guests, and the attendance was consequently very large, and not exclusively fashionable. They assembled at an early hour. The event was so notable that prominent citizens took the ceremonies in charge. The knot-tying, as stipulated, was to take place at twelve o'clock precisely, by John W. Wisner, Justice of the Peace, for which job Tom agreed to cut for him a cord of wood. The groom was habited in a long-tailed blue coat, with brass buttons. The coat, though much too small, was worn because it was loaned to him by his friend, George Kingsbury, and was bound together by a red sash tied round the waist. The village barber, duly sworn, tenderly shaved one-half of his face, under his instruction from the master of ceremonies, and a benevolent individual unearthed a three-cornered chapeau, which Tom was instructed was imperative for him to wear during the actual performance of the ceremony. As early as six o'clock the guests began to arrive, and long before the time appointed about all the men and boys of the town had congregated in front of the building. The whisky bottle was circulated freely, and Tom was plied with plenteous libations. By some mysterious accident his loving sweetheart spirited away. Tom was put on track, with a proper escort for a successful pursuit and recapture. Finally at the precise hour and minute she was brought back, and the ceremony performed, and they were, with all judicial gravity, pronounced "man and woman!" These words were the signal for the bride-kissing, which was done with the heartiest and most resonant smacks. So ardent were the salutations that a grand rush was made, and the fair bride nearly smothered with congratulations.

The first shoemaker was John Wheeler Pedrick, who came to Elmira in 1797. His grandson, Nathan Pedrick,



W. R. Judson

GENERAL WILLIAM R. JUDSON was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1810. His father, Silas B., was a lineal descendant of William Judson, who came from Stratford-on-Avon, England, and settled in Stratford, Conn., in the year 1634. His parents coming from Newtown, Conn., were early settlers of Otsego County, and in the year 1812 removed to the Chemung Valley, first settling on the memorable battle-ground of 1779, where Sullivan won his victory over Butler and Brant. They subsequently removed to Seeley Creek, where the father died in the year 1842, the mother dying three years previous. His father, Silas Burton Judson, prior to leaving Connecticut, was ensign of a company of militia, with commission dated 1793, and subsequently ranked as lieutenant, with commission dated 1794.

General Judson spent his boyhood days at home, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed for a term of three years with Major L. J. Cooley, to learn the saddlery and harness trade; at the close of which time, after serving one year as a journeyman, he purchased his stock and trade, and, with W. Merwin as a partner, continued the business until 1841, when he sold out his interest to Wm. Hoffman, Jr. In 1844 he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for some six years; and from then until the time of writing this sketch, 1878, he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in Elmira and the States of Michigan and Kansas, retaining his home at Elmira. From 1856 to 1866 he made twenty-one round trips from Elmira to Kansas.

General Judson has been honored with many positions of trust, receiving the appointment of marshal for the purpose of taking the census of Chemung County in 1840, with a population of 20,731. He was appointed under-sheriff of the county in 1841; elected sheriff in 1843; appointed marshal under the bankrupt law of 1847; internal revenue assessor 27th Congressional district, 1866, and in 1868 was elected one of the presidential electors from the same district.

General Judson's military record runs through a period of some thirty years, and forms no unimportant part in the outline history of his life. In 1834 he volunteered in the light infantry company called the "Elmira Guards," commanded by Captain Wheeler, and was associated in the company with many honored citizens of Elmira, as General Gregg, Colonel Hoffman, Captain J. Hoffman, George W. Hoffman, John D. Williams, Captain Stephen Lewis, Lieutenant Vorhees, and many others of distinction, and it was frequently said by the brigade and division commanders to be the best company in the division.

April 30, 1834, he was commissioned captain of the 79th Regiment of Infantry, State of New York, by Governor Marcy, and June 20, 1835, lieutenant-colonel, and June 16, 1842, colonel of the same regiment by Governor Seward. July 21, 1846, he was commissioned captain of a company of the 6th Regiment of Volunteers, State of New York, for the Mexican war, by Governor Silas Wright, with R. E. Temple as colonel and adjutant-general.

Loyal to the patriotism of his country, when the late Rebellion broke out, and the enemies of the government were in the ascendancy on the frontier of Kansas, General Judson offered his services, ranking

as major of Frontier Battalion, State of Kansas, with commission dated Aug. 5, 1861. Sept. 10, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of 6th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the war was commissioned, March 13, 1865, brevet brigadier-general by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

To trace General Judson's military history in the West would be to give a sketch of the various battles, marches, and privations of the regiment with which he was connected; hence we give a few extracts from records written at that time.

From the *Fort Scott Bulletin*, April 3, 1863: "Last Monday witnessed an ovation on the part of the citizens and military of Fort Scott to Colonel Judson and his gallant regiment worthy of their valorous deeds in the many hard-fought battles which crowned with laurels the victorious banners of the Army of the Frontier in their recent splendid campaign in the southwest. Passing the Wilder House and turning to the right to the outskirts of the town, the escort formed in front of Lieutenant Clark's camp, and the Sixth formed immediately in front and facing them, the escort giving 'three rousing cheers and a tiger for Colonel Judson and the gallant Sixth.' A ball in the evening to Colonel Judson at the Wilder House, where the guests tripped the light fantastic toe until the 'wee sma' hours of morning,' thus closed a day long to be remembered by Fort Scott."

Correspondent of *Leavenworth Conservative*, Aug. 10, 1863: "I see here many of the old Kansas favorites; of course they cluster around the chief favorite—the noble and gallant Blunt. Colonel Judson's calm smile, pleasant manners, sagacious prudence, his zeal and courage, and ripened judgment have an admirable field for their exercise. He has reduced confusion to order, and shaped the stragglers, the Indians, and the irregular troops into something like the order and form of an army. There are few men of his rank in the service who have more strictly military ideas, or a better method of carrying them into effect than Colonel Judson."

During the entire military service of General Judson he was only wounded once, which was at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In the year 1834 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Charles Orwan, an early settler of Elmira. By this union there were born three sons and three daughters,—Mrs. George A. Reynolds, Charles O., Mrs. E. S. Lowman (deceased), William R., John, and Clara B. (deceased). His wife died March 1, 1859, and he married, in 1861, Mrs. Aurora H. Danforth, daughter of Thomas Hulitt, of Rutland Co., Vt., by whom he had one son,—Thomas H. His second wife died June 19, 1870, and he married Sarah K., daughter of Dr. Erastus L. Hart, of Elmira, with whom he now lives.

Charles O. and William R. Judson, Jr., volunteered at the time of the first call for troops on the Kansas frontier, and remained in the service during the entire war.

C. O. Judson was captain of a squadron of cavalry, and detailed as provost marshal of the post at Fort Smith, Arkansas. W. R. Judson, Jr., was appointed first lieutenant in the same company, and came in command of the company after C. O. Judson was detailed as provost marshal; both of these sons were in the same service over four years in their father's regiment.

a surveyor in Southport, to which place his grandfather removed in 1802, has often heard his grandfather say that he had made the first pair of shoes ever made in Elmira.

Adney S. Atkins was the first tailor. He came to Elmira in 1815, according to John C. Roe, who came in 1817, who is now living, and in a good state of preservation. He contends that tailoring is a healthy business.

In 1818, Isaac Roe and William Williams came from Orange County, N. Y., and erected the tannery on the river bank, above the grist-mill erected by Isaac Baldwin, Mr. Williams clearing the brush off the lot for that purpose. In 1827 or 1828, Mr. Williams purchased the interest of Mr. Roe, and carried on the business until 1843. Mr. Roe lived in a log house, on the corner of Water and Columbia Streets, until about 1827.

The first theatrical exhibition given in Elmira was in the second story of the tavern kept by Hawks and William Dunn, which stood on the north side of Water Street, next the canal. This was about the year 1832. The proprietor and manager, star and stock actors and actresses, were made up for the most part of Gilbert and Trobridge and their wives. The playing was pronounced quite creditable, and the parties afterwards made their mark in the profession. Neafie was a young stage aspirant, and Powell made his *debut*, and died at Erie some years since; but used to visit Elmira with a company, occasionally, under the firm of Powell & Gore. The first play brought out was the "Lady of the Lake." The scenic display must have been of a remarkable order compared with our theatres. The stage did not exceed twenty feet square; but the acting was deemed superb.

Headquarters for staging. The route to New York for travelers was by stage, the lines running through the "southern tier counties" to the Hudson River. The headquarters of all the staging done in this region was where the city market now stands. Communication east and west, north to Geneva, and south to Philadelphia and Washington *via* Williamsport, was kept up daily by four-horse post-coaches. The line to Ithaca was tri-weekly; the mails never exceeded a single mail-bag, and the coaches were seldom crowded to excess. The proprietors of these lines were Cooley & Maxwell. The driver was an *artiste*. His practiced hand could bring his long lash to just touch a leader's ear with the weight of a feather, or with a single stroke on the flank send him like a flash forward to his work. The snap of the lash was like the snap of a fire-cracker, or the reverberation of a pistol, as he willed it. And when coming into town, his long-horn trumpet-blasts, and his whip-lash executions, as he brought the four-in-hand down to a round trot, you could hear his emphatic "G'lang!" which afforded daily excitement to the villagers.

One of the oldest stage proprietors in the valley was General Whitney Gates, who came here in 1825. Cooley, Maxwell, and Magee & Co. established lines all over the adjoining county, west to Bath, south to Williamsport and Northumberland, east to Owego, and north to the head of the lake and Geneva. Gates' first contract was to Williamsport. Subsequently he, with Lewis and Charles Manning, secured the line between here and Owego. The record of their transactions is traditionary, and many important

events in the establishing of those early lines are lost. We get but glimpses here and there.

Manning, Gates, Fish, and Hamilton were the star actors of the stage in those days, and flourished until the completion of the Erie Railway, or nearly so, Sly and McGrath appearing only at the drop of the curtain. The stages made connection with the old "Dick Stevens," a steamer that roamed the high sea of Seneca Lake to Geneva.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

In compiling the history of Elmira, the endeavor has been to rescue from oblivion the history, partly written and partly oral, of the fair young city,—“The Queen of the Southern Tier,”—and put it in tangible shape for preservation. Records, libraries, and the press have been made tributary, and persons of “high and low degree” have been interviewed, for the most part with success. From these varied sources the links of the chain have been gathered, and as the pages of near a hundred years of history unfold, doubtless it will appear that “truth is stranger than fiction.” Not even the “oldest inhabitant” can recall the secret springs that gave a zest to the toils of “long ago,” when Lebbeus Tubbs, Colonel Hendy, John Gregg, John G. McDowell, Guy Maxwell, and other nobles of that day laid the foundations of the liberty and social privileges we now enjoy. Many of the adventures and perhaps hair-breadth escapes have been lost, yet some striking peculiarities remain clinging, like the vine to the oak.

The past and present have so silently merged into each other, that there is no line of demarcation. The present is rather the maturity of the past, the ripening into the fullness of usefulness, the consummation of all that is desirable in schools, a near approach to this in the churches, secret and other societies, while the mercantile status leaves little to be desired, and the manufacturing and mechanical industries, which have become the foundation of the true growth of the city, increase year by year, until thrift and prosperity are manifest on every hand.

Situated in the beautiful valley of the Chemung, watered by the river of historic interest, and favored by a climate which is alike favorable to health and the products of the soil, it is not surprising that talent in industry, art, manufactures, and commerce should constantly flow hither; fostered, as these interests have ever been, by an intelligent and progressive newspaper power, second to no other, and that the great spring of all these, capital, finds an ample field for operating, and even lavishes itself in the adornment of homes and institutions, which are many and beautiful.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ELMIRA was organized probably in the summer of 1795, by the Rev. Daniel Thatcher, a missionary of the General Assembly's Board of Missions. His remains now lie in Wysox, Pa.

The first elders were Abiel Fry and Samuel Ludlow, the former from Orange Co., N. Y., and the latter from Morristown, N. J.

A Dr. Amos Park preached here occasionally, or statedly, after Mr. Thatcher, under some kind of license from one of the ecclesiastical bodies in New Jersey. He for a time apostatized from the faith, avowing Universalism or infidelity; but, on repentance and confession, was restored to the fellowship of the church.

A Mr. Brown, from New England, was the next regular minister, and he remained only a few weeks. The Rev. John Smith, of Dighton, Mass., succeeded Mr. Brown, though he seems never to have had any formal connection with the church; he was called to the place by secular business, and preached merely to accommodate the people. He was buried, with his wife, in the grave-yard on Church Street, in this city.

In January, 1805, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones entered upon the pastoral charge of the congregation. He represents the state of the community as being then deplorably bad. The Sabbath was desecrated by sports, labor, and business; small as the place was, it sustained six taverns and tippling shops, and intemperance was almost universal. Even professors of religion became implicated in the prevailing vices. A refreshing from God's presence was now enjoyed,—several heads of families were hopefully converted, and the state of things assumed quite a new aspect. About this time, in accordance with Mr. Jones' views, and at his suggestion, the church became congregational.

On Friday, February 14, 1816, Mr. Hezekiah Woodruff was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Geneva, and installed pastor of the church. This relation continued until Jan. 3, 1820, when it was dissolved. Oct. 16, 1820, the Rev. Henry Ford was called to the charge of the church, in connection with that of Southport, and remained here until the 12th of March, 1827. May 5, 1824, the original form of government was resumed, and the church was reorganized as Presbyterian by the Presbytery of Geneva, under whose care it had been taken while Congregational, Sept. 22, 1814. Brinton Paine, Sela Matthews, Abram De Labar, John McConnell, and Joel Jones were the first elders after this change.

The Rev. Eleazer Lathrop commenced ministerial labors here in March, 1827. In the year following, March, 1829, his health interfered with his preaching, and the pulpit at that time was supplied by Rev. John Barton. Oct. 20, 1830, Mr. Lathrop was installed pastor of the church, and retained this connection until succeeded by Rev. M. L. Farnsworth. Mr. Farnsworth resigned in 1834. In September, 1835, Rev. John Frost assumed charge, and remained until Feb. 5, 1839. Oct. 24, 1832, John Selover and Asa Willard were elected ruling elders. Nov. 6, 1836, Dr. Norman Smith, Simeon Benjamin, Hector I. Maxwell, and Sylvester G. Andrus were chosen ruling elders. Rev. P. H. Fowler was installed pastor of the church Dec. 4, 1839. On the 5th of November, 1841, Hiram Potter and Solomon L. Gillet were chosen ruling elders.

Jan. 2, 1846, forty members were dismissed for the purpose of organizing the Independent Congregational Church of this place.

On the 2d day of November, 1849, Orrin Robinson and Lester Smith were duly elected elders in said church, and ordained November 11, 1849.

On the 9th of December, 1850, Rev. P. H. Fowler requested the members of the church and congregation to unite with him in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral connection existing between them. The request was granted, and the connection dissolved by Presbytery. On the 15th of April, 1851, the church and congregation called the Rev. David Murdoch, D.D. The call was accepted, and he commenced his labors May, 1851, and was installed as pastor in July, 1851. He remained pastor until 1860, when the connection was dissolved by the Presbytery of Chemung. On the 23d of January, 1861, on application, letters were granted by session to one hundred and sixteen members to organize the Second Presbyterian Church in Elmira, to be connected with and under the care of Chemung Presbytery.

Lovell Kellog, Timothy S. Pratt, and Stephen Rose were elected elders in 1869, and R. W. Barton and William T. Carr were elected deacons April 5, 1869. May 17, 1869, Rev. George C. Curtiss, D.D., resigned his pastorate of the church in consequence of continued ill health. August 1, 1869, W. C. Knox, D.D., was called by the church and congregation as pastor, began his labors Dec. 5, 1869, and was installed May 1, 1870. The number of members now (April 1, 1878) is over four hundred. The Sunday-school has three departments, primary, intermediate, and senior, with some five hundred members, including teachers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed in an old log school-house, on the site where the old chapel was built in 1831. The church was formally organized in 1814. Among the earliest preachers remembered are Revs. G. Lanning and Loring Grant. The first regular pastor was Rev. Edmund O. Fling, who preached during 1825. Rev. Robert Burch was pastor in 1827, 1828, and 1829. Rev. Asa Abel was presiding elder in 1828 to 1831. Rev. Jonas Dodge was pastor in 1831-32. During this time the church took on new vigor. This was known as the "work-bench" revival. Being without a place of worship, permission was given to occupy the court-house when not wanted for other purposes.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, according to their church directory, the only source of information furnished by the church, was organized in 1819. From this it appears that the Bishop is Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., LL.D.; Presiding Elder, Rev. Manly S. Hard, A.M.; Pastor, Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr., A.M.; Member of the Annual Conference, Rev. Austin E. Chubbuck; Exhorter, Augustus P. George; Sunday-school Superintendent, Prof. Jas. R. Monks. The membership numbers about 300.

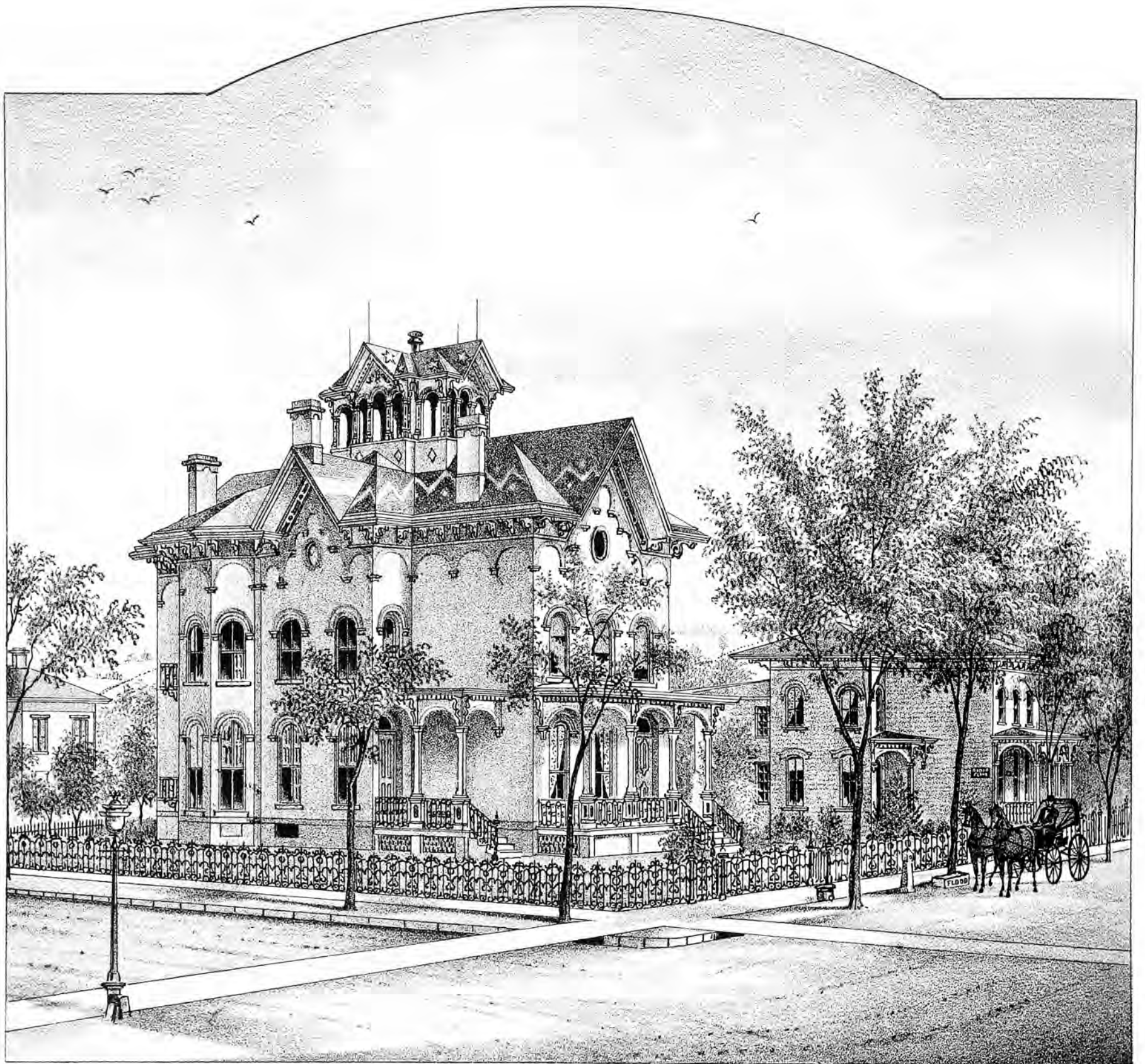
SOUTH MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The probable cost of the church is near \$7000. The membership is about 196. The pastors have been J. G. Gulich, 1872-74; H. B. Cassavant, 1874-76; Joseph B. Sheerar, 1876-78. The presiding elders have been Thomas



RESIDENCE OF D. R. PRATT, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



RESIDENCE OF P. H. FLOOD, M. D.
N. E. COR. WATER ST. & MADISON AVENUE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. N. EVERTS, PHILADA.
OFFICE.

Tousey, 1872-75; Luke C. Queal, 1875-77; Manly S. Hard, 1878.

HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Erected 210 Church Street, 1852. Society organized August, 1852. Board of trustees elected September, 1852, consisted of John I. Nicks, Bradley Griffin, Nelson W. Gardner, David Tillotson, and John Davis. The society organized with 60 members.

Previous to the organization Rev. Nathaniel Mandeville labored in this field as missionary. The first pastor was Wm. H. Goodwin, D.D. Some of his successors were H. Hickock, J. C. Nobles, S. L. Congdon, K. P. Jervis, J. Raines, E. J. Hermans, O. L. Gibson, and Chas. Z. Chase. The present membership is about 300. The Sunday-school about 200. In connection with the church is a "Palestine Class," the object of which is the study of the topography, the geography, and history of the Holy Land. This information is from the History of Elmira, etc., 1868, by A. B. Galatian & Co.; the present pastor, S. C. Queal, failing to furnish any additional.

These churches belong to the Central New York Conference.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Southport and Elmira Baptist Church was constituted May 16, 1829, by delegates from the Baptist Churches at Big Flats and Elmira, N. Y., and Springfield and Canton, Pa. Subsequently, June 24, 1853, the name was changed to the First Baptist Church of Elmira. The first place of worship of the First Baptist Church was in a church building two and a half miles below the city, on a place known as Summon's Corners. The location of the first church edifice of this church was the same as the present.

The first pastor was P. D. Gillette; the first deacons, John Waeir, Jr., and David Howell; the first clerk, William Lowe.

The 38 constituent members were John P. Stryker, Polly Stryker, John Waeir, Jr., Hannah Waeir, Henrietta Seeley, William Lowe, Hannah Lowe, Joseph Grover, Hannah Grover, Susan Smith, Maria Grover, Thursa Ellison, David Howell, Julia Howell, Sally Gurnee, John Bovier, P. D. Gillette, Harriet E. Gillette, Hannah Streeter, Abigail Cassada, Noama Smith, Margaret Bovier, Elizabeth Paine, Martha Ellsworth, Jonathan Rowley, Sally Rowley, Joseph Grover, Jr., Martha Gurnee, Sally Cassada, Sarah Ann Beckwith, Judge Hammond, John H. Cassada, John Sly, Polly Sly, Zina Jenkins, Cynthia Mason, Sally Tubbs, and Nancy Beckwith.

The first Sabbath-school was organized June 8, 1833. The first house of worship was built in 1832, the first business meeting held Dec. 22, 1832, and the first communion Jan. 27, 1833. May 24, 1840, the church dismissed 10 members, at their own request, to unite in constituting the "South Creek Baptist Church." May 6, 1854, 64 members presented a request for dismission to constitute a separate church, under the name of the "Southport Baptist." Feb. 26, 1859, 69 members asked for letters, which were granted, and immediate steps were taken for the formation of a new Baptist interest in El-

mira, resulting in organizing the "Central Baptist Church," but now known as the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The pastors have been Revs. P. D. Gillette, H. C. Vogel, D. Robinson, Z. Grenell, E. W. Dickinson, J. G. Binney, D.D., C. N. Chandler, R. J. Wilson, E. Andrews, M. C. Manning, T. O. Lincoln, D.D., J. J. Keyes, A. Parker, and the present incumbent, W. T. Henry.

The deacons are Joseph Grover, J. R. Waterhouse, C. C. Crane, H. M. Smith, and S. M. Fassett. Trustees, J. Grover, N. P. Fassett, H. M. Smith, J. N. Cooper, and J. C. Sceley. Church Clerk, Chas. B. Bovier. Treasurer, O. C. Kingsbury.

The present valuation of church property, \$22,000. Present membership, 549. Sunday-school, teachers, officers, and pupils, 446. Average attendance, 290.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The first religious service in Elmira according to the forms of the Episcopal Church was held by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., then Bishop of New York (in 1832). Shortly after this event a zealous lady, Mrs. Thomas Hill, familiarly known as "Auntie Hill," endeavored to procure subscriptions for the support of a missionary, but failed. She is said to be entitled to more credit for the foundation of the Episcopal Church in Elmira than any one else. In 1833 services were again held in Elmira by James D. Carder, and in May by Daniel E. Brown, a candidate for holy orders, and an organization of a parish effected June 12, 1833, under the supervision of Mr. Carder.

The wardens elected were Harvey Luce and Ephraim Wheeler. The vestrymen elected were Platt Bennett, Samuel H. Maxwell, Richard F. Seabury, Levi J. Cooley, Linus Griswold, Arnon Beardsley, Ransom Birdsall, and Freeborn Sisson, Jr. Rector, Rev. Thomas Clark. Clerk, P. R. K. Brotherson.

Services were afterwards held in a school-house in the Park, on Main Street.

A site for a church building was selected on Church Street, where Blivens' furnace now stands, and a resolve made to erect a house, cost not to exceed \$3000. Through the exertions of "Auntie Hill," Trinity Church of New York contributed \$800 towards the building fund. The building committee was Harvey Luce, Damon Hatch, and Samuel H. Maxwell, and the edifice was completed in December, 1836, and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., Aug. 21, 1837. The rector, at this time, was Rev. Richard Smith. The wardens, Harvey Luce and Dorastus Hatch. The vestrymen, S. S. Lawrence, Damon Hatch, Charles S. Vogel, Levi J. Cooley, Stephen Lewis, George Kingsbury, Ransom Birdsall, and Samuel Maxwell. Clerk, P. R. K. Brotherson.

The building was occupied about eighteen years, and during this time the rectors were Revs. Richard Smith, Gordon Winslow, Kendrick Metcalf, Stephen Douglass, B. F. Witcher, Washington Van Zandt, and Andrew Hull.

In 1855, during the rectorship of Mr. Hull, a new house of worship was determined on, the congregation having outgrown the capacity of the old sanctuary,—the new one to cost \$18,000 to \$20,000; the site of the church had

already been selected. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Dr. Hull, B. P. Beardsley, S. T. Arnot, W. P. Yates, and W. F. Roe. The builders were Messrs. Nichols & Washburn, and the architect Mr. Dudley, of New York. The corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies, by Right Rev. W. H. De Lancey, July 26, 1855; Rev. Dr. Metcalf, a former rector, but then professor in Hobart College, Rev. W. H. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Parke, and James Rankine also being present.

The Wardens were Harvey Luce and Dorus Hatch; the Vestrymen were W. P. Yates, B. P. Beardsley, A. C. Ely, S. T. Arnot, E. G. Brown, R. Jones, E. Jones, Fletcher Roe; Clerk, R. B. Coffin; Treasurer, A. C. Ely.

The first service held in the new church after its completion was on the Fourth of July, 1858; it was not consecrated till April 5, 1866, at which time the debt on its construction was discharged. The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, performed the services of consecration. The cost of the edifice was \$18,000. The wardens and vestry the same as given. A class of sixteen persons were confirmed at the same time.

In 1851 a rectory was built, mainly through the zeal and industry of the ladies of the parish; the lot for church and parsonage was bought in 1850, for \$2000,—\$400 of which was also furnished by the ladies, who raised in six years \$2130. Harvey Luce was senior warden thirty-one years. Samuel Maxwell and Dorus Hatch were also wardens and vestrymen many years.

The total amount contributed, including cost of church, during Dr. Hull's rectorship was \$35,000. Dr. Hull resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. William Paret, D.D., who, during his brief rectorate of two and one-half years, inaugurated a mission in the Fifth Ward of the city, and a building was erected there at a cost of \$3000, but which proved an unprofitable step, and was abandoned.

Rev. George H. McKnight, D.D., succeeded Paret in July, 1869. During the first five years of his rectorate the offerings were \$40,781.31, including \$3455 for Chicago sufferers by fire in 1871, and an addition to the rectory.

The whole number of baptized has been 196, confirmed 201, added and received to the communion 284; and, while it is not claimed that statistics settle the question of spiritual growth, yet they show a prosperous condition.

The Sunday-school numbers about 150, and has contributed to missions \$1453.48. The diocese was divided in 1869, and the new one was called the Diocese of Central New York, and the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., of Boston, was elected as its bishop.

The present officers of the parish are Rev. George H. McKnight, D.D., Rector; Wardens, Dr. William C. Way and Jesse L. Cooley; Vestrymen, Jackson Richardson, Robert Neilson, E. H. Cook, Eugene Diven, H. W. Rathbone, G. L. Smith, C. S. Ingraham, and W. D. Kelley.

PARK CHURCH.

The Independent Congregational Church of Elmira began the 15th day of May, 1845, and completed the organization Jan. 3, 1846. The original members, 40 in

number, came from the First Presbyterian Church. Thos. B. Covell and Stephen W. Hanford were chosen deacons Jan. 3, 1846.

The work of pastor and teacher in the church has been performed as follows: Rev. F. W. Graves, Feb. 1, 1846, to Nov. 16, 1846; Bro. Dr. N. Smith and other brethren led the church from Nov. 16, 1846, to December, 1847; Rev. A. M. Ball, December, 1847, to October, 1848; Rev. E. H. Fairchild, Feb. 1, 1849, to Nov. 1, 1849; Rev. Wm. Bement, May, 1850, to June, 1854; Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, June, 1854, to the present time.

The church and society built a lecture-room on Baldwin Street in 1848, which was occupied until 1850, when a new house was finished. This house was dedicated and Mr. Bement installed pastor May 5, 1851.

This meeting-house was remodeled and re-occupied by the church in November, 1861; taken down in the spring of 1872. The new Park Church (built on the old ground) comprises the church, a lecture-room, children's room, and home. The lecture-room was occupied September, 1874. The church was opened for divine service Oct. 10, 1875. The home was completed in the fall of 1876.

Deacons, John M. Robinson, Samuel G. Comstock, J. D. F. Slee, and Stephen H. Cottrell.

Pastor's council, Deacons, Mr. J. M. Robinson, Mr. S. G. Comstock, Mr. J. D. F. Slee, Mr. S. H. Cottrell. From the church, Mr. C. N. Shipman, Mr. S. Dexter, Mrs. Olivia Langdon, Mrs. E. J. Cleaves. From the society, Dr. S. O. Gleason, Mrs. R. B. Gleason, Mrs. Wm. W. Ballard; Clerk, Julia N. Carrier. Enrolled members at date (July, 1878), 483. Average attendance in Sunday-school, 600.

CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The first church organized was by Rev. John Sheridan, and situated where the present church stands. It was of brick also, with a membership of between 300 and 400. He also attended Owego, Corning, Watkins, and Waverly. Elmira was headquarters. In October, 1850, Rev. John Boyle, Pastor, and Thomas Cunningham, Assistant, came to Elmira and took charge of the church. In December, 1853, Thomas Cunningham was sent to Corning, Bath, and Addison. Elmira and Watkins was attended by Rev. John Boyle. In 1854 the old church was torn down, and the present commodious and beautiful building erected on the site; it will seat about 800. This is the parent church of the parish, there being beside, St. John's (German), St. Patrick's, and St. Mary's, each as large as this. In 1854, Watkins was separated from Elmira, and placed under a separate pastor. Rev. John Boyle died in Elmira, Dec. 20, 1856. His successors were Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, till 1861; Martin Kavanagh, till Aug. 15, 1866; Peter Bede, who died Aug. 14, 1870; Francis Clark, till August, 1873; since which Rev. Thomas Cunningham has been pastor. The Sunday-school numbers about 200.

Bishop John Timon, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., established the church in Elmira. He was Visitor General of the Order of Lazarus in America, and first bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, in which these churches belong, and of which Stephen Vincent Ryan is bishop.

LAKE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One hundred and seventeen persons withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, being granted letters by the session of that church, and on the 27th of December, 1860, organized the Second Presbyterian Church of Elmira, and received its charter from the State of New York the same year. They held a meeting in a building on the corner of Church Street and Railroad Avenue, formerly Trinity Church edifice, and under the proper forms placed themselves in the care of the Presbytery of Chemung, and, according to the methods of that denomination, extended a call to the Rev. David Murdock to become their pastor.

Negotiations were at once begun for the purchase of a more eligible site for a church, and in the summer following the large lot on the corner of Lake and Church Streets, in Elmira, was bought. In September, 1861, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid. On the first anniversary of Doctor Murdock's death, to wit, the 13th of June, 1862, the new church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The members of the church have placed a tablet in the church, with this inscription:

"David Murdock, D.D., born at Bonhill, in Scotland, Oct. 4, 1800. At twenty-nine he graduated at the University of Glasgow; studied theology in that city with the late Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Having selected America as the country of his adoption, landed in New York in 1832. For several years preached in Canada under the auspices of the London Colonization Society. Espousing the liberal side in the patriot war in 1836, was induced to make his home in the United States. Became pastor of churches in Ballstown and Catskill, N. Y., and subsequently of the First Presbyterian Church in Elmira, and became the founder of this society, and presided at its organization Dec. 27, 1860. An affectionate friend, a devout pastor, and a heroic churchman. He died lamented, June 13, 1861."

The first trustees were E. L. Hart, Daniel H. Tuthill, Ariel S. Thurston, Lyman Covell, H. M. Partridge, and Robert Covell, Jr.

Feb. 8, 1861, the following ruling elders were elected: Erastus L. Hart, William R. Sheopard, Adam Dewitt, Daniel E. Howell, and George Mabie. This session chose W. R. Sheopard as the first delegate to the Synod at Geneva, Dr. E. L. Hart and Adam Dewitt as first delegates to the Presbytery of Chemung, and H. M. Partridge as clerk of the session.

After the death of Dr. Murdock the Rev. William Bement presided over the meetings until Rev. Isaac Clark was ordained and installed pastor, Nov. 12, 1861.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Clark in April, 1868, the meetings of the session were conducted under the direction of the supplies furnished by the committee appointed by the members of the church and congregation to furnish the pulpit with temporary or permanent supply; the usual services were held with regularity. At the end of one year the church called Rev. N. M. Sherwood, who was elected pastor in April, 1869, and the committee dismissed. Elder Dewitt withdrew, and three new elders were elected, viz.: David H. Tuthill, Dr. T. H. Squire, and Miles Ayrault.

Elder Sheopard succeeded William Partridge as clerk, and William Dundas, Henry W. Strang, Elias B. Satterlee, and A. P. Hart were elected deacons. In January, 1874, A. P. Hart, H. H. Packard, Richard Watts, and E. J. Cowell were elected elders in addition to the others. Elder Sheopard resigned the clerkship, and Dr. Squire was appointed. At the end of six years' faithful service Mr. Sherwood resigned, and Rev. S. T. Clarke was elected pastor May 16, 1875.

In 1876, the proper steps being taken, the name of the corporation was changed to the "Lake Street Presbyterian Church and Society of Elmira." The present trustees are Ariel S. Thurston, Daniel R. Pratt, William E. Hart, James McCann, Henry M. Partridge, and Alexander Diven. The whole number of members from the organization about 500; present number, 375.

The Sunday-school is graded, and has a membership of about 300, with an average attendance of 225. The pastor, Rev. S. T. Clarke, is Superintendent.

SYNAGOGUE (JEWISH).

This edifice was erected in 1863. The society was organized some years previous, and elected the following persons as trustees: Joseph Gladke, Jr., H. Straus, I. Sellner, and S. Sittenfield. At the time the synagogue was erected there were but ten or twelve members belonging to this congregation, but being aided liberally by some of the leading citizens, they succeeded in building a small but substantial frame structure, which was dedicated in December, 1863, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York. The name of the congregation is Benai Israel; the ceremonies are conducted in Hebrew and German. There are 30 children attending the Sabbath-school, and 30 members of the congregation, and 50 seat-holders. Rev. Jacob Stahl is the rabbi. Services are held here on Friday evening and Saturday morning; the synagogue is located at 112 High Street.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Incorporated 1864; the building (on Main Street near Water Street) occupied Jan. 6, 1866. The first rector was Chas. T. Kellogg; the second was Wm. H. Hitchcock; the present rector, Rev. F. D. Hoskins, has been with the church since October, 1869. The building has been enlarged about one-third; this was done in November, 1869. Harvey Luce (deceased), Wm. P. Yates, B. P. Beardsley, E. N. Frisbie, F. H. Atkinson, and Francis Collingwood were among the original vestrymen.

The present number of communicants is 190; the Sunday-school (teachers included), 171. The church property is valued at \$17,000.

The church was built according to plans by Edward Potter, of New York. The bell was hung in the open belfry in 1869, and was the gift of the late Mrs. Frisbee, long and favorably connected with the Orphans' Home.

The vestrymen are Wm. P. Yates, F. H. Atkinson, E. N. Frisbie, Richmond Jones, G. W. Kingsberry, C. G. Fairman, G. O. Morrell, H. H. Rockwell, and F. P. Hart. Bishop, F. D. Huntingdon, Syracuse, N. Y. The church is in the diocese of Central New York

MADISON AVENUE (FORMERLY SECOND) BAPTIST CHURCH.

In accordance with previous notice, duly given, the congregation worshipping in the house formerly known as the Central Baptist Church met for the purpose of organizing themselves into a corporate society April 26, 1872. Prayer by the pastor, Rev. E. F. Crane. It was resolved that the name of this society be "The Second Baptist Church of the City of Elmira. The Board of Trustees of this society shall consist of seven members."

The following persons were elected trustees: J. Wood, J. Wormly, Thomas Bennett, to serve three years; J. J. Smithers, J. F. Roody, J. R. Braden, to serve two years; Lewis Hill, to serve one year. S. M. Broahman was elected clerk and J. Wood treasurer, for one year each. The society adjourned to meet at call of trustees; closed with prayer. S. M. Broahman, Clerk. From the records it appears that regular elections for trustees were held; and at a meeting held Thursday evening, May 31, 1877, it is stated that "our house of worship (corner Church Street and Madison Avenue) having been damaged by fire on the morning of Wednesday, May 23, 1877, T. M. Losie, Esq., and Bro. Foster, members of the Board of Trustees, were appointed by the board a committee to attend to the appraisal of the damage, and settle the business with the insurance company on behalf of the trustees."

On Friday evening, July 20, 1877, the members of the Second Baptist Church and Society convened in special business meeting for the purpose of reorganizing under the new trustee law of A.D. 1876, pursuant to and in conformity with the requirements of chapter 329 of the "Laws of the State of New York," passed May 15, 1876.

At this meeting it was *Resolved*, That this church and society shall be known hereafter under the name and style of the "Madison Avenue Baptist Church and Society" of Elmira, N. Y.; and the number of trustees was fixed at six. Then followed the election of trustees.

At a subsequent meeting the amount of damages sustained by fire as before mentioned was settled by the receipt of \$850, and steps taken for repairing the building. At a meeting held Dec. 28, 1877, the pastor, Rev. E. L. Millis, loaned to the trustees \$450 for the purpose of paying off previous indebtedness, and took their note for the same at three months. At a meeting held Jan. 15, 1878, the salary of the pastor was fixed at \$1000 per year, and that his year as pastor commence on the 1st day of April next, and that he receive \$120 for his services up to the commencement of his pastoral year.

The trustees were subsequently empowered to borrow money for the use of the church in making the repairs, and borrowed \$1600 of the Chemung Valley Mutual Loan Association, for which a mortgage upon its church edifice and property was executed.

The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Millis. The number of members at the time of organizing by Rev. E. F. Crane was 19. The number at this time is 89. The number of Sunday-school scholars and teachers is 65.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

organized Nov. 8, 1874, with about 40 members, under Rev. Losch. The first house of worship is the one now in

use, and was built in the summer of 1876. Rev. R. Winterick, pastor. The cost of the building was \$4500; it is situated on Church near William Street, and was dedicated the first Sunday in November, 1876. The doctrinal teachings are a union of the Reformed and Presbyterian. The membership numbers about 60, the Sunday-school about 100.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

is situated on the east side of Dickinson, between Fifth and Junction Canal. This church was organized in 1867; attended by irregular missionaries from Rochester, N. Y., in 1869; also from Buffalo, N. Y.; from the latter place by Father — Shower.

The church cost about \$5000, for in those times everything was very high. It has a seating capacity of 400. The membership is about 300. The Sunday-school has between 60 and 70 pupils. The first resident pastor was Father G. Erhardt. The second pastor was Rev. Ferdinand von Rüpplin, who served from Jan. 7, 1871, to July, 1871. Father S. B. Gruber served from Aug. 7, 1871, to June 2, 1873. Father H. Bachman served till June, 1874. Father T. Niebling served till Dec. 27, 1874, when the present pastor came, who is Rev. A. Gisenhoff.

Connected with this church is St. John's Parochial School, organized in the spring of 1875. The school buildings cost about \$2000. The teachers are furnished by the Sisters of St. Francis, the Mother-House being on Pine Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Rev. A. Geisenhoff is in charge of the school, but does not teach. The number in attendance is between 80 and 100.

ST. MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH

is located on the corner of Franklin and Fulton Streets. The first house of worship of this society was a frame building, on a part of the same lot on which the present handsome brick structure stands. The frame church was built in 1872; had a seating capacity of over 300. The present church was built in 1874; cost about \$30,000; will seat near 800. The membership is not far from 500, and that of the Sunday-school near 100. The pastor of the first church is also pastor of the present, Rev. James McManus.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

situated on the northeast corner of Lake and Standish Streets; was opened for service July 30, 1869, and will seat 208. It cost about \$1500.

The first pastor was Rev. Schuyler Aldrich, who has continued with the church for seven years and a half. The church is now without a pastor, having an occasional supply. The membership is now about 20. The Sunday-school averages 30. O. F. Riley is the clerk.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

is situated on the north side of Clinton, between Main and Park Place. It was built in 1871, and dedicated Dec. 13, 1875. It cost about \$60,000, and will seat 1500. The number of members is about 550; the number attending Sunday-school 200.

The church was damaged by fire in 1877, since which some important changes have been made and some costly



Daniel Pratt

DANIEL PRATT was born in Colchester, Conn., March, 1806. His minority was mostly spent at home, where he learned of his father, Daniel Ransom Pratt, the cloth-dressing business, which subsequently became his chief business, and in which he was pecuniarily successful.

At the age of twenty, in connection with his brother Ransom,—who was next younger,—he assumed full control of the business previously carried on by his father. The two young men continued their business for some two years, and in the year 1828 came to the town of Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where they followed their business.

They spent some three years in Burdett, and the elder Pratt afterwards four years on a farm, while the younger still worked at his trade.

In 1837 they again went into partnership in Havana, established a woolen-mill and carried on business for five years, when, in the year 1842, believing Elmira a better place for their operations, removed to that place, where they at once established the woolen-mills at the foot of Water-Cure Hill, where their energies were successfully concentrated for very many years. They were business men of the most thorough and enterprising kind, quick to conceive and rapid in the execution of their plans. They were among the original incorporators of the Second National Bank of Elmira, and continued to be large stockholders to the time of their decease, and Daniel Pratt was a director from its organization.

At the time of the decease of Daniel Pratt, January, 1877, he was senior member of the whole-



Photo. by Larkin.

Ransom Pratt

sale hardware house of Pratt & Co. He was a man of great energy of character, having few equals as a sagacious capitalist and business man. He was a consistent Christian, and through life, in public or private relations, honorably met and fulfilled his obligations.

In the year 1828 he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Carrier, of the town of Marlborough, Conn. She was born in 1806, and survives her husband, together with an only son, Daniel R. Pratt, who is president of the Second National Bank of Elmira.

RANSOM PRATT did much to advance the interests and prosperity of the city; was a man of sterling integrity of purpose in all his business relations, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

Neither he nor his elder brother, whose lives were so blended in one in all their business relations, were active political workers, but unswervingly identified themselves with first the Whig, and subsequently the Republican party, preferring the quiet of a business life to the rounds of political strife and any emoluments office might afford. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church to the time of his decease, April, 1871, being then sixty-three years of age.

In the year 1839 (January 30) he married Sarah, daughter of Otis Alvord, of East Hampton, Conn., she being a granddaughter of Joseph Carrier, previously alluded to.

Their children are Mrs. Gardner Reynolds and Charles R. Pratt, an attorney and counselor at law, of Elmira City.

improvements added; it will be finished in a superb manner. Rev. J. J. Bloomer was the first and is the present pastor.

ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (AFRICAN),

located on the southwest corner of Dickinson and Fourth Streets. It was built about 1870. The church cost about \$4000. The members number about 50. The Sunday-school numbers 30. Rev. S. H. Thompson was the first pastor, and the present pastor is the Rev. John Thomas.

AMERICAN UNITED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

was organized in 1855. The church was built in 1862, and cost about \$2000. It has at present about 100 members. The Sunday-school numbers 96. The present, who was also the first pastor, is Rev. Nicholas E. Collins.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA—(Continued).

Societies, Schools, etc.

MASONIC.

ON the 3d of June, 1793, a petition was addressed to the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New York, by Amos Park, James Cameron, Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Henry Starret, Peter Loop, Jr., Nathaniel Teal, James Seely, and John Crabtree, praying for a warrant to establish a lodge at Newtown (now Elmira), in the county of Tioga. This petition was presented to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in the city of New York, June 24, 1793, and a warrant was granted on the 28th of the same month, under the name and number of Union Lodge, No. 30, to Amos Park, Master; James Cameron, Senior Warden; Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Junior Warden; and was signed by Robert Livingston, Grand Master, Jacob Morton, Senior Grand Warden, James Scott, Junior Grand Warden. The officers named in the warrant, who had formerly been members of St. John's Lodge, No. 18, at Warwick, Orange Co., were duly installed by Samuel Gardner, William Adams, and Thomas Morrison, at Canandaigua, on the 22d of August following.

The first meeting of the lodge was held at the house of John Konkle, on the 26th of August, 1793, and the following officers and brethren were present: Amos Park, Master; James Cameron, Senior Warden; Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Junior Warden; Peter Loop, Jr., Sec.; John Konkle, Treas.; Nathaniel Teal, Tyler; James Seely, member; Abiel Fry, visitor. At this meeting the applications of five candidates were received, and subsequently accepted.

William Dunn (father of James, Charles W., and Thomas Dunn) was the first person initiated into Masonry in Union Lodge, No. 30.

The lodge continued to meet regularly until some time in 1828, when, owing to the great excitement in the community, growing out of the so-called "Morgan affair," it ceased to meet or work.

The following brethren were elected Masters in December

of each year from 1794 until 1827, and served until the expiration of their terms of office, with a single exception: Amos Park, 1794, '98, 1806; Dr. Joseph Hinchman, 1795-97; John Konkle, 1799-1800; John Miller, 1801-5; Caleb Baker, 1807-10; Samuel Hendy, 1811; Samuel Tuthill, 1812, '15, '21, '25; Solomon L. Smith, 1813; Dr. Elias Satterlee,* 1814; John Cherry, 1816; George Guest, 1817-18; John Fitzsimmons, 1819; Orange Chapman, 1820; Daniel E. Brown, 1822-23; Isaac Roe, 1824; Wyatt Carr,† 1826; and Albert A. Beckwith, 1827.

The number of persons initiated and affiliated in the lodge from its organization until 1828 was 236. Among the members of the lodge were numbered many of the most prominent and influential citizens of Tioga and the adjoining counties, some of whom were noted for valuable public services in civil and military life. Among them were Dr. Joseph Hinchman, Elijah Hinman, Dr. Lemuel Hudson, Hon. Vincent Mathews, Judge John Miller, Hon. Thomas Maxwell, Hon. Aaron Konkle, David McCormick, William B. Rochester (noted as a candidate for Governor against De Witt Clinton, in 1826), Samuel Tuthill, Hon. Caleb Baker, Judge Darius Bentley, Dr. Rulandus Bancroft, Hon. Grant Baldwin, Hon. John W. Wisner, William Williams, Eleazer Dana, Hon. Isaac Baldwin, and General John H. Knapp.

Of the entire membership of Union Lodge, No. 30, only six are now living,—Rev. Christian Greatsinger, Charles W. Dunn, Vincent Conkling, Darius Bentley, Samuel Boyer, and John C. Roe.

The lodge for several years previous to 1822 held its meetings in the "old log court-house," and on or after the erection of the new court-house removed to the village, and at the time of the suspension of the lodge work occupied the old "Masonic Hall," on the south side of Water Street, a short distance east of Baldwin Street.

The warrant of Union Lodge, No. 30, was declared "forfeited" by the Grand Lodge in 1853.

The original book of records, jewels, and aprons belonging to the lodge were safely kept by Brother Isaac Roe, and the original warrant was surrendered to the Grand Lodge by Brother Albert A. Beckwith.

Oct. 9, 1843, on application for a new warrant, *Union Lodge, No. 95*, was instituted by dispensation, issued by the Grand Master to Benajah B. Payne,‡ M., Isaac Reynolds, S. W., Elijah Jones, J. W., and twenty-five other petitioners. The first meeting was held Oct. 25, 1843, with eighteen brethren in attendance, fifteen of those

* Dr. Elias Satterlee: On the 11th of November, 1815, the lodge was hurriedly summoned to meet, and the following appears on the record: "It is with the most poignant feelings of sorrow and regret that we here announce and record the death of our worthy Brother, Elias Satterlee, late Worshipful Master of this Lodge, who died this day at half-past two o'clock P.M., in consequence of a gunshot wound accidentally received about ten o'clock this morning in the shop of Mr. Charles Ornan, in this village."

† Wyatt Carr removed to Aurora, Ill., and became a prominent citizen, and was high in the Masonic ranks of the Prairie State.

‡ B. B. Payne was one of the staunchest Masons of Illinois for more than twenty-five years. He was known as "Father Paine;" was a member and officer of the Grand Lodge of that State, also of the Grand Chapter. Masonry and the world were better for his living.

present having been members of Union Lodge, No. 30, and four only are now living: James S. French, Samuel Riker, Vincent Conkling, and John C. Roe.

The officers for 1878 are George C. Moore, M.; R. B. Van Garder, S. W.; Charles Van Wagoner, J. W.; Granville D. Parsons, Treas.; Griff D. Palmer, Sec. Total membership of Union Lodge, No. 95, June, 1878, was 302.

Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., was organized by dispensation issued by Joseph D. Evans, Grand Master, to Thomas C. Edwards, M., Lewis E. Bonney, S. W., Theodore North, J. W., and eleven others.

The first meeting was held Nov. 22, 1855, and at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the 6th of June, 1856, a warrant was granted, and the officers installed June 24, 1856, by Brother James S. French.

This lodge has been remarkable for the youth of its officers and members, its rapid growth, and its high standing among the craft. The present membership is 351. The officers for 1878 are Samuel D. Wadham, M.; C. N. Shipman, S. W.; E. O. Beers, J. W.; N. D. Doxey, Sec.; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.

Elmira Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arch Masons.—On the 4th of April, 1815, Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York, issued a dispensation to Elias Satterlee, High Priest, John Cherry, King, Thos. Maxwell, Scribe, and Companions Samuel Tuthill, John Hughes, Solomon L. Smith, Platt Bennitt, Amos Park, and John Knox, to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Elmira, Tioga Co., N. Y. The first meeting was held July 3, 1815. Present, Elias Satterlee, Solomon L. Smith, Thos. Maxwell, Nathan Teal, and James Cameron.

A Mark Masters' lodge was opened in due form. The following applications were presented: Caleb Baker and Joshua Tunis, for the 6th and 7th degrees; Grant B. Baldwin and Orange Chapman, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th degrees; Samuel Hendy, a Past Master, for the 4th, 6th, and 7th degrees; John Hughes, a Royal Arch Mason, for the 4th degree. At the expiration of the dispensation a warrant was granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, at its annual convocation, Feb. 8, 1816, to Caleb Baker, High Priest, Thomas Maxwell, King, Grant B. Baldwin, Scribe, and their associates. The chapter met regularly until the annual election, Nov. 27, 1827, when the record ceases.

On the 7th of February, 1844, the Grand Chapter authorized "Elmira Chapter, No. 42," to resume its labors, and instructed Hezekiah W. Atkins, Past High Priest, to summon the members of the chapter, preside at an election of officers, and install the same.

Pursuant to a summons issued by Companion Atkins, there were present at a meeting held Sept. 16, 1844, H. W. Atkins, High Priest; Elijah Jones King; Francis Collingwood, Scribe; Thomas Maxwell, Treas.—all of whom had been elected in November, 1827; Dr. Jotham Purdy, Archibald Smith, Platt Bennitt, John Fitzsimmons, John Hughes, James S. French, Geo. Pierce, Caleb Baker, Dr. Lemuel Hudson, Adna S. Atkins, Squire Newton, Nathaniel Johnson, Dr. Wm. Purinton, Josiah Dunham. Of these, only James S. French survives.

At this meeting Hon. Thomas Maxwell was elected

High Priest; James S. French, King; Elijah Jones, Scribe. No other meeting was held until Dec. 9, 1845, when James S. French was elected High Priest; H. W. Atkins, King; Elijah Jones, Scribe.

The chapter then entered upon a career of prosperity which has continued uninterrupted until now, and it ranks as seventh on the roll of the Grand Chapter in point of numbers and financial standing.

The following companions served as High Priest since the organization of the chapter in 1815 to 1827: Elias Satterlee, 1815; Caleb Baker, 1816; Thomas Maxwell, 1817-19; 1823-27, 1845, '53, '56; Orange Chapman, 1821; Solomon L. Smith, 1822; Hezekiah W. Atkins, 1828-44, 1861-65, 1876. The total number of members, February, 1878, was 236. The officers for 1878 are as follows: John E. Larkin, High Priest; N. D. Doxey, King; D. R. Davenport, Scribe; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.; S. D. Wadham, Sec.; B. B. Van Gorder, C. of H.

Royal and Select Masters.—In 1855 a dispensation to form a Council of Royal and Select Masters was issued by M. J. Drummond, Grand Master of the Grand Council of New York, to Thos. C. Edwards, James S. French, Squire Newton, and others. On the 4th of June of this year a warrant was granted by the Grand Council to these parties, authorizing them to establish a council at Elmira, N. Y., to be known as "Excelsior Council, No. 6." This council remained in existence until Jan. 25, 1860, when its warrant was officially declared forfeited.

On the 20th of February, 1860, Nathan O. Benjamin, Grand Master, issued a new dispensation to Chas. E. Gillett, Master, Wm. Lee, Dep. Master, Geo. S. McCairn, P. C. of W., and six other companions, to form a council in the town of Elmira. On the 5th of June, 1860, a warrant was granted to them by the name and style of "Southern Tier Council, No. 16." The council now numbers 92 members.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: Samuel D. Wadham, Master; Chas. H. Richards, Dep. Master; F. E. Cleveland, P. C. of W.; G. D. Parsons, Treas.; W. H. Browne, Recorder.

Knights Templar.—An encampment of Knights Templar existed at Elmira, N. Y., at an early day, but in the absence of official records no definite data can be given, except a certificate of membership given to H. W. Atkins from "Elmira Encampment of Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Mediterranean Pass, and Council of Knights of the Red Cross, (dated) July 20, 1826," signed "Thos. Maxwell, Gr. Com.; John Hughes, Geno.; Isaiah Dunham, Capt. Gen'l;" attested by the seal of the encampment, and the well-known signature of "Isaac Roe, Recorder." The encampment was probably established by the Ancient Scottish Rite.

St. Omer's Commandery, No. 19, was instituted by dispensation issued by Wm. E. Lathrop, Grand Commander, May 28, 1852, to Thos. C. Edwards, Commander, Edward L. Uentz, General, Henry D. Rice, Capt. Gen., and their associates; a warrant was granted by the Grand Commandery of New York, June 4, 1852. This commandery has been one of the most successful in the jurisdiction as regards numbers and standing in the order; and now numbers 237 members.

The officers for 1878 are Hiram B. Berry, Commander; Emmon T. Walker, Gen.; Lewis A. Hazard, Capt. Gen.; F. E. Cleveland, Prelate; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.; F. D. Ramsdell, Recorder.

The Masonic Hall.—The trustees of Union and Ivy Lodges, Elmira Chapter, and St. Omer's Commandery, being incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, have, under the direction and authority of these bodies, commenced the erection of a "Masonic Hall," on the northwest corner of Lake and Market Streets, in the city of Elmira, the corner-stone of which edifice was laid, with impressive ceremonies, Sept. 5, 1878. The proposed edifice will be ample in its dimensions, being 76 feet front on Lake Street and 100 feet deep, four stories high, and it is expected will be completed and occupied by the fraternity during the year 1879. The building and lodge-furniture complete, it is estimated, will cost not less than \$60,000.

Cœur de Lion Conclave, No. 7, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, was established at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1872, by virtue of a warrant granted by the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of England, to John S. Bartlett, Sov.; James M. Shoemaker, Viceroy; Frank E. Cleveland, Prelate; John D. Williams, Sen. Gen.; Geo. Whitmore, Jun. Gen.; Emmon T. Walker, Standard-Bearer; Benjamin P. Fenner, Prefect; David S. Dorr, Sentinel; Joseph E. McWilliams, Recorder; Sutherland De Witt, Treas.; Chas. H. Richards, Herald; Stephen B. Sergeant, and Martin V. B. Bachman.

The council subsequently joined with others in forming the Grand Council of the State of New York, and their original warrant received the indorsement of that Grand Council. The officers for 1878 are as follows: Louis A. Hazard, Sov.; Chas. S. Davison, Vice Sov.; Portus L. Hinman, Sen. Gen.; Sam. D. Wadham, Jun. Gen.; F. E. Cleveland, Prelate; Granville D. Parsons, Treas.; Hiram B. Berry, Recorder.

The data and incidents of the Masonic history of Elmira, N. Y., are taken from the official records of the grand and subordinate bodies, by John D. Williams, Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York, who also served as High Priest in the Elmira Chapter, No. 42, during 1861-65 and 1876, and to whom acknowledgment is made for this service, although we have been compelled to abbreviate his work.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS

was born in Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1820. His father, William Williams,—a native of Wales,—came to America in the year 1801, settling first in Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y., then removing to Elmira (1818), where he soon after married Stella H., daughter of John Durham, one of the early settlers, and for many years under-sheriff at the old log court-house.

Mr. Williams received a fair common-school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced learning the trade of a tanner and currier with his father, with whom he continued until reaching his majority. In 1844, owing to lameness produced by exposure to water, he was compelled to abandon his trade and pursue other vocations. In 1852 he married Mary J., daughter of E. L. Hoffman, of Fort

Plain, N. Y., who, together with an infant son, died in 1854.

In 1856 he was appointed clerk in the canal collector's office at Horseheads, and in 1857, appointed collector in place of W. B. Calhoun, removed from the State.



Photo. by Larkin.

John D. Williams

In June, 1858, he received the appointment of collector of tolls on the Junction Canal, holding that position for six years.

In 1860 he married Adaline, youngest daughter of Henry Saylor, of Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

He was tendered the position of paymaster at the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling-Mills in 1864, and has continuously since held that place.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Williams has been zealous and active, receiving the first degree in 1856, and the thirty-third and last degree in 1871, holding in the meantime the position of presiding officer in every body of the York rite.

It is only due to Mr. Williams to say that in his official acts, in all places of trust and responsibility, characteristic of him are his sterling integrity, business ability, and a will to carry forward to successful completion any enterprise he undertakes—justice to all, and unsullied motives.

In politics he was originally an old-line silver-gray Henry Clay Whig; was somewhat connected with the Know-Nothing party; was an ardent supporter of the Union during the late Rebellion, and a member of the Republican party.

In 1875 he was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of the city, and re-elected each year since that time.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The first lodge was Chemung Lodge, No. 127, and was instituted Oct. 11, 1844, by D. D. Grand Master M. R.

Wright, of Tompkins District, assisted by William P. Pew and Horace King, of Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, at Ithaca, N. Y.

The charter members of Chemung Lodge were R. B. Sharpstein, E. J. Horn, D. C. Mallory, Geo. P. Tyler, and Fred. Leach. The first officers, R. B. Sharpstein, N. G.; E. J. Horn, V. G.; D. C. Mallory, Sec.; Geo. P. Tyler, Treas. First members initiated, J. D. Baldwin, W. H. Thorne, Washington Thurman, N. B. Lowney, Geo. W. Hornson, Edward Covell, and Samuel Brock. George P. Tyler resigned the office of Treasurer, and Edward Covell was elected in his place.

Newtown Lodge, No. 254, changed to No. 89 in 1867, was instituted at Elmira, Oct. 30, 1846, by D. D. Grand Master D. C. Mallory. Charter members, Edward Covell, W. L. Gibson, Wm. Woodward, James P. Taylor, Elias Colburn, S. C. Gibson, Jacob Daniels, J. W. Chapman, Geo. W. Brown, Rev. Philo E. Brown, John J. Brees, R. P. Thurber, Peter C. Beckwith, and Amos Fenton. The first officers were Edward Covell, N. G.; W. L. Gibson, V. G.; William Woodward, Sec.; James P. Taylor, Treas. First members initiated, A. F. Corey, Josiah Bartholomew, John R. Jones, Joseph Golden, and Charles G. Fairman; and, to the honor of Newtown Lodge, P. G. Charles G. Fairman has been advanced until he is now honored with the position of Grand Master of the State of New York.

The lodge fitted up rooms in the north part of the Mechanics' building, on the west side of Lake Street, which was afterwards known as Odd-Fellows' Hall. The present officers are D. T. Winterstein, N. G.; Fred. Fuller, V. G.; W. H. Rees, Recording Secretary; W. L. Gibson, Financial Sec.; James McCann, Treas.

In the spring of 1852, Chemung and Newtown Lodges fitted up rooms in Arnot's building, on the corner of Water and Lake Streets. Chemung Lodge continued to occupy their rooms until Dec. 28, 1861, when it merged into Newtown Lodge, having admitted to membership 382 previous to the union. They now occupy the third story of C. W. Wyckoff Block, 126 and 128 West Water Street. This lodge-room is one of the best finished and furnished in Southern New York. The present officers are G. M. Davidson, N. G.; D. T. Winterstein, V. G.; Wm. H. Rees, Recording Sec.; James McCann, Treas.

Southern Tier Lodge, No. 344, was instituted in Elmira, Jan. 21, 1873, by members of Newtown Lodge, No. 89. Charter members, Edward Covell, John T. Davidson, A. Voorhees, A. E. Macknier, T. M. Losie, Geo. C. Peters, W. H. Plowman, Johnson Beers, A. B. Dewitt, R. X. Parmenter, R. H. White, C. B. Bovier, C. B. Hanyen, Charles Elmendorf, John C. Cooper, and W. H. Corman. First officers, John T. Davidson, N. G.; M. Losie, V. G.; C. B. Bovier, Sec.; Edward Covell, Treas. This lodge has fine rooms at 120 and 122 Lake Street. Present officers, J. L. Cornell, N. G.; W. R. Ten Broek, V. G.; W. D. Ayres, Recording Sec.; D. R. Davenport, Treas.

Donau Lodge, No. 363, working in German. Instituted in Elmira, June 30, 1873; also an offshoot of Newtown Lodge, No. 89. Charter members, Jacob Snyder, Adam Mander, Louis Snyder, Fred. Vackerroth, Joseph

Riedinger, Benjamin Litch, Joseph Meyers, John M. Kickbush, John Stumpfle, Joseph Diefenbach, Christian Miller, Michael Deister, Sylvester Schaaffe, G. M. Klapp, Joseph Christian, Henry Anders, Jacob Kolb, Constantine Bantly, Jacob Schlosser, and Wm. F. Diedrich. First officers, Jacob Snyder, N. G.; Henry Anders, V. G.; Fred. Vackerroth, Sec.; Louis Snyder, Treas. Present officers (July, 1878), W. F. Bower, N. G.; Chas. Hoppe, V. G.; H. J. Volbrecht, Sec.; Jacob Schlosser, Treas.; Henry Reidinger, Financial Sec. Meet in Southern Tier Lodge rooms; are out of debt, and have \$600 in their treasury.

Breesport Lodge, No. 419, was instituted at Breesport, Feb. 11, 1875, by D. D. Grand Master Charles G. Fairman, assisted by W. L. Gibson and A. F. Corey, of Elmira, and D. D. Grand Master Samuel J. Brown, of Schuyler district. The charter members were George S. Sadler, Reubin Liff, Jr., Charles Brown, Howard S. Horner, John Nichols, Myron H. Bruce, John P. Brees, Orlando S. Ladow, and Horace E. Purdy. First officers, Geo. S. Sadler, N. G.; Howard S. Horner, V. G.; O. S. Ladow, Sec.; John P. Brees, Treas. Present officers, Joel M. Janson, N. G.; D. M. Hiller, V. G.; Geo. S. Sadler, Sec.; M. H. Brees, Treasurer; Geo. S. Sadler, Representative to the Grand Lodge; E. D. Brown, Proxy. The lodge is out of debt, and have \$220 in their treasury.

Fort Hill Encampment, No. 86, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Elmira, Feb. 13, 1846, by P. C. P., P. H. Thompson, who was then a member of Iroquois Encampment, No. 22, at Ithaca, N. Y. The charter members: C. C. Mallory, Philo E. Brown, Washington Thurman, Sylvester H. Reynolds, Isaac H. Reynolds, James P. Taylor, and James Matheus. The rooms are on the same floor with Newtown Lodge, and are handsomely decorated with emblems of the order.

The first officers were D. C. Mallory, C. P.; Philo E. Brown, H. P.; Isaac H. Reynolds, S. W.; W. Thurman, Scribe; James P. Taylor, Treas.; S. H. Reynolds, J. W. Initiated and exalted to the R. P. degree: Edward Maxwell, E. J. Horn, William L. Gibson, Baldwin Little, and Joseph Hoffman. March 3, 1846, W. Thurman, Philo E. Brown, and W. L. Gibson appointed Committee on By-Laws. The officers of the encampment have been, July, 1846, W. Thurman, C. P.; Ira Smith, H. P.; W. L. Gibson, S. W.; E. Maxwell, Scribe; E. Colborn, Treas.; Baldwin Little, J. W. 1847, W. L. Gibson, C. P.; W. Thurman, H. P.; Walter Bullard, S. W.; E. Maxwell, Scribe; W. W. Bennett, Treas.; James Matheus, J. W. Officers who have served as D. D. G. Patriarch for the last twenty years: from 1859 to 1873, W. L. Gibson; 1874 and 1875, C. G. Fairman; 1876, — — —; 1877, C. B. Bovier; 1878, A. Voorhees. The present officers are William E. Dearth, C. P.; L. Redner, H. P.; Joseph Goulden, S. W.; Theo. G. Smith, Scribe; James McCann, Treas.

The lodge is out of debt, and July 1, 1878, had \$3108.41 in her treasury. The whole number admitted up to July 1, 1878, is 831.

Elmira Encampment, No. 86, I. O. O. F., was instituted Sept. 24, 1875. Charter members: C. B. Bovier, T. M.

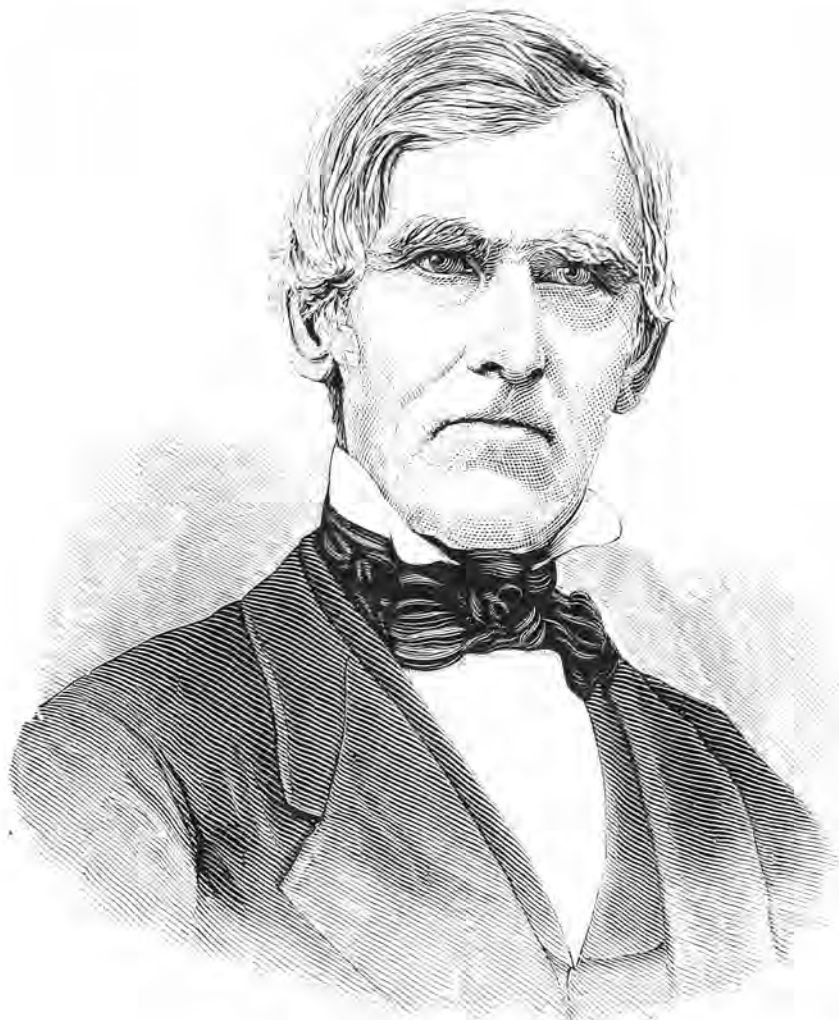


Photo. by Van Aken.

Asher Tyler

HON. ASHER TYLER was born at Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 10, 1798. He was descended from a prominent family, his parents being natives of Connecticut. His uncle, Colonel Tyler, was largely interested in the early settlement of this country, and an extensive trader with the Indians.

Mr. Tyler spent his early life in the county of his birth, and was educated at Hamilton College, being a graduate of the class of 1817. He studied the profession of law and was admitted to the bar, but did not engage in general practice only so far as it concerned the legal business of the Devereaux Land Company, of which he became agent. During the years he acted as agent for this company he was located at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and represented that county as representative from the Cattaraugus District in the Twenty-eighth Congress for two years. While occupying this position with fidelity to his constituents and honor to himself, he formed the acquaintance and won the respect of many of the leading public men of that day, between whom and him an intimacy grew up, which was only strengthened by the lapse of years.

His large experience in land matters afterwards introduced him to the responsible position of land agent of the Erie Railway Company, in which office that portion of the road between Middletown and Dunkirk was assigned to his charge. For many years he was connected with this railway, and besides securing titles to all the lands in his division of the road, he made accurate drawings of every piece of land, with the name of the owner placed thereon, and the belting road crossing them at all angles. He served the interests of the company with ability and distinction. In the year 1848 he came to Elmira and occupied continuously to the time of his decease, Aug. 1, 1875, the residence now occupied by his family on Main Street.

Mr. Tyler was one of the charter members of the Elmira

Rolling Mill Company, and to his sagacity and foresight the subsequent prosperity of that enterprise was measurably due. The latter years of his life were passed aloof from business cares and among his books, and in these companions his gifted mind found that store of information on general topics which gave his conversation so great a charm, and which gave him so wide a knowledge of matters in general that he had but few peers. Among his acquaintances he was at home on almost any subject that could be proposed, and his power of conversation was extraordinary. In the death of Mr. Tyler there passed away, perhaps, the best knowledge, wisely and accurately held, of the border-time Indian history that was extant among the people of Elmira. He held it in the intelligence of one who knew its value and could discriminate between what was but fancied tradition or invention and the real annals of the first owners of the soil. He knew the Indian when as yet the white man's mastery over the lands west of Schenectady was only in process of recognition,—when the legend and forest law and tribal government had their distinct effect. "Probably there was no man living on this continent at the time of his death who was more learned in Indian character, habits, and origin."—LEWIS H. REDFIELD.

As a business man he possessed sagacity, foresight, and honesty, a quick judgment as to shams, an intuition almost as to results, and a hater of mean things. Possessed of generosity and charity for any in need beyond his means to give, he practiced almost unexampled liberality with the deserving unfortunate.

In the year 1828 he married Matilda, daughter of John Youle, of New York. She was born May 27, 1802, and survives him, together with four daughters. An only son, John Alexis, died in Minneapolis, Minn., June 31, 1865.



Photo. by Larkin

S. Benjamin

SIMEON BENJAMIN was born in the town of Riverhead, in what was called Upper Aquebogue, Long Island, May 29, 1792. His father was a plain, substantial farmer, highly respected, and an earnest, active Christian. Simeon Benjamin was the third son in a family of six sons and two daughters. He was accounted rather of feeble physical constitution, and was allowed some special advantages for an education, which, in those days, consisted chiefly of extra time from farm-work for attending district school, and an early initiation into clerkship in a plain country store in his native town, which remains, and is kept as a store at the present time. At the age of sixteen he came to New York City, and was a clerk in the store of Mr. Kipps, in Broadway.

After about two years of city experience he returned to his native town, and went into business for himself. This was in 1812, just at the beginning of the war. This was the beginning of his success as a business man. His favorable location centered at his store the trade of an extensive section. It was also greatly in his favor that other portions of Long Island found trade greatly disturbed by the British cruisers, who intercepted the goods on their way to New York. In a few years the young merchant found himself with a handsome capital, and few men have ever been more intelligently and successfully cautious in preventing losses. After a few years he gathered up his capital and went to the city of New York. With long-practiced economy and caution, willing to avoid ostentation, having no taste for hasty, perilous speculation, he steadily and surely added to his wealth, and enlarged his business only as fast as actual gains and the soundest credit would allow. Passing over the subsequent period of his business history in New York City, in which he trained several clerks who have since become very distinguished business men, he is next found investing a considerable portion of his amassed capital in Elmira, with a sagacious forecast of the future growth of that place.

He came to Elmira in the spring of 1835, and purchased considerable real estate. The bulk of his large fortune was derived from the rising value of his village property, the erection of buildings, and the constant growth of improvements. Both a sound and honorable policy and the dictates of a generous public spirit led him to take a deep and liberal interest in public improvements, in building churches, school-houses, hotels, and especially in connecting Elmira with Seneca Lake by railroad.

He was the first president of the Chemung Railroad, and perhaps it is not too much to say that he was its chief manager and its success was chiefly owing to him. He was also somewhat largely engaged in banking, for which his peculiar style of business in some respects eminently fitted him.

He was the son of pious parents and had the covenant blessing of a godly ancestry. He was first a communicant in the church at Aquebogue. In the city of New York he united with the Presbyterian Church in Vandewater Street, then under the ministry of the celebrated Hooper Cummings. He resided for a time in Newtown, Long Island, where he was an elder in the church of Rev. John Goldsmith, who was an uncle to Mrs. Benjamin. His next church relation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, under Mr. Joseph Sanford and afterward Dr. Carroll.

The next year after coming to Elmira he was chosen trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and continued by re-election to hold that office until his death, Sept. 1, 1868. In November, 1836, he was elected an elder, and was always an efficient member of the session, able in counsel, and fully identified with the prosperity and progress of the church.

He began early a system of beneficence, but he never gave ostentatiously, and probably no man in Southern New York did, during the thirty-five years preceding his death, give so large an amount to religious, charitable, and educational objects, even besides his gifts to the college. He was for many years a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary and Hamilton College, to both of which institutions he made liberal donations of \$10,000 each, and in his will devised \$10,000 to the former and \$20,000 to the latter. For more than ten years he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and took a deep but quiet interest in the great missionary work. The last and crowning object of his Christian liberality was the Elmira Female College. From the first he was the financial manager, as treasurer and president of the board of trustees. His donation of \$5000, the largest amount then subscribed by any one, fixed the location, changing it from Auburn, where it had been located, and for which a charter had been granted as the Auburn Female University. By act of the Legislature the charter was amended, the name changed, and the institution removed to Elmira.

The college opened with a debt of nearly \$40,000, mostly owed to Mr. Benjamin. After a few years he proposed to give to the college \$25,000 by releasing so much of the amount due him, on condition that the college be placed under the Synod of Geneva, with the provision that the evangelical denominations be represented in the board, and also with the condition that the interest every year of the sum so released should be paid into an endowment fund, for the endowment, first, of the presidency, and then of professorships and the increase of the library.

The college accepted the proposal, and has been from that time under the care of the Synod of Geneva. Yet Mr. Benjamin never designed to narrow its boundaries, or diminish its liberal catholicity. In the recent effort to raise \$50,000 by subscription, to improve and endow the college and meet the condition of the State appropriation, he at once subscribed \$25,000 in addition to his previous gift, making a total of \$55,000; and in his will he provided for the payment of \$25,000 more, making a total for the Elmira Female College of \$80,000. He also gave \$30,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and \$2000 to the Elmira Orphan Asylum, besides many other munificent gifts to various institutions.

He married Sarah Wickham Goldsmith, born at Mattituck, Long Island, and sister of Rev. Dr. John Goldsmith, for thirty-eight years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Long Island. The fruit of this marriage was three sons and four daughters. All but one son and one daughter died in childhood, and the surviving son, William, a youth of uncommon loveliness, died immediately after finishing his course at Williams College. The remaining daughter is the wife of Hon. John T. Rathbun, of Elmira.



Photo. by Larkin.

J T Rathbun

JOHN T. RATHBUN was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 8, 1810.

His father, John Z. Rathbun, was a native of Lee, Mass., was a physician by profession, settled in practice while a young man at Ballston, where he continued a successful practitioner for some forty years, and in the year 1822 removed to Cayuga County, town of Scipio, where he remained in the practice of his profession for some twenty years, when his age debarred him from the further active duties of his profession, and he came to Elmira, where he died at the very advanced age of ninety-eight, in the year 1867.

His mother, whose maiden name was Celia Tobey, a native of Lee, Mass., lived to the age of eighty, and died at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Of their family of three sons and six daughters, Mr. Rathbun was second son. His other two brothers, Lorenzo and Valentine, were prominent physicians, the latter of Harrisburg, Ill., the former of McLeansburg, Ill.

The boyhood days of Mr. Rathbun were spent at home, receiving the advantages of a fair English education. After reaching his majority he selected farming for his occupation, which he followed in the town of Scipio for some thirty years, and was one of the most successful agriculturists in grain raising, and also sheep breeding, of his time in Cayuga County, raising some years as many as one hundred acres of wheat, and as much more spring grain.

In the fall of 1857 he removed to Elmira, where down to the present time he has been quite largely engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. Among his first purchases was the "Brainard House," now known as the "Rathbun House," one of the finest and largest structures and well-appointed hotels in the city and in the southern tier of the State.

Mr. Rathbun, during his residence in Cayuga County, was connected with the most important offices of trust in the vicinity where he resided; was supervisor for several terms,

and represented the Auburn district for three terms in the Legislature of the State. He was originally a staunch member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its platform.

Since his residence in Elmira his attention has been given wholly to business matters. For some nine years he was one of the directors of the Chemung Railroad, and president of the same for six years; was director of the Canandaigua Railroad for nine years; was one of the prime movers in forwarding the construction of the Elmira, Tioga and State Line Railroad in 1876, and one of the first directors of the road.

He was one of the first men connected with the construction of the rolling mills, and was trustee for several years. He is also a trustee of the Elmira Female College, acting as president of the board of trustees for one year, and has been a trustee of the La France Manufacturing Company since its organization.

Mr. Rathbun has been closely identified with most of the enterprises of the city during his residence here, and among the important ones has acted as principal manager of the Simeon Benjamin estate, of which a portion was bequeathed to benevolent institutions. In all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the rising generation he has shown that liberality and integrity characteristic of his life, and which is largely filled with sympathy for those in need.

He was first married, in the year 1835, to Maria, daughter of Jesse Reed, of Auburn. By this union there were born four children,—George R., of Desota, Ill.; John H., of New York; Mrs. Mary Van Campen, of New York; and one died in infancy.

His wife died in 1845. In the year 1847 he married Sarah M., daughter of Simeon Benjamin, Esq., of Elmira. By this union he has had four children,—Simeon B., of Elmira; Sarah Maria, deceased; William R., of Elmira; and Louis G., in the office with his father.

Losie, C. W. Fay, C. Bantley, E. A. Beers, D. C. Mer-
tunes, A. Voorhees, J. Kolb, J. J. Meyer, Jr., Edward Cor-
nell, E. B. Pickering, D. R. Davenport, and A. N. Smith.
First officers: C. B. Bovier, C. P.; T. M. Losie, H. P.;
A. Voorhees, S. W.; J. H. Ladley, Scribe; E. O. Beers,
Treas.; O. N. Smith, J. W. The present officers are J. L.
Cornell, C. P.; C. Bantley, H. P.; R. R. R. Dumars, S. W.;
J. S. Allen, Scribe; J. Kolb, Treas.; T. M. Losie, J. W.

The foregoing is extracted from records gathered specially
for this history by W. L. Gibson, a charter member of New-
town Lodge, No. 254, and its first V. G., also a member
of the District Grand Committee from 1846 to 1870, and
the highly-esteemed Dist. Dep. Grand Patriarch for the last
twenty years, and for which we return him sincere thanks.

The District Grand Committee of Chemung was formed
Dec. 14, 1847. The Past Grands of the several lodges
having been called together at the request of E. S. Hin-
man, D. D. G. M., met in Havana Lodge rooms; P. G.
George T. Hinman was chosen Secretary. The lodges be-
longing to the District of Chemung at this time were
Chemung, Newtown, Havana, Millport, Sullivan, and Cana-
desaga. In 1854, Schuyler District Grand Committee was
formed. This left only four lodges in the District Grand
Committee of Chemung. Dec. 28, 1861, Chemung Lodge
merged into Newtown, as before stated. In 1864 only
Newtown Lodge was left in the district, Millport and
Sullivan having gone down; and Chemung and Schuyler
Counties were again formed into a district, Newtown and
Havana being the only lodges working. In 1869, Tioga
County was added. In 1874, Chemung, Schuyler, and
Tioga Districts were divided, making a district of each
county. The district of Chemung had three lodges. There
are now (July, 1878) four lodges in this district. The
following Past Grands have held the office of District
Deputy Grand Master: 1846, W. L. Gibson; 1847-48,
E. S. Hinman; 1849-50, W. L. Gibson; 1851, A. F.
Corey; 1852, George T. Hinman; 1853, Cyrus Barlow;
1854, Leonard Pearce; 1855, J. W. Chapman; 1856,
John N. Beers; 1857, W. L. Gibson; 1858, Dewitt C.
Curtis; 1859-61, Rev. William Sharp; 1862-67, W. L.
Gibson; 1868, George T. Hinman; 1869-70, W. L. Gib-
son; 1871-72, O. H. P. Kinney; 1873, Samuel J. Brown;
1874-75, C. G. Fairman; 1876-77, John T. Davidson;
1878, George S. Sadler is recommended.

ODD-FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to an
act for the incorporation of societies, passed May 1, 1865,
this association was organized with the name above written.

The object of the association is the defraying the funeral
expenses and charges of its members as they shall from
time to time decease, and the affording of pecuniary relief
to their families.

The association at the organization elected the following
Board of Directors: J. M. Tillman, W. L. Gibson, Charles
Hazard, A. B. Galatian, C. G. Fairman, H. T. Palmer, J.
Bartholomew, James McCann, G. W. Palmer, O. H. P.
Kinney, E. W. Rutan, Wm. P. Dewitt, and Wm. Olivey,
who thereupon chose the following from their number to
serve them as indicated: J. M. Tillman, President; J.
Bartholomew, Vice-President; Wm. L. Gibson, Secretary;
James McCann, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the members of the association
for the election of directors, and the transaction of general
business, shall be held on the fourth Thursday of December
in each year, notice of which shall be sent by the secretary
to all the lodges of whose membership one or more are mem-
bers of this association. Such notice shall be mailed at
least ten days previous to such meeting.

The present directors are J. M. Tillman, Wm. Olivey,
H. T. Palmer, C. S. Crane, James McCann, E. W. Rutan,
Joseph Golden, O. H. P. Kinney, James Baker, C. J. Fair-
man, Wm. L. Gibson, Wm. P. Dewitt, Jacob Schlosser.

The present officers are J. M. Tillman, President; H. T.
Palmer, Vice-President; Wm. L. Gibson, Secretary; James
McCann, Treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

We are indebted to Mrs. E. J. Cleeves for the following,
concerning the first school. "The first school-house stood
where Park church now stands; it was a little wooden
building, painted red, and was the only meeting-house in
the place. Sarah Cleeves, who had taught the academy in
Bloomingrove two or more years, as soon as settled in a
house on Lake Street was invited to take charge of the
village school. This was in the spring of 1817, and the
school was approached by narrow paths, through woods.

"In 1823, Joshua Cleeves purchased two lots on West
Water Street; on one of these lots the sisters (there were
three, Mary, Sarah, and Julia) built a school-house, with
two apartments, for primary and higher classes; this was
the

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL

in Elmira (then Newtown). Miss Mary Cleeves was princi-
pal, and Miss Sarah had charge of the primary department;
they were assisted by their niece, Abbie Cleeves, a lady of
much refinement; gentlemen were employed to teach
mathematics and Latin. In 1841, Mary Cleeves died; the
school was continued until 1844, when Sarah's health failed,
and she was compelled to give up her chosen work."

ELMIRA SEMINARY.

This institution was opened in November, 1847. The
design of the founder and principal, Miss Clarissa Thurston,
was a "Home Seminary, the young ladies being regarded
as a family circle." The influence of the school was de-
cidedly religious, "the Scriptures the great source from
which lessons of instruction are drawn." The names of
teachers for the year ending March 30, 1855, were Princi-
pal, Miss Clarissa Thurston; Professor of Languages, G. A.
Matile, LL.D.; of Language, Mathematics, and Natural
Science, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Miss Anna R. Atwood;
Instrumental and Vocal Music, Mrs. G. A. Matile, Miss
Frances W. Owston, Miss Helene Matile, Miss Leonora J.
Atwood, Miss Maria C. Kimball.

The school was held in the building now occupied by
Judge Thurston and Miss C. Thurston, and was in success-
ful operation seventeen years, until the health of the prin-
cipal failed; she closed it in her sixty-third year. Miss
Thurston is still living, and engaged in preparing a work on
the fulfillment of the prophecies, as shown in subsequent
history,—a work which her friends consider her competent

to do. A brief notice of her writings will be found in the chapter on authors.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was the first of its kind established in this State, and is believed to be the first fully-chartered female college in this country.

The college owes its origin chiefly to Mr. and Mrs. Sackett, who began the effort to establish a superior collegiate institution in the city of Auburn about the year 1856. The trustees then were Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D., Troy; Prof. Mandeville, of Hamilton College; Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D.D., Albany; F. D. C. McKay, Warsaw; Rev. William Hogarth, Geneva; Rev. H. A. Sackett, Auburn; Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Auburn; Rev. R. Tinker, Westfield; Rev. Isaac Shaw, Cayuga; Rev. S. R. Brown, Auburn; Rev. L. P. Hickok, D.D., Auburn (president of Union College); Solomon Jenner, New York City; and Simeon Benjamin, Elmira. A subscription was begun, but owing to local obstacles in selecting a site, the proposition was made to transfer the enterprise to Elmira. It was at this point that Mr. Benjamin became more heartily enlisted, and by a subscription of \$5000 secured its location here. It was hoped that a large part of the subscriptions could be also transferred, but very little was actually realized from this source. A new subscription was raised, amounting to \$25,000, additional to Mr. Benjamin's, and a loan of \$24,000 and a State appropriation of \$10,000. This was expended in erecting a building and fitting it up sufficiently for beginning. The college was formally opened in October, 1855, and at once filled. The first year it was in charge of Mrs. Dunlap, an accomplished lady, who had spent some years teaching in Athens and Smyrna. The Rev. A. W. Cowles, D.D., was inaugurated as president, Aug. 7, 1856.

The faculty of the college is as follows: Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D.D., President, and Benjamin Professor of Sacred Literature, Mental and Moral Science,—classes in Greek and Æsthetics; Rev. Darius R. Ford, D.D., Professor of Physical Science, Mathematics, and Astronomy; Miss Anna M. Robinson, Lady Principal,—classes in English Literature and Physiology; M'lle Agathe Elise Jacot, Preceptress in French and German; Miss Helen N. Converse, Latin Department and Physiology; Miss Minnie A. Knox, Physical Culture, History, and Arithmetic; Miss Amelia F. Willard, Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, English Analysis, and United States History; W. Luton Wood, Piano, Organ, Harmony, and Composition; ———, Piano and Vocal Music; George W. Waters, Director of Art Department; Miss Kate M. Bacon, of Drawing and Painting; Mrs. Fidelia E. Stanley, Matron; M. S. Converse, A.M., Commissioner.

Eclectic Department.—Well-advanced students who desire to omit Latin, or whose time for study renders it impracticable to pursue the regular course, will be allowed to select studies which they are prepared to enter. The college has sent out 19 graduating classes; more than 200 have received diplomas of this institution. The college has always stood on the broad basis of unsectarian union. The charter expressly requires that several denominations, mentioning by name the Episcopal, Congregational, Dutch Re-

formed, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, shall be represented by at least one member each in the board of trustees, so that it cannot become exclusively denominational.

The college owes its existence and financial success to the liberality and management of Simeon Benjamin, Esq., as the able and generous treasurer; he carefully watched over the pecuniary interests of the institution. The aggregate of his donations is not less than \$80,000. The citizens of Elmira and community at large owe him a lasting debt of gratitude.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

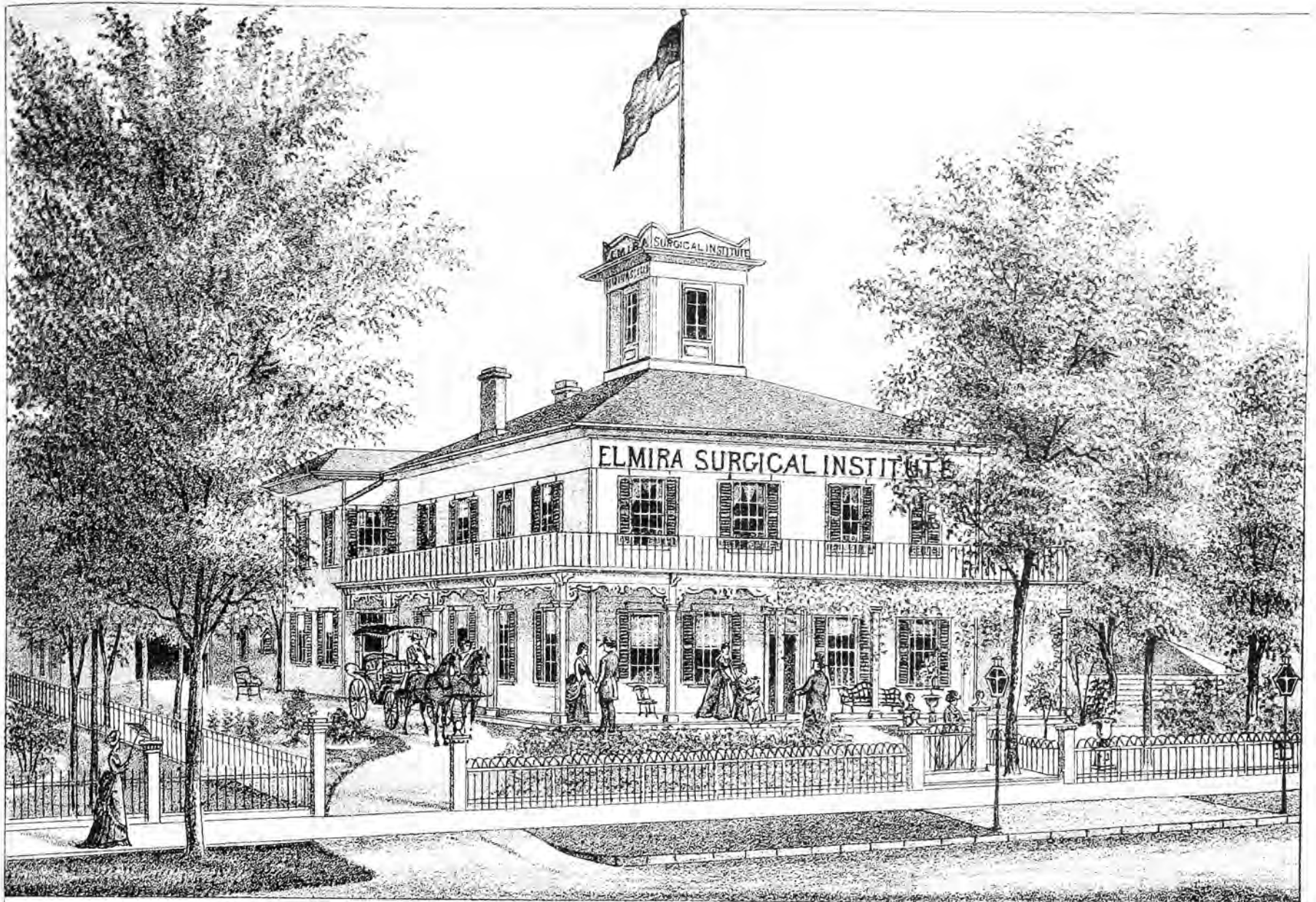
“An Act in relation to Common Schools in the city of Elmira, passed April 4, 1859.” Section 1, amended April 22, 1873, provides that from and after the 30th day of September, 1873, the territory embraced within the corporate bounds of the city of Elmira shall constitute one school district, to be called “the School District of the city of Elmira.” By reference to preceding schools it will be seen that Elmira was not deficient in means of education, but that the demand for free schools, although previously felt, just culminated. This was the most opportune time, however, as it became the work of well-matured plans, put into operation when everything was fully prepared; so that the system is equal to any other, and the school buildings ample in number and well arranged. The number of school-houses is nine,—two frame and seven brick; the architecture of the brick buildings is highly ornamental. The cost or value of the school-houses and sites is \$299,000. The number of licensed teachers employed for 1876 and 1877 is,—males, 6; females, 77; total, 83.

The whole number of children of school age who attended public school some portion of the year was 4451; average number, 3143; average daily attendance, 2979; number of days attended, 575,927.

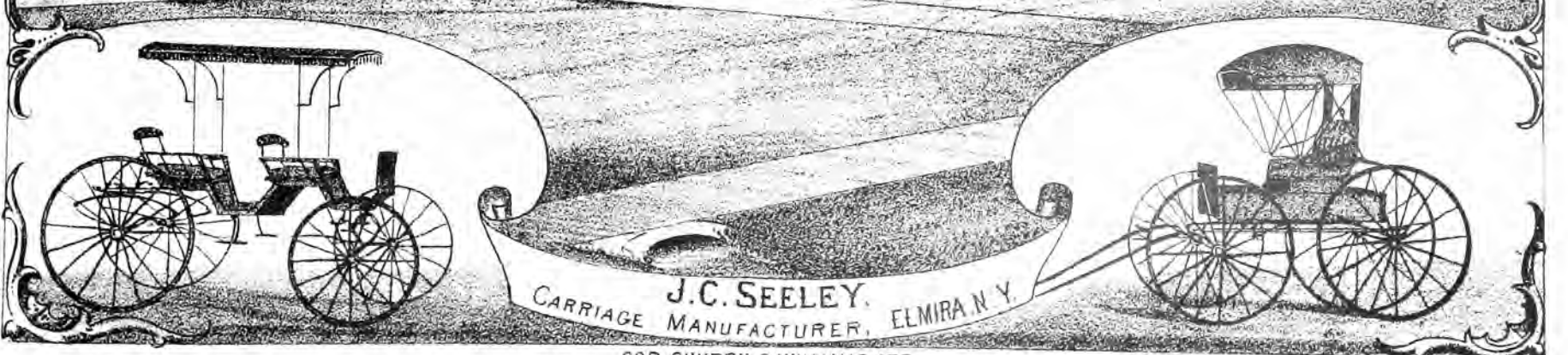
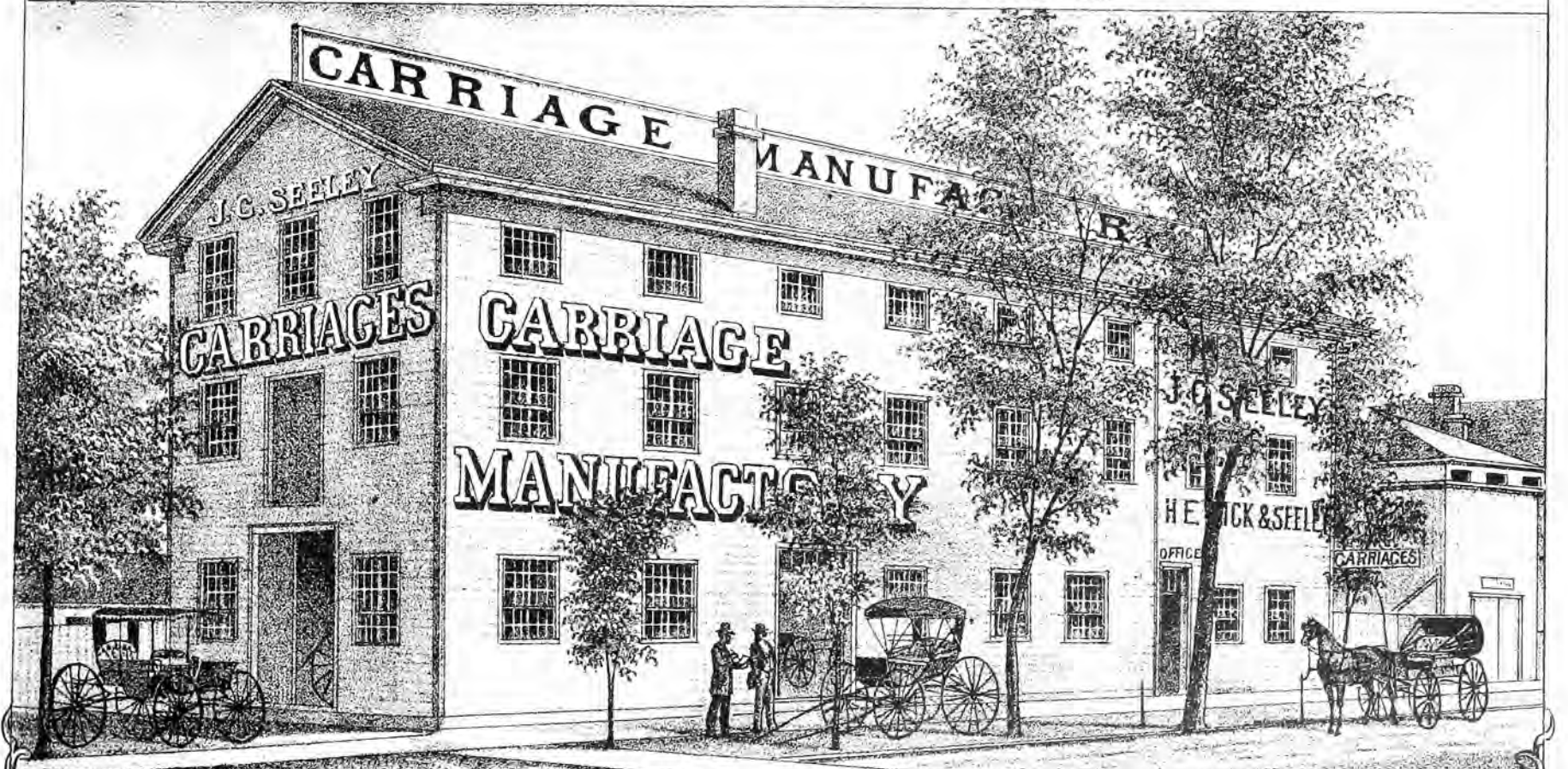
Number of volumes in public-school library, including the Young Men's Christian Association Library, and the library corner of Baldwin and Water Streets, is 2810; present value, \$2550.

The following comprise the Board of Education, 1877–78: Commissioners at Large,—J. F. D. Slee, term expires October, 1879; Matthias H. Arnot, term expires October, 1879; H. D. V. Pratt, term expires October, 1878; James L. Woods, term expires October, 1878. District Commissioners,—Salmon F. Chase, First District, term expires October, 1879; Chauncey N. Shipman, Second District, term expires October, 1880; Charles W. Brown, Third District, term expires October, 1879; Robert M. McDowell, Fourth District, term expires October, 1880; Patrick Battersby, Fifth District, term expires October, 1879. J. D. F. Slee, President; M. M. Merrell, Secretary and Superintendent.

There is one practice in these schools that is conducive of the best results for the teacher, viz., visitation. In accordance with the rule on this subject, teachers have been encouraged to visit each other's schools. These visits have been arranged by the superintendent, so as to secure to the visiting teachers the best and most helpful illustrations possible of work like their own. They are expected to take careful notes, and required to report their observations circumstantially to the superintendent. Of course the best



ELMIRA SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
 THAD S. UP-DE-GRAFF, M. D., SURGEON & PROPRIETOR, ELMIRA NEW YORK.



J.C. SEELEY,
 CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, ELMIRA N. Y.

COR. CHURCH & WILLIAMS STS.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

teachers see and learn the most in this way. "Unto him that hath shall be given" has here its fulfillment and illustration.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS.

This school was organized in 1866, by French and German ladies of the order of Saint Mary. The school was first taught in the residence of the Sisters, on the corner of High and Market Streets. In 1873 a new building was erected on the lot adjoining, and the school now employs five teachers. The course of studies is similar to other academic institutions, including ancient and modern languages, and the ornamental accomplishments.

The Superior of the community is appointed by the Superior of the Mother-House, residing in Lockport, New York. The great Parent-House is in Belgium.

THE ELMIRA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

This society for the promotion of science had its origin in 1858, in the labor and liberality of Prof. C. S. Farrar, of the Female College in this city, together with a few public-spirited citizens.

Practical astronomy was their first idea. The grounds for a building were donated by Hon. E. P. Brooks. About \$2000 were subscribed for building an observatory; telescopes and other apparatus were purchased; considerable debt was incurred, which, in a few years, was cleared off.

In the west wing was placed a good transit telescope. In the centre stands a sidereal clock and a museum of minerals and curiosities. In the east wing are placed an electric chronograph and a small library. The dome above contains a fine refracting telescope, equatorially mounted; its length is 113 inches, with a clear aperture of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it has seven Huyghenian eye-pieces, commanding powers of from 55 to 880, and has the usual circles, reading microscopes, and clock-work movement.

The title and control of this property was, in 1861, vested in a chartered society, called "The Elmira Academy of Sciences." Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was the first president, and Prof. C. S. Farrar the first secretary and superintendent of the observatory. For many years, without salary, the superintendent has taken care of the building and apparatus, and annually instructed in practical astronomy a class of college students, who pay a small fee into the treasury of the academy.

The academicians (numbering about fifty gentlemen) are accustomed to hold business meetings at stated periods, and to hold scientific meetings as occasion demands, at the call of the president. At these meetings certain standing committees report and discuss scientific matters in their departments, and generally two or more members present papers on special subjects of investigation; often the evening is spent in inspecting specimens of geology or natural history, or in examining some new instrument of philosophical research.

The society usually reports its meetings in the current local news of the day. A small and valuable monograph, on "The Birds of Southern New York," by one of its officers, is its only publication as yet. A collection of its scientific papers and proceedings will probably be published ere long.

From the beginning, having no endowment fund nor income to support an able astronomer who might give his whole time to the work of discovery, nor having any convenient hall for meetings, the society has aimed chiefly to promote the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and the culture of a taste and aptitude for scientific pursuits rather than original discovery. There has indeed been the purpose and preparation for adding a scientific hall to the observatory, where lectures, experiments, and discussions on the natural sciences and education might be held practically few to all; but the city is yet young, and members of scientific taste and sufficient wealth to bring this about are too few. A considerable amount of useful and interesting work has already been done by the society.

The Elmira observatory is situated in longitude $76^{\circ} 48' 28.5''$ west of Greenwich, in latitude $42^{\circ} 6' 25''$ north, and is 864 feet above the sea level.

Prof. D. R. Ford is its present superintendent, and H. F. Atkinson president.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The first telegraph-office was opened in Elmira in 1850, over Dr. Paine's drug-store, on Water Street, the line running from Elmira to Canandaigua, connecting with the New York Central Railroad wires. Soon after the New York and Erie Railroad was built, the superintendent, Charles Minot, saw the necessity of having a telegraph wire for their business, and in 1852 or 1853 a wire was put up on the Erie, the company using it exclusively for their own business. About this time the down-town office was moved to the American Hotel, near the depot (now the Frazer House). Mr. William F. Rolfe was the operator. About the first operators at the Erie were Charlie Thompson, Robert Cunningham, James H. Smith, and L. G. Tillotson. Mr. Tillotson was appointed superintendent, and held that position until about eight years ago, when he resigned and entered into the manufacture and sale of telegraph instruments in New York City, and Mr. W. J. Holmes was appointed superintendent, and still holds that position.

In 1855, Mr. Cornell, of Ithaca, and a Mr. Skinner put up a wire extending from Addison to Newburg, and opened an office over S. Ayres' jewelry-store, corner of Water and Lake Streets. John Morse was the operator. About this time, also, the Northern Central Railroad put up a wire from Williamsport to Elmira, and Henry Morse had charge of their office on Fifth Street, where they now are. In 1856 the first office was removed from the Elmira Hotel to the Mechanics' Hall, on Lake Street, with M. S. Palmer as operator. During the first State fair, held in Elmira, Morse and Palmer were running the wires, and in a few months the offices were consolidated, and James H. Tichenor, of Ithaca, appointed superintendent of Mr. Cornell's wire, and came to Elmira, he and Palmer running both company lines, in the office over Ayres' store. In those days the people had not learned to use the telegraph only in extremely urgent cases, and receipts barely covered expenses. In six months Mr. Cornell leased their line to the New York and Erie Company, for their No. 2 through wire, and afterwards sold it to them. The Canandaigua and Elmira line would not pay, and so was abandoned. The New York and Erie having two

wires, were enabled to do their own business and what commercial business was offered until during the war of the Rebellion, when the telegraph business increased to such an extent that the Western Union Company erected two wires over the Erie Railroad, from Buffalo to New York, and in 1865 opened an office in the Brainard House, M. S. Palmer, manager. Telegraphy increased and wires multiplied. The *Elmira Advertiser* and *Gazette* joined the New York Associated Press, and all of their news was telegraphed to the Elmira papers. The Rathbun House—formerly Brainard House—was not sufficient for the growing business, and in 1873 the office was removed to the Stancliff Block, where it now is. Two opposition companies—the United States and Atlantic and Pacific—put up wires and opened offices in the city near about the same time, but were soon bought up by the Western Union Company. The Northern Central Railroad Company, the Utica and Elmira Railroad Company, and the Tioga Railroad Company wires are all run by the Western Union Company, and their wires all centre at the main office.

The number of city messages sent and received daily is about two hundred, and half that number repeated from the branch lines; and ten thousand words of Associated Press matter for the daily papers are received each day. The business of the office amounts to about \$2000 per month.

Branch offices are opened every year at the State fair grounds and Elmira race-course.

In August, 1877, there was a local company formed, and put up the American District Telegraph, forty boxes being put up in the circuit, distributed over the city in hotels, offices, and private dwellings. It is giving satisfaction in calling messengers, police, the fire department, or family physician. The company have just contracted with the city to put in twenty Gamewell fire-alarm boxes, and will soon have the city under general fire-alarm system. The main office is in connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company. These facts were obtained from Mr. M. S. Palmer, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and American District Telegraph Company.

THE ELMIRA SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institution was founded in the fall of 1862, by Thad. S. Up De Graff, M.D., its present surgeon and proprietor. It was located in what was known as the River Buildings, opposite the Rathbun House. In November, 1873, a new building was erected on Hudson Street, the present location. The building has two large wards for men and one for women, with private apartments for those preferring them. James A. Hall, M.D., is resident physician, and Dr. Up De Graff operating surgeon and proprietor. Such an institution is a desideratum in any community, and this is deservedly well spoken of.

THE APOLLO CLUB

was organized Nov. 18, 1875, with officers as follows: R. N. Parmenter, President; S. N. Reynolds, Vice-President; P. T. Davis, Secretary; David Frances, Treasurer; H. S. Hamer, Musical Director. The present membership is 30. The present officers are Henry Lybolt, President; R. C.

Bailey, Vice-President; S. N. Reynolds, Secretary; H. C. Frost, Treasurer. The club is in a flourishing condition.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in 1858, by Nathaniel Caldwell, with F. W. Smith and Samuel Cowles as assistants, and was conducted by them with moderate success until 1864. In this school all branches pertaining to a commercial education were taught, and the founders deserved greater success than realized; but this was essentially a pioneer effort, and, as in all such undertakings, those who initiate the effort generally spend their time and money in educating the public up to the necessity of patronizing the business, and it is left for their successors, as in this case, to establish the institution.

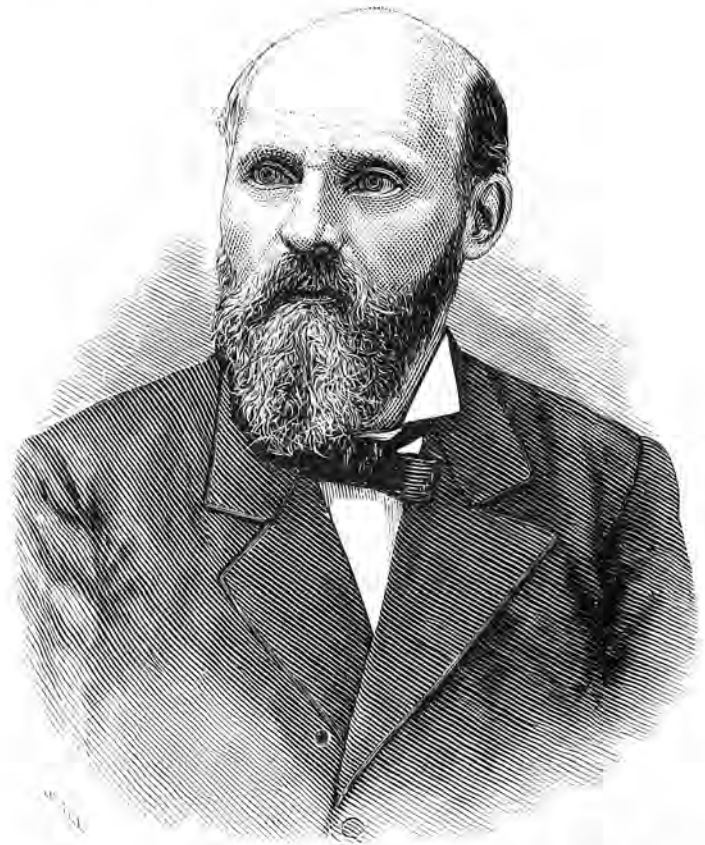


Photo. by Tomlinson.

In 1864, Mr. A. J. Warner came to Elmira, bought out Mr. Caldwell's school-fixtures and good-will from F. W. Smith and Samuel Cowles, late successors to Mr. Caldwell in the commercial college, made some important changes and additions, took Mr. Smith in as a partner, and opened in a hall opposite the Rathbun House, where they conducted the school for eleven years.

The college has met the wants of the community in educating young men for the counting-room, and aiding men in business in opening and conducting their books.

The rooms are now pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Arnot Building, northwest corner of Lake and Water Streets.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The academy was organized June 29, 1852. The following were among the prominent members: Drs. P. Brooks, H. S. Chubbuck, G. W. Colby, N. R. Derby, E. L. Hart, George W. Holbrook, J. Purdy, T. H. Squire, J. K. Stanfield, Uriah Smith, William C. Wey. The officers are William Woodward, President; Charles Brown, Secretary; Ira T. Hart, Treasurer. The Censors are T. H. Squire, William Woodward, H. S. Chubbuck.

Dr. T. H. Squire is the inventor of the vertebrated catheter, a valuable instrument.

GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized soon after the celebration of the centennial birthday of John Frederick C. Schiller, the eminent historian and dramatist, who was born in 1759. The surplus derived from this festival was appropriated to the purchase of books, which should form the nucleus of a library. The sum thus derived was \$65. The library, now containing several hundred volumes of valuable books, was destroyed by fire in 1860. With the amount received from insurance a new one was started, and is now located in the school-house on Madison Avenue. The library now contains about 1400 volumes in the German language and 200 volumes in the English language.

The present officers are Jacob Weyer, President; Joseph Surgenty, Librarian; Louis Holzheimer, Secretary. The rooms are in the upper part of the building rented by the city for a German school, and are open on Saturdays.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The history of the fire department previous to 1828 is obscure; indeed, it is not probable that there was a regular or volunteer force, the extinguishment of fires at that period, half a century ago, devolving upon the hastily-assembled citizens, who, with pails and buckets, in guerrilla fashion, fought the flames, and frequently succeeded in overcoming them. This mode continued until 1830, when the first regular fire company was organized, consisting of thirty of the most prominent citizens, among the number being John Arnot, Sr., Miles Covell, S. L. Gillett, David H. Tuthill, Isaac Roe, William Foster, William Viall, John Gregg, and B. Satterlee. Of these Mr. Gillett alone survives. The first fire-wardens, in 1830, were Miles Covell, John Arnot, Jr., and Abraham Ricker. In May, 1834, the first engine (a hand one) was purchased for \$250. Hooks and ladders were purchased at the same time. This engine was known by the appropriate name of "Old Gooseneck," and was in active service many years, and the hero of many contests with rival companies, as well as against a common enemy.

Previous to the great fire of 1840, which swept a large portion of Water Street on the south side, no suction or hose was used with the engine, each householder being required to keep one or more fire-buckets, and at fires two lines of men would be formed; one rank would pass the filled buckets to the engine and the other hand them back.

In 1840 a hook-and-ladder company was formed, with Thomas Pattinson as foreman. The membership embraced Silas Haight, William C. Rhodes, Samuel Riker, Thomas Collingwood, N. W. Gardner, T. F. Minier, and other lead-

ing citizens. The company disbanded in 1846. In 1844 Fire Company No. 2 was organized, with George Pattinson as foreman. Among its members were G. A. Gridley, Edward Palmer, William T. Post, William M. Gregg, William Halliday, and Samuel B. Strang.

In 1847 two new fire-engines, two new hose-carts, and 800 feet of hose were purchased. Mr. O. N. Smith, a veteran fireman, in his admirable history of the department says, speaking of the new apparatus, "The engine for No. 1 arrived November, 1847, and was formally presented to the company by the president, William P. Yates. In the evening a grand supper was prepared for the company and their invited guests, the trustees of the village, the clergy, and the editors of the village newspapers. Speeches were made and toasts were drunk, and the party separated well pleased with the festivities."

No. 2's machine did not arrive till the next February. In 1848 a new company, known as "Red Rover," No. 3, was organized, and among the members were such influential citizens as Frank Hall, John Arnot, Jr., David H. Tuthill, Tracey Beadle, S. Ayres, and Riggs Watrous. Hon. John I. Nicks, afterwards president of the board of trustees of the village for several terms, was the first foreman. The company took the old "gooseneck" machine. In the year 1854 a company, famous as the "Young America," was organized, with George Sherman foreman. Its members embraced many of the most popular young men in the city. A sad event in the history of this organization was the falling dead of its noble foreman, Willie Rutter, while running to a fire. His death cast a gloom over the entire community. Many of the members of this company were distinguished for gallantry on the field of fire and on the field of battle, where many of them died for their country.

In 1854, No. 1 was reorganized, with N. W. Gardiner as foreman. In the same year Eureka Engine Company, No. 5, was organized and stationed across the river, near the south end of Lake Street bridge. Among its members were George H. Cotton, F. B. Plimpton, G. A. Gridley, and E. H. Palmer. In 1856, Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 6, was organized. In 1858, Eureka Company was disbanded, also Red Rover, No. 3, owing to dissatisfaction over the election of officers. There was a general break-up afterwards, No. 2 disbanding in August of the same year, and Torrent, No. 1, in January, 1859. In May, 1858, "Citizen Engine Company, No. 5," was reorganized, and July 17, 1859, Nos. 1 and 2 reorganized. Young America, No. 4, disbanded in May, 1860, and Oct. 8, 1860, No. 2 again disbanded, but was reorganized in November of that year by Burr Hendrick and thirty other young men. In 1863, owing to the refusal of the taxpayers to replace the rotten hose with a new and efficient supply, all the companies but No. 5 disbanded. The citizens, becoming alarmed at their unprotected condition, finally voted the needed supplies, and Nos. 1 and 3 reorganized. On the 29th of January, 1864, \$4000 was voted to purchase a steam fire-engine, and a third-class piston-engine was purchased of the Amoskeag Company; it arrived in June, 1864, and was assigned to Engine Company No. 1. July 18, 1864, Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, was organized; and in 1865 a second-class rotary steam-engine

was purchased and assigned to No. 2. In 1865, Red Rover, No. 3, and Citizen, No. 5, disbanded, and the Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized as Protection, No. 1. In 1866 a hose company was organized by a number of young men, known as Independent Hose Company, No. 3, and continued in existence until the old volunteer force gave way to the paid system. In 1868, what was known as Ours Hose Company, No. 4, was organized, and served for five years with distinguished credit. On May 11, 1868, the volunteer department was reorganized, and consisted of hose companies having a membership of not more than forty-five men, and a hook-and-ladder company to consist of not more than sixty-five men, the steamers to be drawn by horses. July 29, 1870, a new company, Goodell Hose Company, No. 5, was accepted by the Board of Trustees, and entered into active service, taking charge of the steamer formerly used by No. 1, which had succeeded to a new Amoskeag machine. In October of the same year, Eldridge Hose Company, No. 6, was organized, and soon afterwards took a new La France steamer, and continued in the service until the volunteer department was broken up. This important event occurred May 4, 1878, when the Common Council of the city, by formal resolution and notices, declared the old volunteer companies disbanded.

The breaking up of the department was signaled by a grand farewell parade, many of the oldest firemen in the city who had served as volunteers taking part.

The paid department, as at present constituted, consists of two hose companies and one hook-and-ladder company. The total number of men employed is 27. There are four steamers and the hose-cart, and hook-and-ladder trucks, drawn by horses. The chief engineer is Miles Trout, with Charles S. Goulden assistant.

The companies are officered as follows: No. 1, F. H. Pelham, Foreman; No. 2, James H. Callahan, Foreman; Hook-and-Ladder Company, Charles A. Landy, Foreman.

The Board of Trustees of the Elmira Fire Department still continues in existence by virtue of the charter granted in 1859, and is officered as follows: Charles Hazard, President; J. W. Merwin, Vice-President; Henry Simpson, Secretary; M. S. Decker, Treasurer.

The following persons have rendered service as chief engineers in the old volunteer department: 1839, Silas Wright; 1840, Solomon L. Gillett; 1841-45, Levi J. Cooley; 1845-46, Timothy Satterlee; 1847-49, William R. Judson; 1849, William H. Harrison, and from 1849 to 1853, Silas Haight; 1853, John I. Nicks; 1854, George Pattinson; 1855, John Cass; 1856-57, D. D. Kniffin; 1858-59, Robert S. Wines; 1859, H. M. Stocum; 1861-63, Washington Marsh; 1864, Burr Hendrick; 1864, Patrick Ronan; 1865, Robert A. Hall; 1866-68, Ambrose Wise; 1869-70, Wright P. Sherman; 1870, M. S. Decker; 1871-72, Ambrose Wise; 1873-74, George M. Robinson; 1874, Joseph A. Campbell; 1875, Robert H. Walker; 1876, Charles A. Landy; 1877, Joseph A. Campbell; 1878, Miles Trout.

THE ELMIRA TEMPERANCE UNION

was organized April, 1877. President, Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr.; First Vice-President, John B. Briggs; Second Vice-

President, Edward Haynes; Treasurer, S. Carr; Secretary, Horace Paine; Organist, Miss N. A. Barnes; Executive Committee, Rev. W. E. Knox, D.D., J. Q. Ingham, Charles Rosylea, Nathan Baker, P. A. La France, J. H. Hardy, and John Barry.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

R. R. R. Dumars, Grand Templar, President.

Queen City Temple, No. 12, T. of H. and T., meets 121 and 122 Lake Street, every Thursday evening. M. T. Chubbuck, W. C. T.; T. E. Langley, W. R.; A. P. George, W. D. R.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Vulcan Division meets in Knights of Pythias Hall, on Saturday evening. L. P. Turney, W. P.; G. W. Ford, R. Scribe; J. S. Ware, Deputy G. W. P.; William M. Ware, District Deputy G. W. P.

TEMPLE OF WISDOM.

Resident Grand Chapter.—Officers: A. G. George, Grand King; T. E. Langley, Grand Recorder; J. B. Briggs, Grand Warden; O. Haskins, Grand Master; M. T. Chubbuck, Grand V. P.; L. M. Andrews, Grand Treas.; C. Ganning, Grand Guard.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

This patriotic order, with the motto, "God, our country, and our order," was first organized in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847. Prior to the Rebellion it was very imperfect, and its progress slow. When the war broke out, a general enlistment of its members compelled its entire suspension. In 1866 the order was reorganized and placed upon a more substantial basis, and its membership now seek to locate a camp in every town in the United States.

The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure American principles, the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, the cultivation of brotherly love, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the propagation of free education.

WASHINGTON CAMP, NO. 2,

Elmira, N. Y., was instituted April 15, 1878, and the installation by W. C. Leidy, District President of Chemung County; John C. King, President; Charles W. Teed, Recording Secretary.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF WORKMEN.

This is a benevolent organization for mutual protection and security against the ravages of disease and death. It is a modern institution, the name to the contrary notwithstanding. Like some other orders, it has a guarantee of a certain amount to the heirs of the deceased member. This organization pays \$2000 to the heirs of those entitled.

ELMIRA LODGE, NO. 150,

was organized April 20, 1878, with the following officers: J. L. Cornell, Past Master Workman; E. S. Hubbell, Master Workman; A. B. Dickinson, General Foreman; John Hathorn, Overseer; James C. Boak, Guide; L. A. Turner,

Recorder; Charles S. Davison, Financier; Uri Bartholomew, Receiver; E. S. Hubbell, R. B. Jinks, and U. Bartholomew, Trustees. The installation was by Deputy Grand Master Workman F. H. Loomis.

BRANCH NO. 1, NEW YORK P. C. S., OF ELMIRA, organized July 14, 1878. Its object is the preservation of the Irish language. After each business meeting the members form a class for the study of the Irish language. The officers are J. M. Walsh, President; P. J. Mullins, Vice-President; W. F. Collins, Secretary; Patrick Gorman, Treasurer.

ELMIRA SAENGERBUND.

Organized November, 1856. Charter members: Ernst Shidlen, President; Joseph Surgenty, Treasurer; Ernst Schlotter, Secretary; Theodore Staetler, Assistant Secretary; Charles Mosgau, Leader; Andrew Haas, Charles Ulrich, George Goersing, John Brand, Frederick Amberg, John Kichbush, John Fuchs.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Organized April 27, 1873. First officers: Patrick McLoughlin, President; Thomas McMerry, Vice-President; Michael Gurnet, Financial Secretary; F. J. Conlin, Recording Secretary; P. M. Sullivan, Treasurer; James Kelley, Marshal; T. Clancey, Assistant Marshal.

Feb. 18, 1877, the society dedicated a new hall, at 658 Magee Street,—a wooden structure, well built and well furnished. The present officers are James Clancey, President; P. M. Sullivan, Vice-President; P. R. Sullivan, Financial Secretary; W. J. Collins, Recording Secretary; John Sullivan, Treasurer; John Coleman, Marshal; Daniel Sheehan, Assistant Marshal.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was established in 1858, with the following officers and members: Managers, H. M. Partridge, President; S. B. Fairman, Vice-President; A. R. Wright, Corresponding Secretary; S. R. Van Campen, Recording Secretary; S. Ayres, Treasurer; F. Collingwood, D. Thompson Dunn, I. F. Hart, and J. R. Ward.

The object of the association is the development of Christian character, the promotion of evangelical religion, the cultivation of Christian sympathy, and the improvement of the mental and spiritual condition of young men.

The association sustains a morning prayer-meeting, a special weekly meeting for young men, and a special Sunday-evening meeting for reformed men; also sustains three mission Sunday-schools; has erected a beautiful building in the Second Ward, in which services are held Sunday evenings. The chapel and lot cost \$2500, and are paid for.

There are normal classes and teachers' classes; Palestine classes, for higher Biblical study.

Young men, members of the association, devote several hours each day to the reception of young men for moral and intellectual conversation, at their rooms (in the Opera Block).

Employment will be obtained as opportunities offer, for strangers as well as others out of employ.

Library: The association has a library of nearly 6000

volumes, many new and standard works. There is also a library of reference. The library is open two hours each day for the benefit of members and strangers and the occasional visitor.

The reading-rooms are supplied with the leading secular and religious journals, of all parties and shades of opinion, as well as the leading periodicals and magazines.

Lectures: Besides the winter course, which is sustained by the best lecturers in the land, there are frequent home entertainments and musical concerts, which afford pleasant means of extending acquaintance.

Sermons are delivered quarterly on the third Sabbath of January, April, and July. On these occasions the pastors of the various churches co-operate with the association in a united congregation.

Charity: Assistance is given to those connected with our Sunday-schools who are not able to help themselves; instruction, also, to those under the care of the association in making clothing; and contributions of clothing, fuel, and food when needed.

The present officers are A. P. George, President; J. Q. Ingham, Vice-President; Dr. T. A. Wales, Corresponding Secretary; T. E. Langley, Recording Secretary; D. N. Nichols, Treasurer; S. P. Farwell, Chairman of Church Committee.

BELLEFONT LODGE, NO. 355, I. O. G. T.

Instituted June 18, 1876. Albert Jones, W. C. T.; Elizabeth Washington, W. V. T.; Maria Washington, F. S.; William Stover, Treas.; William Cornell, Jr., R. S.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

Aaron Lodge, No. 29.—The Ancient Jewish Order "Keshar Shall Barsell," or "Iron Covenant," was organized January 18, 1871. The motto of the order is "Truth, Love, and Justice." Its aim, to visit the sick, bury the dead, educate the orphan, and care for the widow. There is a feature which allows the widow of a deceased member in good standing \$1000. Aaron Lodge was instituted in 1871, with the following officers: Barney Eilich, President; Morris Grant, Vice-President; Solomon Unger, Sec.; Solomon Littlefield, Treas.

The lodge has lost but one member by death, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are Solomon Littlefield, President; W. Bush, Vice-President; J. Wiltenberg, Sec.; A. Sebersky, Treas.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Organized Aug. 25, 1872. Chartered Feb. 4, 1874. Charter members, M. Birmingham, J. J. Stapleton, J. Sullivan, P. McCarty, T. F. Lynch, M. T. Madden, J. P. Neagle. Present officers, W. Howard, President; M. T. Neagle, Vice-President; A. O. Dea, Treasurer; O. T. Molony, Recording Secretary, 350 Railroad Avenue; J. E. Neugent, Financial Secretary; J. Carroll, Marshal; M. McCarty, Assistant Marshal.

WATER-WORKS.

Organized April, 1869. Alexander S. Diven, President; G. M. Diven, Vice-President; Alexander Diven, Treasurer;

John M. Diven, Secretary; John H. Leavit, Superintendent. Capital, \$50,000.

PIANO MANUFACTORY.

This is one of the most attractive industries in the State. No *connoisseur* in music needs to be told of the Greener piano, and it will only be necessary to state for the interest of the general reader that the genius—Jacob Greener—who presides over these soul inspiring instruments was born in the ancient city of Worms, Germany, in 1825. At the age of fifteen he began to learn his trade with his father and Fred. Mathuscheck. He came to this country in 1848; worked four years at John B. Dunham's factory, New York, and there made his first piano embodying his new ideas of two sounding-boards and overstrung bass, with keyboard in the centre. Having satisfied himself with the value of these improvements, he came to Elmira in 1855. Jacob Greener is not a manufacturer seeking to enrich himself, but rather for the ardent wish he has of conferring on the world a perfect instrument. At the instigation of friends he has sought and obtained a number of patents for his improvements, but other manufacturers infringe on these patents at will, having full confidence that Mr. Greener will not molest them.

WATER-CURE.

This institution was opened on the present site June 1, 1852. The grounds (28 acres) were then farming land. During the first year the main building, with two small wings, was erected. These wings soon gave way for the present buildings. The additional buildings have been added from time to time, until now there are ample accommodations for 100 patients. The buildings are frame, and of the simplest architecture.

The engine, in a house near the main building, is of five-horse power, with a ten-horse power boiler, supplying the bathing department, and cutting wood, and grinding food for the animals, and running the mangle for the washing-department, which is also done by steam. The simplicity of the apparatus for conveying water to and from the various apartments is very remarkable and suggestive.

The attractions are not all in-doors. Passing but a few rods beyond the house-grounds is a glen, rich in deep shadows, and meandering tortuously for half a mile, yet within half that distance from the house. In these solitudes, so consoling to tired nature, the music of the waters, as they tumble through the gorges, do so lull the disturbed nerves, and the cool air calms the fevered brow, while the feathered songsters enliven the sense with their *Jubilate Deo* amid the branches of those majestic pines, heroes of a century or more.

ELMIRA IRON AND STEEL ROLLING-MILL COMPANY

was chartered Aug. 7, 1860. This was originally the Elmira Rolling-Mill Company, with the following officers: Asher Tyler, President; Edwin Eldridge, Vice-President; H. W. Rathbone, Secretary and Treasurer; who continued in office until 1869.

The stock subscribed was originally \$50,000. Jan. 9, 1869, it changed hands, and with the new organization the stock was increased to \$500,000, and the following were

the officers: George M. Diven, President; Henry W. Rathbone, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Superintendent. On June 9, 1869, Mr. Diven resigned, and Edwin Eldridge was elected to fill his place, and served until his death, Dec. 16, 1876.

The old mill was located on the site of the present one. Was a rail-mill only. In 1864 the company added a bar-mill, for the manufacture of merchant bar-iron. The additions have been frequent, until they now have a rail-mill, with puddling-furnaces sufficient to turn out 20,000 tons of rails per annum. The bar-mill, originally of wood, has been rebuilt, and of brick, considerably enlarged, and fire-proof. Have also machine-shop, smith-shops, warehouses, shop for cutting plate-iron and straightening angles, punching fish-plate, etc. There are two blast-furnaces, with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons. The character of the ore used is fossil and magnetic. The location is favorable, being surrounded by swamp, which forms the most capacious dumping-ground. The Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Northern Central Railroads run through the land of the company, and near the furnace, and connect with the company's private track and switches. The present officers are Henry W. Rathbone, President and General Superintendent; S. T. Reynolds, Vice-President; J. L. Cooley, Secretary and Treasurer.

ELMIRA DRIVING-PARK.

“‘An Act to incorporate the Elmira Park Association,’ passed April 13, 1871, and the act of the Legislature amending the same, entitled ‘An Act to incorporate the Elmira Driving Park Association, passed April 13, 1871, and to repeal Chapter 329 of the laws of 1872,’ do by these presents, pursuant to and in conformity with the acts of the Legislature aforesaid, associate ourselves, and form a body politic and corporate, etc., for the purposes mentioned.” The directors elected being Frank A. Atkinson, Samuel S. Reynolds, Ephraim W. Howes, Lorenzo Howes, Charles J. Langdon, Myron H. Foster, Charles W. Skinner, Henry H. Purdy, Uri Bartholomew, and Frederick A. Frasier.

The officers elect were Frank H. Atkinson, President; Samuel T. Reynolds, Vice-President; Myron H. Foster, Treasurer; Ephraim W. Howes, Superintendent; William E. Straight, Secretary.

“*State of New York, Chemung County, ss.:* On the 16th day of June, 1875, personally appeared before me N. R. Seeley, John A. Reynolds, S. T. Reynolds, H. H. Purdy, J. B. Clark, A. Diven, Charles W. Skinner, W. E. Straight, L. Howes, F. H. Atkinson, E. W. Howes, F. A. Frasier, J. M. Shoemaker, M. H. Foster, U. Bartholomew, A. R. Burgett, C. T. Potter, J. R. Reid, and Edwin Eldridge, to me known to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same. F. G. HALL, *Notary Public.*”

The present officers are F. H. Atkinson, President; S. T. Reynolds, Vice-President; M. H. Foster, Treasurer; S. W. Clark, Secretary. The directors are F. H. Atkinson, S. T. Reynolds, M. H. Foster, E. W. Howes, L. Howes, Frank Hall, C. J. Langdon, Charles Skinner, and Dr. H. H. Purdy.

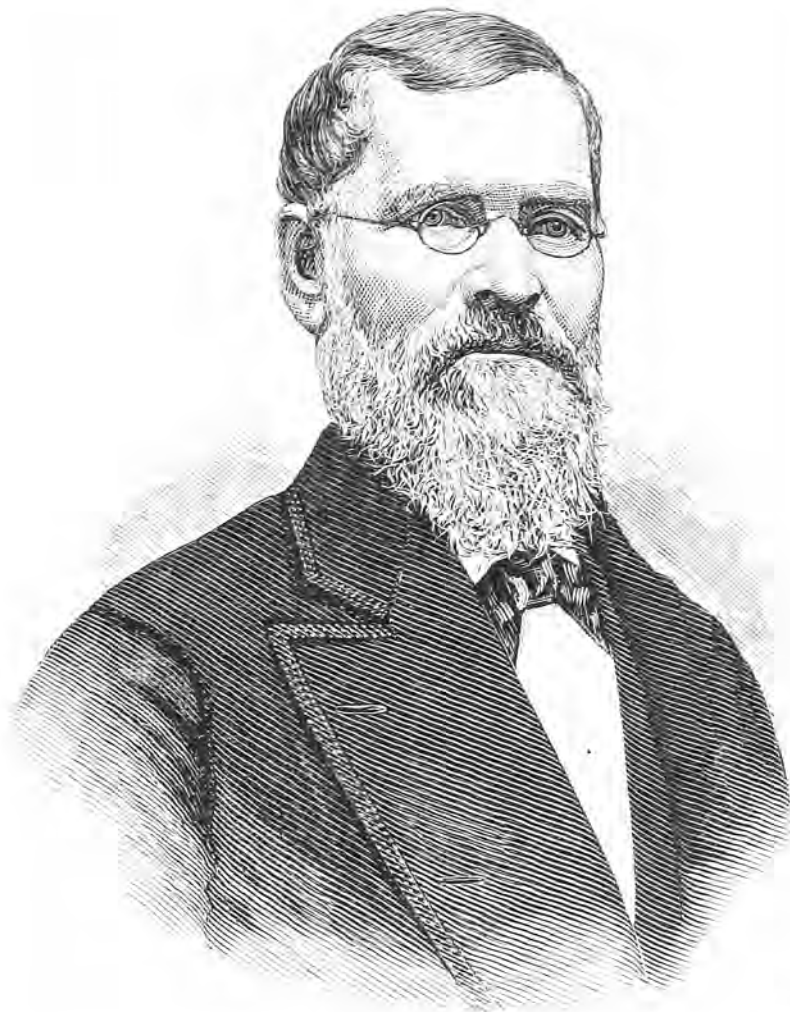


Photo. by Van Aken.

Thaddeus C. Cowen

THADDEUS C. COWEN was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1814. His father, Isaac Cowen, was a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., and whose grandfather (the family name was then called M'Cowen) was of Scottish birth, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thaddeus C. Cowen's grandfather, John Cowen, was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, was in the engagement at Lewiston Heights, and was among those who were crowded off the rocks and perished in the Niagara River. His father died at the age of sixty-seven, at the residence of his son in Elmira, in the year 1855.

His mother, Anna (Secor) Cowen was a daughter of Major John D. Secor, a Frenchman by birth, who came to this country with General Lafayette, and upon General Lafayette's return joined the staff of General Washington, was in service during a large part of the Revolutionary war, was twice wounded, and after the war was a pensioner, and died at the age of ninety-six, in the city of Rochester.

Mr. Cowen had three brothers and nine sisters, of whom only one brother, David, and two sisters, Mrs. Percis Chambers and Mrs. Betsey Ann Galpin, are living.

Mr. Cowen began life without pecuniary assistance, and under extreme privations. With only five dollars of borrowed money, he started out as a peddler of notions when only eleven years of age. This experience while so young became a school of value to him, and learned him from necessity that self-denial, economy, and the value of time which have in all his subsequent career been his characteristics, as well as to impress upon his mind the valuable lesson of kindness to the needy and sympathy for the suffering.

In the year 1838 he established a store in Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., and after two years removed to Elmira, and clerked one

year for Joseph Van Vleck; when he bought out his goods and opened a general store for himself, through the assistance of Solomon L. Gillett, which he continued until about the year 1855, when he sold out his goods; and after one year's travel through the Western States, during which time he took the stump for John C. Fremont, he returned to Elmira, and opened an auction, commission (wholesale and retail) store, which he has continued until the time of writing this sketch as a successful business man.

Mr. Cowen had been an active member of the Whig party in its day, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Upon the organization of the city of Elmira, Mr. Cowen was captain of the night watch and chief of the police, and previous to the organization was elected trustee of the village from the Fourth Ward, which was largely Democratic. In all public trusts and responsibilities he has fulfilled his duties with scrupulous integrity to all concerned. In the year 1836, January 7, he married, while a clerk in New York City, Eliza Robertson, of Norwalk, Conn.

Their children by this union were Georgiana, Thaddeus, Newton, Seaver, and Frank. His wife died June, 1856. For his second wife he married Mary Eleanor Miller, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., by whom he had five children,—Edwin M., Nellie, Jennie, Grace, and John. Of these children, Thaddeus and Newton enlisted in the first call for soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. The former after serving twenty-one months came home an invalid, and died one year after; the latter entered the service at the age of seventeen, did duty for two years, and coming home was so broken down in constitution that he only survived about one year. There are also deceased—Frank, Nellie, and Jennie.



Solomon L. Gillet

SOLOMON L. GILLET was born in Colchester, Conn., Sept. 20, 1803. His father, Solomon, was a native of the same place, born Aug. 10, 1773, and his grandfather, Aaron, was born in 1732. The former was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Martha Doolittle, of Russell, Mass., June 15, 1801. Their children were five sons and three daughters, of whom all are living in 1878 except two.

The father died at the age of eighty-three; the mother died at the age of ninety-three, in the year 1871.

Of this family of children, Mr. Solomon L. Gillet is eldest, and until the age of seventeen spent his time at the district school and on the farm at home, followed by six years as a clerk in a general store, when in the year 1826 he entered into partnership with the former proprietor, where he remained until the death of his partner in 1829. In the year 1830 he came to Elmira, in company with Joshua B. Wheeler, and opened a general store, and for twelve years was associated in business with Joshua B. Wheeler and Alvenus Cone; and in 1842 closed his mercantile business, since which time Mr. Gillet has been connected with various enterprises. For four years was land commissioner and assistant treasurer of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad (now Northern Central), for some time treasurer of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, vice-president of the Chemung Canal Bank for two years, and president of the village of Elmira.

By industry, unsullied integrity of purpose in all his business relations, and judicious management, he has, as is common with all self-made business men, unassisted pecuniarily, overcome the obstacles coincident to a business life, and secured a competence sufficient to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

Mr. Gillet was first a member of the old Whig party, and is now ardently attached to the Republican party. Not active in politics, he has never been solicitous of political notoriety or emolument, but has practically lent his energies to a business life.

In the year 1826, July 24, he married Mary J., daughter of Colonel Daniel Watrous, of Colchester, Conn.

She was born August 9, 1803, and possessed those womanly qualities that grace the household. She was endowed with such intellectual gifts and strength as easily made her a superior woman, and qualified her to contribute a full measure of interest and support, in such ways as woman may, to the moral and social welfare of the community to which she came in an early day, and with which she was identified for so long a period. She died June 12, 1876. Her brother, John C. Watrous, was for a long period judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Their children were Elizabeth K. (died at the age of three years), Daniel Watrous, and Charles Lewis (died at the age of ten years). The only son living, Daniel Watrous Gillet, was active in raising troops during the early part of the late Rebellion, and subsequently, until after the battle of Antietam, was quartermaster of a regiment; and resigning, was appointed clerk of the quartermaster-general's department of New York, and subsequently appointed assistant quartermaster-general, and at the close of the war settled in New York City as an attorney and counselor at law. Mr. Gillet in early life, in the year 1823, became identified with church interests, and has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira since his residence in this place, and since the year 1841 has officiated as elder of that church.

THE TURF.

Inaugural meeting Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1875. One of the most noted animals of the American turf, American Girl, winner of 150 heats in 2.30 or better, dropped dead on the track at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1875. Her best race, and the crowning one of her career upon the turf, was at Albany, September 26, when she beat Camors in 2.20½, 2.16½, 2.19, being an average of about 2.18½ to the heat,—among the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted in a race. In most of her races this season she was driven by Murphy, but in this, her final effort, John L. Doty was seated behind her. She had been slightly ailing from the prevailing epizootic, but it was thought she had recovered so far that there was no danger in starting her in the race. A post-mortem showed her lungs in a congested condition. The association have erected a life-size statue of her,—a handsome monument with a granite base, at a cost of \$2200,—located near the entrance to the park, on a mound erected so as to show their favorite to good advantage.

The rage for fast horses has not been constant, notwithstanding there have always been those whose appreciation for fine stock induced them to patronize the turf, and to invest their money in noted strains. In 1865 the Wilcox Park, on the south side, was put in order, and a new stock of trotters brought out, and the feeling in favor of horse-racing began to revive, and some of the best strains of the country were represented here; some of them got down to 2.25½.

The Driving Park Association have erected fine accommodations for the comfort and convenience of patrons, and have as good a half-mile track as there is in the country.

ELMIRA AS A MILITARY DEPOT.

Upon the banks of the Chemung River, near the present city of Elmira, was held the first public rejoicing in Western New York. The occasion was upon the return of General Sullivan's army from the Genesee country in 1779, during the Revolution, when they received the intelligence "that Spain had declared war against Great Britain." This gave life to the veteran soldiers of the expedition, many of whom had served in the dark hours of our country's history. The event was appropriately celebrated by each of the five brigades composing Sullivan's command.

During the war of 1812, one company of infantry and one of light horse were formed in Newtown for frontier service.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, as the various calls for troops were borne along the wires, quickly the quotas of Chemung and other counties were filled. At Elmira the brave volunteers from the beautiful valleys and hills of the distant portions of the State collected. As regiment after regiment arrived they were equipped and means of transportation provided, with but little time for military drill before going to the front. Guard-mountings and dress-parades, varied with infantry or artillery exercise, were the order of the day. Mounted orderlies hurried from the post headquarters either to Lake Street barracks or the River barracks No. 3.

For months the pavements resounded with the tramp of citizen soldiery, and strains of martial music reverberated along the northern heights of Mount Zoar or the lofty hillsides which skirt the valley. Many of those daring men

returned; but, alas! many of them met a soldier's grave. The flowers of the valley now bloom o'er many silent graves,

"Where sleep the brave who sink to rest."

In 1864 a portion of barracks No. 3 was fitted up for a military prison, which was occupied by about 12,000 prisoners (mostly North Carolinians, although many other of the Southern States were largely represented). During the continuance of the war, visitors were not permitted unless by special permit from the Secretary of War. A strong high fence surrounded the inclosure, which was carefully guarded by the regiments detailed for this service. Although the prisoners were supplied with abundant rations, medical attendance, etc., owing to change of climate and diet many of them died. No less than 2950 were buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the government caused each grave to be marked by a simple head-stone, giving the name of the State and regiment to which its occupant belonged. The total number of prisoners of war at post, 11,916. Number of deaths during imprisonment, 2950. The hospital was supplied with competent medical attendants and everything to make the sick comfortable.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The same kind hands were unceasingly at work in devising means for the comfort of those patriots who needed their attention. The government hospitals, as usual, did all in their power to relieve the wants of their inmates, yet this institution found much to do: there were many comforts which woman's hand supplied to the suffering hero. Whether in the hospital or the "Home," at the depot, or even *in transitu*, the sick and wounded soldiers were ministered to, and from many a sleepless cot the prayer went up, "God bless the ladies of Elmira!"

THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Of all the manufactories of which Elmira may boast, perhaps no one is more beneficial to the community, or more ornamental in its appointments, than that of Jackson Richardson & Co. It will be interesting to the general reader to note the beginning of this establishment, as the industry and tact are worthy of emulation, and herein may be discovered the secret of success.

Mr. Jackson Richardson, son of Thomas Richardson, one of the earliest manufacturers in New York, came from Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he had been associated with his father and brothers in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and located in Elmira in April, 1861. He began with skilled labor and improved machinery, and a capital of \$10,000.

The old establishment, situated on Water Street, just west of the railroad bridge, is familiar not only to Elmirans, but to the trade. Here, with a force of 50 men, the business was established. In March, 1865, this building was washed away by a flood from the river, the only considerable flood known here. The brick structure occupying the same ground was somewhat larger, and the force employed reached 225 operatives. In the beginning the machinery, valued at \$3000, sufficed; now it is estimated at \$10,000. The business has averaged \$500,000 during the past ten years. The stock carried has averaged \$75,000, purchased

largely in New York State tanneries and Chicago, Ill. In the fall of 1877 the present building was erected. This is one of the most imposing structures in the city, being 60 feet front, 90 feet deep, and six stories high, situated on Railroad Avenue, corner of Market Street, which greatly facilitates the shipment of goods to and from the establishment.

The manufacturing capacity now is about 400 cases per week. It is an actual pleasure to go through the establishment, and see the operatives, some 300, supplied with every possible device, convenience, and comfort, converting material as if by magic into symmetrical boots and shoes.

The pegging-machine, which makes and drives the pegs so marvelously fast and perfectly, is perhaps the most astonishing device, yet every other department is equally furnished.

The building is the result of the accumulated experience of years, every part being specially adapted to the use intended, and the whole is a marvel of simplicity, and absolutely fire-proof. The original proprietor, Mr. Richardson, has been engaged in this business all his life. The associates, Mr. Westlake and Mr. Hawkes, have had many years' experience. Mr. Enos is the veteran cutter in the upper-leather cutting department. He cut the first side of leather for Mr. Richardson when he began business in Elmira.

The new firm was organized Jan. 1, 1875.

NOBLES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Organized, 1866. Incorporated, June 12, 1866. The object for which the company is formed, the manufacture and sale of carpenters' braces and a number of specialties in carpenters' tools. The first trustees were John C. Nobles, Milton V. Nobles, David Decker, William J. Donna, Lewis M. Smith, N. P. Fassett, and George Worrell. Their first building was corner Railroad Avenue and Fourth Street.

This company sold out, and the Elmira Nobles Manufacturing Company was formed, March 1, 1871, with a capital of \$60,000, and articles of incorporation filed. The first trustees were David Decker, E. M. Frisbie, James S. Thurston, D. R. Pratt, S. L. Gillett, George Worrell, John M. Dexter, N. P. Fassett, William Vial. The officers elected were as follows: David Decker, President; E. M. Frisbie, Vice-President; James S. Thurston, Treasurer; S. L. Gillett, Secretary.

The company purchased from the Nobles Manufacturing Company their machinery, tools, manufactured goods, and all other property belonging to said company, for \$58,000, the new company assuming all the liabilities of the old company.

In the summer of 1871 the new company purchased the lot and building corner Baldwin and Clinton Streets, and had the premises put in order, and in the fall continued the manufacture of tools, as indicated in the beginning. On the last day of March, 1877, the buildings, machinery, tools, etc., were sold at auction.

On the 1st of April, 1877, S. L. Gillet and R. T. Turner, under the firm-name of Gillet & Co., rented the buildings, machinery, and tools, and have continued to carry on the manufacture of augers and auger-bits, etc.

Richard N. Watrous, who has been engaged in the manufacture of auger-bits, etc., for nearly fifty years, is foreman.

This industry has achieved an enviable name, and is a valuable acquisition to the city.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The mail-service in Elmira has kept pace with that of any similar population. By referring to the records it will be seen that the first postmaster was Mr. John Konkle, appointed Jan. 1, 1801, for Newtown, afterwards changed to Elmira. Mr. Konkle was a noted man, and some account of him will be found in a previous chapter. His successors, with the date of their appointment, are as follows: Aaron Konkle, Oct. 1, 1809; Grant W. Baldwin, March 21, 1822; Thomas Maxwell, July 11, 1835;* Ransom Birdsall, July 9, 1841; Levi J. Cooley, May 13, 1843; Henry H. Matthews, May 5, 1849; Daniel Stephens, April 6, 1853; Daniel F. Pickering, July 26, 1861; William T. Post, March 18, 1867; Charles G. Fairman, April 5, 1869; Daniel F. Pickering, April 4, 1877.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Daniel F. Pickering

In connection with the foregoing sketch of the Elmira post-office we present a portrait of Daniel F. Pickering, the present postmaster, who was born June 6, 1816, at Middle Smithfield, Monroe Co. (then Pike Co.), Pa. The ancestors, on his father's side, were early emigrants from England to the then colony of Pennsylvania, and, like its founder, were Friends or Quakers. His maternal ancestors were from Holland, also settling in the colony of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, leaving the army with a major's commission.

* Changed to Chemung County, April 15, 1836.

Mr. Pickering removed with his parents from his birth-place to Chemung, this county, arriving at the now village of Chemung on the 2d day of December, 1828. He received only the limited opportunities for an education afforded by a country school, consisting of the plainer branches of an English education. Launched upon the world the graduate of a log school-house at the age of sixteen, he continued, in various capacities, a resident of Chemung County,—a farm hand, carpenter and joiner, raftsman, lumberman, farmer, merchant, and liveryman.

On attaining his majority he was elected as constable and collector of the then town of Chemung, embracing the present town of Baldwin and a part of the town of Erin. Subsequently he held the office of school commissioner for two terms of the town, then its supervisor.

Mr. Pickering was elected to the office of sheriff of Chemung County in the fall of 1852, and removed to Elmira, assuming the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1853. He was appointed postmaster at Elmira, by President Lincoln, July, 1861, and re-appointed, by President Johnson, July, 1865, serving until April 1, 1867. He was removed for political reasons.

In March, 1872, he was appointed superintendent of the Chemung and Crooked Lake Canals, serving until March, 1873.

Mr. Pickering was appointed to his present position as postmaster at Elmira by President Hayes, April, 1877.

The following is a statement of the business done at the post-office of Elmira for the year ending May 31, 1878 :

Gross revenue.....	\$25,856.70
Allowances (clerks, free delivery, postmaster's salary).....	14,120.93
Net revenue.....	\$11,735.77
REGISTERED-LETTER BUSINESS.	
Registered letters mailed.....	1,302
“ “ delivered.....	5,559
“ packages in transit.....	16,894
MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.	
Including domestic and foreign, with fees.....	\$98,375.62
Disbursements, money-orders paid and repaid, domestic and foreign.....	98,325.62
FREE-DELIVERY BUSINESS.	
Number of carriers.....	6
Registered letters delivered.....	5,195
Mail letters “.....	691,708
Mail postal cards “.....	140,517
Local letters “.....	52,033
Local postal-cards “.....	30,234
Newspapers, etc.....	281,562
Letters returned to office.....	516
Letters collected.....	282,980
Postal-cards collected.....	88,015
Newspapers, etc., collected.....	33,821
Postage on matter for local delivery.....	\$1770.08

The officers and employees are as follows: Daniel F. Pickering, Postmaster; A. J. Carpenter, Assistant Postmaster; Charles H. Palmer, Mailing Clerk; E. Ward Farrington, Money-Order Clerk; Minnie Carpenter, Stamp Clerk; Charles E. Hutchinson, Distributing Clerk; George Ward, Assistant Distributing Clerk.

Carriers, John D. King, Judson L. Cornell, John G. Carpenter, William P. Roosa, John B. Beman, E. J. Reed, John Moriarty (substitute).

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In 1869 the Common Council adopted sections 95, 96, 97, and 98 of the city ordinances in reference to health.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Monday evening, Aug. 19, 1872, “Dr. Hart, from the Board of Health, appeared and made statement to filthy condition of the canal and Railroad Avenue, and sundry other matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city.” Then, in July, 1873, the following record appears: “Complaints.—To the Board of Health: The undersigned respectfully calls attention to nuisance on north side of river-bank, Water Street, and most earnestly requests that measures be adopted for its immediate abatement,—the stagnant water and accumulation of filth greatly endangering lives and health. (Signed) Booth, Dounce, Rose & Co., Gridley & Davenport, and others.” By resolution the members of the Common Council have provided duties for a Board of Health, and authorized the collection of the cost of removing or abatement of nuisance from parties on whose premises it may be found, and in case of failure to pay they may be sued by the city attorney, etc. These provisions were adopted in March, 1874.

The Health Department of 1878 is as follows: Health Officer, Dr. Clarence M. Spaulding; Assistants, Dr. P. W. Flood, Dr. Charles P. Godfrey.

The salary of the health officer was fixed at \$400 per annum, April 2, 1877.

THE ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB

was organized Dec. 14, 1869, by George W. Hoffman, W. A. Armstrong, James McCann, Charles Heller, Lewis Fitch,



Photo. by Larkin.

W. A. Armstrong

Samuel A. Chapman, Seely P. Chapman, John Bridgeman, Samuel Carr, and Daniel E. Howell, all practical farmers who loved their vocation and thoroughly understood it, who had watched all the processes of farming and noted every

fact of value, and who were ready and willing to impart to each other the knowledge they had gathered.

To William Armstrong, with his clear head and apt pen, the club owes much; but the sterling judgment and careful observation, practical deductions and philosophy of success was shared by most if not all of the members enumerated.

To the ordinary observer a farmers' club is little more than a name, but this is a praiseworthy exception. It takes rank, of course, from the manner in which its discussions are conducted, and from the reports we are justified in saying that the practical and thorough knowledge exhibited constitute it rather a school than a place of display of theory; for the lessons are and have been by men unused to the power of language or public speech, furnishing literally but the skeletons, which only an accomplished secretary, like Armstrong, with native skill and cultured pen, could cover with the living flesh of his expressions and the leaping blood of his humor, that gave the thought form and comeliness to look upon and instructive to listen to. The first gathering was around a wood-stove, in a wagon-shop lighted with a single tallow-candle. George W. Hoffman was elected president, and William A. Armstrong secretary, which positions have always been held by these gentlemen.

Mr. Hoffman is president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Mr. Armstrong chief editor of the *Husbandman*, influential and well known.

Library: In 1871 a library was started by the club, which now contains 2000 volumes, embracing every department of literature, but being especially rich in works on agriculture. This is the result of voluntary contributions by the club.

In 1873 the club erected its present hall, a substantial and showy two-story building, with a fine tower and lofty flag-staff. The second story, or hall, is for public meetings, with the library in an alcove off from the main room.

The ground-floor and basement is occupied by the printing establishment of *The Husbandman*,* an agricultural weekly newspaper, started in 1874 by a member of the club. In the editorial department Mr. Armstrong is assisted by Mr. J. S. Van Duzer.

The club publishes annual volumes containing reports of its discussions by Mr. Armstrong, and much additional information. The Elmira Farmers' Club illustrates the truth that brains are quite as valuable in farmers as in any other association of life, that their activity is the measure of success in this as in other fields.

CEMETERIES.

The earliest burial-place was on the land of Stephen Tuthill, near the present junction of Sullivan and Water Streets. Grave-stones were visible until within a few years. The remains of bodies buried there were never removed. Dr. Joseph Hinchman was the first person buried there,—1802. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Avery and grandfather of Judge Avery, the first county judge of Tioga County under the constitution of 1846, and

the author of a history of the Susquehanna Valley. The above continued to be the burial-place until the purchase of the Second Street cemetery, in 1838, the first interment in the latter being Mrs. Dr. E. L. Hart, in May, 1839. The lot-owners still continued to bury in the former (Baptist Church cemetery) occasionally. Of late years the grounds have been cleared of the tangled growth, and now put on a more attractive appearance. This provision answered for the dead of the city until 1858, when the necessity became imperative that a new cemetery should be laid out within easy reach of the city. Measures were taken by enterprising citizens and the members of the Board of Trustees, of which Frank Hall was president, to bring the object about.

WOODLAWN.—In the winter of 1858, Messrs. Strang, Thurston, and Baker moved for the undertaking of providing a new cemetery, and obtained the privilege from the Legislature to loan \$10,000 for this purpose on the part of the village corporation. The vote for the tax came up at the special spring election separately, and, amid close opposition, was carried by only twenty-two majority. Other prominent citizens became interested, Frank Hall, president of the village, Simeon Benjamin, John I. Nicks, and Asher Tyler furthering the cause with much zeal. The Board of Trustees resolved themselves into a committee immediately, to secure a proper location, who appointed a committee of selection, consisting of Frank Hall, John I. Nicks, Nathan Baker, and John Hill. They proceeded to examine a portion of Edmund Miller's farm, in Southport, surrounding a natural pond, Geo. W. Hoffman's farm, a broken, rolling piece of ground, with a pond of living spring-water, a favorite resort with some, and Simeon Benjamin's Pick-away Grounds (Fifth Ward), and a portion of East Hill, belonging to Mrs. Arnot; and finally the old Heller farm, of fifty acres, which was regarded as eligible both in price and location.

The purchase-money was between \$4000 and \$5000. Mr. Daniels was employed to lay out the cemetery, and it was immediately inclosed with a substantial fence.

The walks and drives were arranged after the serpentine order, with shade and ornamental trees, and shrubbery suitably located for shade and ornamentation.

There are now about ninety-eight acres belonging to the cemetery. About 1250 lots have been sold; about 3000 have been buried here, exclusive of 2996 Rebel soldiers, who are at the north part of the grounds, and 128 Union soldiers in a place to themselves.

There is a deposit of sand underlying a part of the ground that has afforded as high as \$2000 per annum revenue; this, however, depends on the demand for sand. From this revenue and the sale of lots the cemetery has become a paying investment, having been able to save sufficient to purchase additional 32½ acres, at \$1000 per acre, besides meeting all other expenses.

In 1868 the property was estimated at \$25,000; probably not more than one-third of the present grounds was then laid out into lots and disposed of. The name given to this new cemetery is "Woodlawn." The grounds are being adorned, and there is no reason why "Woodlawn" should not excite as much admiration as "Mount Auburn," of

* See chapter on the Press of Chemung County.



Photo. by Van Aken.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN was born in the town of Northumberland, county of the same name, in the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1780. He was of German parentage, and inherited from them much of that industry, self-perseverance, and energy which led him in early life to strike out for himself, afterwards leading him to success and position, where first was naught but danger, trial, and discouragement.

In the year 1799 young Hoffman made a trip on foot from his home to the then "far west," Geneva, where he worked at his trade, as a hatter, for a few months, and in the fall of the same year returned home.

In the spring of 1800, placing his scanty effects in a boat, he struck up the beautiful Susquehanna into the quieter waters of the Chemung;—not then as now, their banks free and open, with cultured fields and busy villages teeming into varied life scattered along,—but, rather, the little boat, with the young man's all, cut its almost unfrequented way, propelled by the strong arm of hopeful youth, amidst comparatively untried scenes, into the very primeval solitude of the wilderness itself. Reaching the Chemung valley, he selected Newtown (now Elmira) for the scene of his future struggles. He was absolutely poor, but full of that ardent hope and invincible determination of spirit which have ever been the marked characteristics of his life.

Possessed of a good trade, a strong and vigorous constitution, industrious habits, frugality and temperance, incorruptible integrity, and deep, unchanging love of country that constitutes the true American citizen, he boldly looked the world in the face, and earnestly commenced the struggles incident to pioneer life.

Mr. Hoffman at first carried on the hat business here. His first little shop, in years long gone by, was just where Hubbell's furniture store now is. A little case contained all his stock in trade,—a half-dozen hats and as many caps, maybe,—made for rough service, for what else would the rough pioneers wear? That same little hat case which, perhaps, was the foundation of his after-success, is treasured by revering descendants among the precious heirlooms that he left behind,—sacred mementoes of his earliest struggles, and eloquent of his worth.

But while the most careful attention was given to business and personal prosperity, the best interests of the little community of which he had become a member were by no means overlooked or forgotten. To his energetic and self-sacrificing efforts, in common with the noble spirits who acted in unison with him, the county, as such, owes its existence. The first

church in Elmira was erected by his assistance and determined public spirit. He was ever noted for his liberality in aiding to erect public buildings, and was ever a true and steadfast friend in works of local improvement. The greater portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His extensive farm might be said at one time to have been a "model one," and was patterned after by others. He introduced in this county what came to be known as the "Hoffman Corn," which was peculiarly profitable of culture hereabouts. The farm owned by Mr. Hoffman forms, in 1878, a part of the beautiful city of Elmira, extending from what is now Walnut Street far above the old family homestead on Water Street. He was poor when he took it, and it was not until many years of the hardest labor and untiring industry that he was able to pay for his land, which he originally bargained for at higher rates than did most of his neighbors; but with an honesty that characterized his whole life, he eventually fulfilled every requirement upon him. For more than a half-century Mr. Hoffman contributed to the growth and development of the county, and took a leading part in its affairs, whose life was a career of action, vicissitudes, and success. He was a wise counselor, an ardent worker in every good enterprise, a staunch friend, and a strong supporter of good morals and religious institutions.

He married Peggy Smith, sister of the late Dr. Uriah Smith and Solomon L. Smith, March 28, 1805, who died Nov. 11, 1805, leaving an infant daughter, Peggy Smith Hoffman, born Nov. 11, 1805. March 2, 1809, he married Sally Smith, of Southport, who was born Feb. 3, 1786, in Orange Co., N. Y., and was brought, when only three years of age, by her parents to Chemung County. The mode of moving from one place to another in the pioneer days was so different from that nowadays, that this instance will quite well illustrate the contrast. The children were placed in baskets, one being suspended on each side of the horse, and in this novel way Mrs. Hoffman was brought to her new home, where she grew to womanhood, was married, and raised a family of children. She did her part well; was a woman exemplary in all her ways, and instilled into the minds of her children all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She died Dec. 7, 1865. Their children are by this marriage: John S., born July 2, 1811; Jacob, born July 28, 1814, murdered by the Cayuse Indians, in Oregon, Nov. 29, 1847; William, Jr., born April 6, 1817, died Nov. 11, 1876; Joseph, born Aug. 16, 1819; George W., born Feb. 9, 1822; and Col. Henry C. Hoffman, born Jan. 14, 1827.

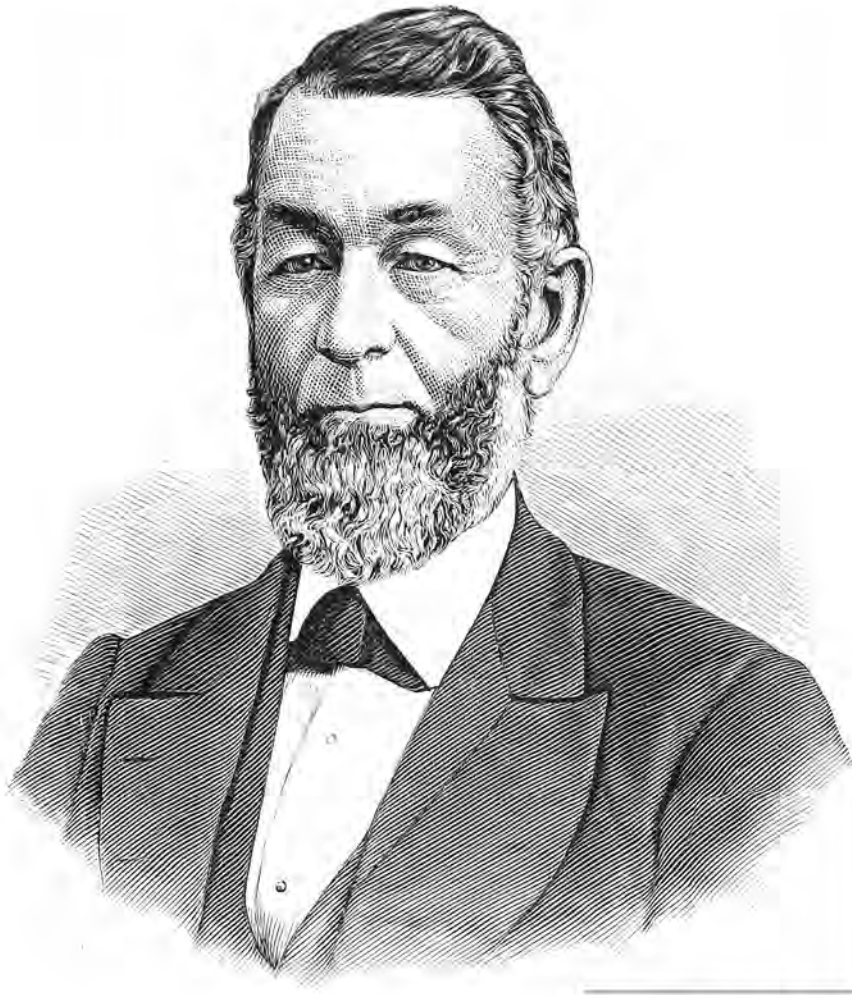


Photo. by Larkin.

J. M. Robinson

JOHN M. ROBINSON was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1814. He was next to the youngest in a family of four sons and one daughter of Captain Eli P. Robinson and Mary (Saxton) Robinson, the former a native of Windham, Conn., and a lineal descendant of John Robinson, one of the emigrants on the "Mayflower," in 1620. Captain Robinson was a man highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, liberally educated, was for many years a justice of the peace and general conveyancer. As a teacher, gave special attention to the early education of his children. He was a captain in the war of 1812-14, and took part in the defense of Sacket's Harbor and Brooklyn Heights.

His wife was a woman of rare virtues and womanly qualities, and during the war in which her husband was a soldier traveled on horseback through the neighborhoods in her vicinity to gather material for the comfort of needy soldiers.

Of their children, Hon. Lucius Robinson is the present Governor of New York State; elected 1876. Mr. John M. Robinson attended school more or less until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed until he should become of age to Mr. Humphrey Potter, to learn the cabinet business, and during these years he received one more year's schooling.

At the close of his apprenticeship, in the year 1835, he came to Horseheads and took charge of a cabinet manufacturing business where he remained for one year, and in

1836 settled in the then village of Elmira and established a chair-manufactory on a small scale. From this beginning, he about the year 1839 added the cabinet-making and subsequently a general furniture business, which branches of business he has continued until the time of writing this sketch. By economy and industry, with a will to do, and a business sagacity not uncommon among self-made business men, Mr. Robinson has gradually extended his business from sales only reaching a few hundred dollars annually to those now amounting to seventy-five thousand, and passed through the days when each manufacturer cut his own timber in the wood, and by a long and tedious process prepared it for the various departments of work,—a wide contrast with 1878, when machinery for the manufacture of almost every article has made rapid strides, and taken the place of the rude tools of a half-century ago.

In his early days Mr. Robinson was a member of the Whig party, and was identified with the Republican party upon its formation. He has never been solicitous of political preferment, but closely allied to a business life.

In the year 1836, May 4, he married Nancy, daughter of Jacob Satterly, of Jamesville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. She was born September, 1814.

Their children are Julia, wife of E. P. Bement, of Elmira, William, Sarah (deceased), Mary, George, and Lucius D. Of these sons, William and George are associated with their father in business.

Boston, "Greenwood," of New York, or "Laurel Hill," of Philadelphia.

The ceremony inaugurating "Woodlawn Cemetery" took place Oct. 11, 1858. Dr. Murdoch delivered the address.

The cemetery commissioners are Stephen McDonald, J. Davis Baldwin, and Geo. Hoffman; Nathaniel Baker, Superintendent; Charles Abbot, Sexton.

THE FERRY.

The first mode of passage across the Chemung River was by scow-boat and skiff, at the foot of Conongue Street. This method was practiced until the building of the first bridge at the foot of Lake Street. The charter for this was granted April 16, 1823. The erection took place soon after, and was finished and opened for crossing during the year. It was a long bridge, with heavy timbers laid from pier to pier for the superstructure, strong and durable, built by John Spicer, Stephen Tuthill, and Robert Covell. This was torn down and replaced by a frame bridge and piers, roofed over. J. H. Gallagher was the superintendent of the building. This was burned in 1850. The corporators of the building numbered about 600.

The same company rebuilt the bridge in 1850, aided by an insurance of \$6000 on the one burned. In 1863 it was overhauled and repaired, but the big freshet of 1865, March 17, undermined the only stone pier, and a long section at the Southport end fell and was carried down the river. Lyman Covell was President of the Bridge Company twenty-four years, and was succeeded by Edmund Miller, of Southport.

The Main Street Bridge Company was organized in 1853, and a charter granted for its building to benefit the real estate in the Fifth Ward. The company kept up the bridge until 1862, when it was sold at sheriff's sale, and reorganized. Moses Cole was the builder of the structure. In March, 1865, the trestle-work over the island was taken out by a freshet. This was repaired. In March, 1866, the first span (at the First Ward) was burned. Both bridge companies were consolidated in 1865. The original projectors of the Main Street bridge were Samuel B. Strang, Tracy Beadle, William T. Post, and A. C. Ely.

The old toll-gatherer—"Papa Dean"—was a man of huge proportions, and occupied a toll-house at the end of the bridge; he invariably dressed in gray, and donned a peculiar old white hat. Although regarded faithful in his performance of duty, the boys frequently avoided the contribution by climbing over the fence that guarded the entrance; he was never censured for this, however.

IRON BRIDGES.

By Legislative enactment, in 1872, the city of Elmira was authorized, with the assent of the tax-payers, to bond itself in the sum of \$120,000 for the purpose of building two iron bridges to span the Chemung River, at the foot of Lake and Main Streets respectively; Hon. Asher Tyler, Hon. William T. Post, Hon. John Arnot, Jr., Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and Robert M. McDowell, Esq., were commissioners appointed to execute the work; Casper S. Decker was subsequently appointed by the Common Council in place of Mr. Tyler, who declined to serve. The commissioners

organized by choosing Mr. Post for chairman, and Mr. Beecher for secretary, and immediately proceeded to get a plan for Main Street bridge, which in accordance with law was laid before the City Council and approved by them. The contract for building the superstructure was secured by Wheeler H. Bristol, of Owego, who sub-let it to Lord & Daniels, of Rochester; work was commenced in September of that year, but the manner in which it was prosecuted, the character of the work, and the quality of the material furnished were very unsatisfactory to the commission, and the contractor was allowed to abandon the work. The work was resumed in June following under contract with the Cincinnati Iron Bridge Company, J. W. Shipman, proprietor and manager; Mr. William Kingsly, of Standing Stone, Pa., completed the masonry. The commission, deeming the sum appropriated insufficient for the construction of such bridges as would be required, advised an additional amount of \$30,000, which was promptly granted by the Legislature in March, 1874. Mr. Post retired from the commission and James L. Woods, Esq., succeeded him. The masonry was laid with stone from near Corning and the border of Cayuga Lake. The foundation is piles driven to a firm bearing, and sawed off below the bed of the river, well grouted and heavily timbered on the top. The superstructure is of iron, and its style, the "Whipple Trapezoidal Truss." Total length, 795; number of spans, five; height of truss, twenty-three feet; road-way, twenty feet; two sidewalks, each six feet wide; and was ready for traffic on the 15th of September, 1873.

Lake Street bridge was completed under the same commission, Oct. 1, the following year, and is a duplicate of the Main Street bridge with the exception that it has three spans of 182 feet each, and the truss is twenty-six feet high; it was built by the same company. The masonry is of limestone from Waterloo. Whitfield Farnum was engineer, and Peter Russell, superintendent. The bridges are of wrought iron with phoenix columns, and supposed to sustain 2000 pounds per lineal foot in addition to their own weight, with factor five for safety. Lake Street bridge cost \$65,000, and the two bridges, \$149,324.

In his dealings with the commission, Mr. Shipman proved himself a gentleman, and adhered strictly to the specifications, sometimes doing more than the contract called for.

THE ELMIRA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was incorporated in 1852. Capital, \$50,000. M. H. Arnot, President; S. T. Arnot, Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent. Office, Chemung Canal Bank Building.

ELMIRA MECHANICS SOCIETY,

instituted Jan. 15, 1834. Abel Stowell, President; Norris North, Vice-President; R. R. Dumars, Secretary; J. S. French, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY

was chartered, New York, April 24, 1832; by charter the line of road was wholly within the State of New York. The construction of the road commenced in 1836, and in September, 1841, the section from Pierpont to Goshen was opened. The State in 1836 had agreed to loan it credit to the amount of \$3,000,000, to aid in building the road, and

up to February, 1844, \$4,736,949 had been spent in construction, of which \$2,599,514 was the proceeds of the State loan. On the 14th May agreed to release its claim on the road, provided the line should be completed in six years. The road was opened from the Hudson River to the lake, April 22, 1851. The charter was amended to allow the road to pass through a part of Pennsylvania on payment of \$10,000 per annum.

About the 26th of May, 1875, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, and so remained until the 1st day of June, 1878, when it was sold under a decree of foreclosure to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, who took possession, and now operate the road. Under the new organization the company have commenced laying the third rail from Waverly to New York, which then will give them the narrow-gauge from New York to Buffalo; the road is in a flourishing condition. Receipts of the road in 1878:

May. Owego.....	\$13,521.12
“ Elmira.....	28,877.08
“ Waverly.....	76,299.45

The present officers, agents, and employees of the Receiver of the Erie Railroad will continue to discharge the duties of their respective positions for the new company until otherwise ordered; H. J. Jewett, President; E. S. Bowen, General Superintendent; John N. Abbott, General Ticket and Passenger Agent; R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent; John A. Hardenburgh, General Purchasing Agent; P. P. Wright, Superintendent of Transportation; B. W. Spencer, Treasurer; Stephen Lettle, Auditor.

ROBERT B. CABLE

was born in New York City, March 23, 1841. His father, Stephen Cable, was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn.,



Photo. by Larkin.

R B Cable

and settled in New York while a young man, about the year 1835, where he now resides.

Robert B., at the age of fourteen, struck out into the busy world for himself, and for some four years was engaged in the provision business in his native city.

In the year 1859 he was connected with the work of constructing the Bergen Tunnel for the Erie Railway, which was the beginning of his railroad career. After the completion of the tunnel he located in Chicago in the provision business, returned to the service of the Erie Railroad in 1863, and has since then been continuously connected with that great thoroughfare, filling various positions in both the transportation and freight departments.

In the fall of 1865 he was appointed chief clerk in the general superintendent's office, at New York, which position he occupied under the various administrations of the road until 1872, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of transportation, and first located at New York, and afterwards at Jersey City; and in April, 1877, received the appointment of superintendent of the Susquehanna division of the Erie Railway, with office at Elmira, N. Y., where he now resides.

UTICA, ITHACA AND ELMIRA RAILWAY

consolidation with the Cortland and Horseheads Railways, from Cortland to Ithaca, in 1872, and throughout in 1875.

The inception of the road by Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, was open to the country about Ithaca, his native place, and gave growth and prosperity to the small villages along the line, and proved a more expensive work than was anticipated; and his financial embarrassment brought the road into the hands of the public after Mr. Cornell had expended about \$1,000,000 of his private means upon it. The line of the road, Cortland (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Junction), New York, to Elmira, New York, 72 miles, siding and other tracks 7 miles, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches, rail (iron and steel) 56 to 60 pounds. The object of this road was to supply a direct northeast outlet for the bituminous coal of the Blossburg Mines to its most important markets,—Central and Eastern New York.

This coal is now reached at Corning, on the Erie, where it is delivered by the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, the tonnage of which has reached as high as 1,000,000 in one year. The greater part of this coal, after July, 1876, has been delivered, at Elmira, directly to the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, by completion of the Elmira State Line Road, which connects with the Tioga Railroad, of Pennsylvania. The operations, Dec. 14, 1875 (the date of opening the road), to April 14, 1876, show gross earnings as follows:

Passenger.....	\$33,763.84
Freight.....	70,635.52
Mail and Express.....	9,786.00
Other.....	4,671.09
Total.....	\$118,856.45
Operating expense.....	64,514.25
Net earnings.....	\$54,342.20

At this rate the net earnings for the year would be over \$160,000. The annual charges amount to \$105,000 gold. The excess of earnings over interest account has for the

last year been applied to construction account. The above earnings are exclusive of the coal traffic.

The directors appointed May 10, 1878, are Geo. J. Rice, Joseph Radbourn, D. D. Reynolds, of Horseheads; E. K. Goodnow, D. A. Lindley, Henry W. Poor, of New York; R. T. Turner, S. T. Reynolds, of Elmira; Jas. H. Radbourn, of Erin; Wm. S. Copeland, of Cortland; Franklin C. Cornell, of Ithaca; A. A. Marsh, of New York; Wm. P. Rogers, of Brooklyn; each of whom is a stockholder, owning stock in the company in his own right.

Article 6 of the Articles of Association says, "The following-named persons shall be the first officers of this company," etc. George James Rice, President; Joseph Radbourn, Vice-President and General Superintendent; M. W. Serat, General Passenger Agent and General Freight Agent; D. S. Greenough, Secretary; M. W. Serat, Treasurer; M. A. Smith, Auditor.

The road passed into the hands of bondholders Nov. 1, 1877, and was sold to a new company organized May 11, 1878. The new company is operating the road.

The following roads are leased by the Northern Central Railway Company, and operated by that company, rolling stock furnished by lessees:

The Chemung Railway.—This company was organized May 14, 1845, and the road opened in 1849. It extends from Elmira Junction, N. Y., to Watkins, N. Y., 17.36 miles, with 4.40 miles of sidings. It was leased May 10, 1872, to the Northern Central Railway Company for ninety-nine years, that company having reserved a controlling interest.

Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.—This company was chartered as the Williams and Elmira Railway Company, June 9, 1832, and the road completed Sept. 9, 1854. It extends from Williamsport, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y., 75.45 miles, with 22.43 miles sidings. It was reorganized under its present title Feb. 29, 1860, and leased May 1, 1863, for ninety-nine years.

Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Road.—This company was chartered as the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Company, May 14, 1845, and the road opened Sept. 15, 1851. It was reorganized under its present title Feb. 18, 1859, and leased to the Erie Railway Company, Jan. 1, 1859, for twenty years, and by that company leased to the Northern Central Railway Company, Oct. 1, 1866. The road extends from Watkins, N. Y., to Canandaigua, N. Y., 46.7 miles, with 10.25 miles of sidings.

The present officers of the Northern Central Railway are Thomas A. Scott, President; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President; S. W. White, Secretary; J. W. Davis, Assistant Secretary; J. S. Leib, Treasurer; John Crowe, Auditor; Frank Thompson, General Manager; R. Neilson, Division Superintendent; A. W. Nutt, General Freight Agent; Wayne McVeagh, General Solicitor.

THE ELMIRA CAR AND MACHINE SHOPS

were built by the Erie Railway Company in 1858, destroyed by fire in 1862, and rebuilt in 1863. The total value of machinery and tools is \$31,630,—machinery \$23,610, tools \$8020. The present number of men employed is 122.

The average monthly expenses, for labor \$4950, for material \$5725, total \$10,675.

It will be seen that this industry is no inconsiderable factor in the success of Elmira. The mechanics who perform the labor for which the \$4950 are expended monthly, besides circulating this large sum in the community, are well worthy the respect of their employers as skilled workmen, and contribute largely to the real strength of good society found here; while those who furnish the material may justly be enumerated in the same way, and a considerable part of the sum paid for material is also circulated here, to the manifest good of all.

ELDRIDGE PARK.

What Central Park is to New York, Fairmount is to Philadelphia, and the Common and public gardens are to Boston, this garden of beautiful things is to Elmira. When we reflect that the city is growing with almost unexampled rapidity, and will soon surround the loveliest retreats with crowding houses and places of business, we see in a new light the taste and foresight of the gentleman whose liberal hand has wrought these wonders. The passenger on the Erie Railroad, as he leaves Elmira for the west, passes, as he emerges into the open country, a miniature lake, a velvety lawn, with statues, fountains, magnificent drives, neat buildings and ponds. To his inquiry, reply is made that this is Eldridge Park.

The drive to the park is through a willow-bordered avenue leading up to a broad English gateway, with its gate open; no hostile warder warning one away from its loveliness. Passing through this gateway, we see just in front, under the shadow of a large tree, three mounds surrounding a jetting fountain. On two of these mounds stand white statues of the only two seasons known in this climate, and on the third the figure of a deer, which stands as if ready to seek freedom beyond the inclosure. Before us is the circular lake, of about fifteen acres in extent, encircled by a necklace of willow-trees. Around this is a splendid drive, while right and left wind roads in most enticing curves, and views of beauty startle the eye at every step. Turning on the firm gravel to the left, we drive past a boat lying close to the beach, where the lapping waves make a low and peaceful murmur, and delightful vistas are just through the trees, while opposite is the statue of Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia; her mother, Cassiope, boasted of beauty superior to the Nereids. As a punishment for such presumption, Andromeda was chained to a rock in the sea, to be devoured by a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus, who, after a desperate conflict, slew the monster, and claimed her as his bride. This is a fine copy of a statue by Lawrence McDonald, and which belongs to Queen Victoria. It adorns the Queen's palace, at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Rounding the delightful curves and viewing the slopes, skirted by emerald escarpments, whence shoot at every turn sweet surprises, we pass the bowed form of another statue, "Contemplation," who, with pensive head, seems to review the long past.

As we reach the top of the plateau we gaze off over a delightful vista of lake and trees, of flowery nooks, and white,

gleaming statues, sparkling fountains, wild dells, beds of flowers, stately trees, and delightful arbors, and a paradise it seems before us; beyond is Sabrina, and over the trees the lake; around us a spacious lawn inclosing another basin, where, as if floating in her boat of shells, stands the "Maid of the Mist," just risen from the sea: a veil of thinnest gauze, air-woven from the myriad drops that shoot upwards around her, half hiding her beautiful form. As we turn, a rainbow kindles the mist, as if Iris herself were hiding there, and the maid is transformed into some aerial being.

It was an experiment, throwing these choice grounds open to the public. It is a compliment to the taste and good sense of the public that this confidence is not abused. No articles are sold within its inclosure, and one annoying drop in almost every cup of bliss is banished from here.

The street cars run to the park. The grounds comprise some two hundred acres.

THE BANKING INTERESTS

of Elmira have been ably represented ever since the establishment of its pioneer bank. The CHEMUNG CANAL BANK, the first banking institution in Chemung County, was organized in June, 1833, under the Safety Fund Act, with a capital of \$200,000. The following were the officers at the time of its organization: J. G. McDowell, President; Lyman Covell, Vice-President; William Maxwell, Cashier. Of its first directory, John G. McDowell, William Maxwell, Lyman Covell, Horace Mack, Elijah H. Goodwin, Levi J. Cooley, Jacob Westlake, John Jackson, Miles Covell, Augustus S. Lawrence, John Arnot, Mathew McReynolds, and Hiram Gray, all are deceased except H. Gray and Lyman Covell. The original charter was for thirty years, on the expiration of which it was operated under the general banking law of the State of New York, until 1865, when it organized as a national bank. The latter charter was surrendered in 1870, since which time the bank has been conducted as a banking firm, under its original name, and with the following present officers: S. T. Arnot, Vice-President; John Arnot, Jr., Cashier; and M. H. Arnot, Assistant Cashier. For nearly half a century have its doors been open to the public for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business.

THE BANK OF CHEMUNG was incorporated in 1849, under the State banking laws. This was the second banking institution in Elmira. Until 1853 this bank and the Chemung Canal Bank were the only banks in this vicinity. It was first and for years located on Water Street, but subsequently was changed to the corner of Baldwin and Carroll. Simeon Benjamin was its first president, and Tracy Beadle the first cashier. In 1865 it reorganized as a national bank, under the title of "National Bank of Chemung." It was so continued until July 1, 1871, when it surrendered its charter as a national bank, and resuming its original name, "Bank of Chemung," was managed as a private bank by Henry W. Beadle. It closed its doors, and its existence as a bank, March 23, 1878.

THE ELMIRA BANK, the third monetary institution in the city, was established in 1853, and was located on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets. D. H. Tuttle was

its first president, and Anson C. Ely its first cashier. It suspended operations in 1863, at which time it had the following management: L. J. Stancliff, President; Edwin Eldridge, Vice-President; Wm. F. Corey, Cashier. This bank was the predecessor of the "Second National Bank," its stock and building being purchased by the stockholders and corporators of the latter institution.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1863, with Simeon Benjamin as its president, and with a capital of \$100,000. Its original location was on the corner of Baldwin and Water Streets, but subsequently was removed to the building occupied by the Chemung Canal Bank. Its present officials are S. T. Arnot, President; John Arnot, Jr., Vice-President; M. H. Arnot, Cashier; Hull Fanton, S. T. Arnot, J. Arnot, Jr., M. H. Arnot, and L. Webber, Directors. This is a bank of issue as well as of exchange.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK was incorporated Dec. 14, 1863, and was a continuation of the old Elmira Bank. It was located in Ely's Block, on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets, now occupied by F. G. Hall, banker. About 1868 it was removed to its present location, on Lake Street, near Carroll. It has a capital of \$200,000, and a circulation of \$192,800. Its officers at the time of organization were H. M. Partridge, President; D. R. Pratt, Vice-President (acting President); W. F. Corey, Cashier. The first Board of Directors, who served until January, 1870, were Henry W. Rathbone, Robert Covell, Wm. S. Hatch,* David H. Tuttle,* Daniel R. Pratt, C. Preswick, Henry M. Partridge, Daniel Pratt,* and Edwin Eldridge.* After the first year D. R. Pratt succeeded to the presidency, and H. M. Partridge officiated as vice-president of this bank. At a meeting of the stockholders, held Jan. 20, 1870, it was voted to change the number of directors from nine to five. All of the directors having become disqualified by the sale of their stock, except Daniel Pratt and D. R. Pratt, they appointed George E. Pratt, Ransom Pratt, and Wm. Dundas to serve with them as directors. C. R. Pratt, Arthur Pratt, and C. F. Carrier were subsequently added to the board, in place respectively of Daniel and Ransom Pratt, deceased, and Wm. Dundas, who sold his interest.

Its present officers (1878) are D. R. Pratt, President; C. R. Pratt, Vice-President; W. F. Corey, Cashier; C. F. Carrier, Geo. E. Pratt, C. R. Pratt, Arthur Pratt, and D. R. Pratt, Directors.

THE SOUTHERN TIER SAVINGS-BANK, of Elmira, was organized March 19, 1869, and at its first meeting of stockholders Solomon L. Gillet was chosen President, David Decker and James H. Loring Vice-Presidents, H. V. Colt Secretary, and James S. Thurston Treasurer. After an existence of about nine years it suspended operations, April 1, 1878. David Decker was its first President, officiating until 1876, after which time Jackson Richardson held the office, contemporary with David Decker and Rufus King Vice-Presidents, and S. T. Reynolds Treasurer. Its office was in the Stancliff Block, on Carroll Street.

Among the financial institutions of the city is the private

* Since deceased.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Richmond Jones

RICHMOND JONES was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., September 4, 1811.

His great-grandfather Jones emigrated from Wales with his six brothers, and are supposed to have settled at different places in the United States.

His grandfather, Elijah Jones, lived and was married in Norwalk, Conn., to Hannah Raymond, of a distinguished family; was a messenger of dispatches in the Revolutionary war for General Washington, and served until its close, at about which time he first settled in New Jersey; and subsequently, in the year 1798, came and settled in Newtown (now Elmira) with his family, which at that time and afterwards consisted of seventeen children, fourteen of whom lived to an average age of sixty-five years. The religious tenets of the family of Jones are Presbyterian, and its members have taken leading parts in establishing churches in that denomination; and particularly characteristic of the family is its uprightness, honesty, general intelligence, devout Christian principles, and liberal opinions on all matters relative to any enterprise tending to educate and elevate the rising generation, and to build up and improve the country, and a strong advocacy of temperance principles.

Of this large family of children, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones, a very prominent clergyman, was eldest son, and was probably the first settled minister in Elmira. He lived to do very much good, and spent nearly his whole life in the Chemung valley, was chaplain in the war of 1812-14, and died at about the age of eighty-four.

Joel Jones, father of the subject of this narrative, was third son of the family; was married before leaving New Jersey to Mary Munnward, a lady belonging to one of the most wealthy and influential families of that State; settled in Elmira in the year 1814; was a mechanic by occupation, and served as an elder of the Presbyterian Church for some thirty years. Died at the age of seventy-five, December 10, 1863. His wife died January 10, 1863.

Mr. Jones spent his boyhood days mostly at school, in the best schools of Elmira. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the store of Joseph Viall, where he first became impressed with the idea of leading a mercantile life. At the age of twenty he established business for himself in Tioga Co., Pa., and also engaged largely in the manufacture of lumber, and dealing in the same at Daggett's Mills, and at Wellsville, N. Y. Both in his mercantile business and lumber manufacturing he was successful. While at Wellsville he was in partnership with Mr. Bradley as lumber merchants, shipping to Albany, Troy, and New York. About the year 1849, Mr. Jones, retaining his interests in Pennsylvania and New York, went to New York and opened an office as a jobber in lumber, which he continued for some three years, and returned to Elmira, where he has since resided, engaging still in the lumber business as a buyer and shipper. In connection with this business, he has engaged largely in real estate operations, mostly in the city of Elmira. Mr. Jones, although not solicitous of office, has been an ardent supporter of first the Whig party, and afterwards the Republican party, and is well read in all the current topics of the day.

He is a man of strict honesty, of much consideration in the management of his business affairs, and prompt in the fulfillment of his least obligations. In the year 1843, October 24, he married Miss Sarah Ann, second daughter of Col. Ambrose Millard, of Tioga, Pa. The family is of Scotch descent on her mother's side (Gordon), and on the paternal side of English descent.

They have two children,—Alice L., wife of Horace R. Hallock, of Detroit, Mich., and Millard R. Jones, a practicing attorney in New York. Mr. Jones had six brothers, one of whom—Isaac Ward—was prominently identified in New York as a grain and flour commission merchant for some twenty years, and was killed while attempting to pass from one car to another on the New Jersey Central in the year 1861, December 3.



Photo. by Larkin.

Archibald Jenkins

ARCHIBALD JENKINS was born in the town of Ashland (formerly Newtown), Nov. 12, 1792. His father, Wilkes Jenkins, youngest son of John Jenkins, came to that town, about the close of the Revolutionary war, from the Wyoming Valley, where his father, during the celebrated and bloody massacre at that place, had a fort of his own, and in which the Jenkins family remained secure during that terrible onslaught. Wilkes Jenkins settled in Chemung County while a young man; married, about the year 1780, Sarah Weair, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Newtown at the time of the marriage; settled on the farm where the subject of this narrative now resides about the year 1799; raised a family of three children,—Zina, Archibald, and Nancy. The two daughters—Mrs. Henry Baldwin and Mrs. Jonathan Jenkins—are deceased. The father died in 1838; the mother in 1797.

Mr. Jenkins spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and at school, and in the year 1824, Jan. 22, married Bethiah, daughter of Stephen Jenkins, of Wyoming Valley, Pa.

His life has been spent as an active, industrious tiller of the soil, by which means he secured a sufficient competence for himself and family, and at one time in middle life owned and carried on some five hundred acres of land, a part of which he has cleared of its original forest. Quite a young lad at the beginning of the present century, he has

lived to watch the progress of civilization since the red man contended with the white settlers for supremacy in the Chemung Valley; to see the various improvements of the century; to make more easy and almost do away entirely with manual labor; to see schools, churches, and societies established; and in all these things has done his part with a liberal hand and a willing mind, and with that integrity and uprightness that has been characteristic of him during his long and eventful career.

He offered his services in the war of 1812; but the war closed and he did no active service.

He has lived during the administration of every President of the United States down to 1878. Formerly a staunch member of the Democratic party, joined the Republican party upon its formation, and supported firmly its principles, and always opposed human bondage.

His children are Wilkes W., born Nov. 30, 1824; married Miss D. M. Sharpe, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; resides in the town of Elmira.

Jonathan H., born Aug. 15, 1827; married Sarah Searles, of Southport; resides in the town of Ashland.

Henry B., born Nov. 11, 1829; married Esther Mary, daughter of Dr. Hovey Everitt, of the town of Chemung, this county, and resides with his father upon the old homestead.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FRANCIS G. HALL, located on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets. It was established May 1, 1865. Mr. Hall is the successor of the firm of Smith & Hall, and conducts a general banking business.

The latest organized bank is the **FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK**, located on Water Street, west of Baldwin. It was organized in 1876. Its business is at present (1878) managed by L. M. Smith, President, and H. L. Bacon, Cashier.

AUTHORS.

The following is a brief account of those who by their pen have done what they could to benefit mankind. Many of them have attained an enviable name, and others have started on the road to fame. As a faithful historian it is our duty to make this brief record.

"The Lyre of Tioga," written by Almira Thompson, daughter of General Matthew Carpenter, in the fall of 1829. This was a sacred drama on the book of Esther; showing, besides familiarity with the text, an intimate acquaintance with the views of contemporaneous writers, by which the writer was enabled to portray the characters to infinite advantage. The writer indulged in lighter poems occasionally, sometimes satirical, sometimes pathetic; an instance of this latter is found in the lines on the death of Dr. Satterlee, a brief extract from which is given:

* * * * *

"With anguish rent, the dying man
To heaven raised his eye:
His quivering lips a prayer began,
His bosom heaved a sigh:

"To Him who hears the ravens cry—
Who hears the sinner pray;
Respect Thy Word, O God, and be
My weeping widow's stay!"

DR. DAVID MURDOCK was always ready to tell a story, or add new coloring to passing events as seen in his kaleidoscope, a fine illustration of which he has left us in the romance of "The Dutch Dominie of the Katskills," written in 1861, and tinted with Revolutionary incidents.

J. O. TOWNER wrote "Schedayne of Kotonah," a satirical composition, of purely local application, embracing the Connecticut and Pennsylvania controversy.

The "Widow Bedott Papers," by **MRS. FRANCES M. WHITCHER**, whose husband was rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, were written towards the close of 1856. Joseph C. Neal, the well-known author of "Charcoal Sketches," was struck by the originality and clearness of the first series (of letters), when submitted among the mass of contributions which crowd a weekly newspaper. It was scarcely in print before the author's name began to be asked by subscribers, casual readers, and brother-editors, some of whom attributed them to Mr. Neal himself. They could scarcely be made to believe that the sketches, so full of humor, so remarkable for minute observation of human nature, were the work of an unpracticed pen. The world is now familiar with the characters; they abound everywhere, although these were all found and described in Elmira. Mrs. Maguire's account of Deacon Whipple will be an everlasting sermon on that hypocritical class who profess to have such "consarn fur the welfare o' Zion."

MISS C. THURSTON is the author of "Home Pleasures," published by the American Tract Society. Miss Thurston came from Andover, Mass., to New York, in 1827, and to Elmira in 1844, and began her seminary in 1847. Her position as a teacher inspired her to write this work as a guide in the choice of pleasures. The style of the work is colloquial; its principles may be inferred from the character of the publishers.

She has in preparation "Hours with the Prophets," designing to show the fulfillment of prophecy as seen in history; also a "Memoir of a Lady," who was once her pupil. She has also been a correspondent for *The Christian Family Magazine*, and *The Parlor Magazine*.

MRS. LORETTA J. POST is well known by her "Scenes in Europe," or Observations by an Amateur Artist, from notes taken while making the tour of Europe in 1873.

MARK TWAIN (Mr. Samuel J. Clemens) married Olivia, a sister of C. J. Landon, and wrote most of his "Innocents Abroad" in Elmira, and spends much of his time here, while in America. His reputation is too well known to need any comment.

"The Old Fountain Inn" and other poems, by **ADELAIDE T. MOE**, is a handsome little volume of occasional verses, of much more than average merit. The poems respectively "Father" and "Mother" are very touching, and the "Plea for the Poetess," a thoughtful and harmonious composition.

* * * * *

"Where Heaven's arch rings with bewildering trills,
And Nature's rich bounty the heart ever fills,
Stands the Old Fountain Inn, with mountains o'erhung,
On the bank of the beautiful river Chemung.
* * * * *

"And youth, with the glamour it only can know
Shall rule in its power, and backward we go
Through the vista of years to the welcoming hearth,
So sought in *lany syne* for its comfort and mirth."

—From *The Old Fountain Inn*.

"He sat upon the porch in evening hour.
Beloved wife, dear friends, and children dear
Were grouped around the patriarchal chair.
He rested from his labors, full of years.
One sigh he breathed, and so his spirit fled;
In peace he passed to his eternal rest."

—From the poem, *Father*.

MISS CATHERINE E. BEECHER was the eldest child of Rev. Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote, his wife. She was born Sept. 6, 1800, at East Hampton, Long Island, and died May 12, 1878, at the residence of her brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Elmira, N. Y. Miss Beecher was in the highest sense a representative American woman, devoted to the elevation of her sex and the educational interests of the country. For music she early manifested a decided taste, and she became an accomplished pianist and a fine singer. Having experienced the loss of her affianced, she never married, and her whole life was consecrated to unselfish endeavors towards noble ends. She established a high school for girls at Hartford, and when her father went to Cincinnati she accompanied him, and aided by Harriet (Mrs. Stowe) she began a female seminary; but becoming lame for a time laid aside teaching. She traveled in the northwest, and organized a thorough system of home mis-

sionary work. Her next step was to establish girls' schools, modeled on the celebrated institution of Mount Holyoke, at important points in the West. As an author she was industrious and successful. Her contributions to the religious press and her books were devoted to topics which concern every-day life. Some of the latter have become household classics. Harper & Brothers issued successively her "Appeal to the People in behalf of their Rights as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible;" her "Common Sense applied to Religion, or the Bible and the People;" her "Housekeeper and Health-keeper;" "Domestic Receipt-Book;" "Physiology and Calisthenics," a text-book for the use of schools; "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "The Religious Training of Children in the Family, the School, and the Church."

MILES STANDISH.—Henry W. Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," paraphrased by ARIEL STANDISH THURSTON. The writer, so well known in Elmira and throughout the State of New York as an eminent jurist, long accustomed to investigations and elaborations of thought, has shown us in this little volume his power of clear and forcible expression, and to our mind deserves well of the critics in this paraphrase. He tells us that, "interested as a lineal descendant in rescuing from oblivion everything pertaining to the name and career of 'the Washington of the infant colony of Plymouth,' I have explored many avenues of information relating to him in this country and in England. But the birth and parentage of 'Miles Standish' is involved in more obscurity than that of Shakspeare, his contemporary; and this is due, I think, to the folly of the heirs in America in endeavoring to trace title to themselves of 'six manors' bequeathed in the will of Miles Standish to his eldest son, Alexander, which will is contained in the archives of Old Plymouth."

In the appendix the judge has reproduced "Rose Standish," the beautiful poem by the accomplished Frances M. Caulkins, historian of New London and Norwich, Conn. Among the early victims to the hardships experienced by the Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth from the "Mayflower," Dec. 22, 1620, was Rose, the wife of Captain Miles Standish. She died Jan. 29, 1621. Her pleasing name, her premature death, and the hallowed enterprise with which she was connected, naturally lead us to regard her as a type of feminine loveliness, fortitude, and piety. The delightful odors of the living rose are borne on the following lines:

"The Rose I sing sprang from no lifeless mould,
Nor drank the sunbeams or the falling dew;
It bore no thorns, and in its bosom's fold
No lurking worm or eating canker grew.

"Bright were its hues, in darkest days best known,
In wintry storms diffusing sweetest power;
A Rose in which a radiant spirit shone;
Not the frail queen of thorn, and leaf, and flower.

"A graft it was of Sharon's beauteous Rose,
Nursed with the purest dews of Palestine;
A living light, a heart in blest repose,
Beamed from its depths and showed the root divine.

"Death found it there, and cut the slender stem;
It fell to earth,—yet still it lives, it glows,
For Christ transferred it to his diadem,
And changed to fadeless Amaranth, our Rose."

"The Diversions of Ministers," by DR. DAVID MURDOCK, who was clerk of a ministers' club.—The diversions of ministers, so far as the doctor was concerned, were the most complete and at the same time innocent in their character. The same zeal that he manifested in his theology was imparted to his diversions, and made him the most companionable. He was indeed a rare man, but was never robust in body. A further notice of him will be found in connection with the church he loved so well, now known as Lake Street Presbyterian Church.

J. DORMAN STEELE, A.M., PH.D., was born at Lima, N. Y., on the 14th of May, 1836. His father, the Rev. Allen Steele, is a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. Dorman prepared for college at the Classical Institute, Albany, and at the Boys' Academy, Troy. In 1858 he graduated at Genesee College, and soon after went to Mexico Academy as professor of natural science.

In 1862 he was elected principal of Newark Union Free-School and Academy, and resumed his work of teaching the sciences. Each season he gave a lecture weekly, with experimental illustrations. With the proceeds he purchased a library, and very completely equipped the laboratory with all needful apparatus. During this time he continued his task of condensing the work of each branch of science into a term's study.

In 1866 he was elected principal of the Free Academy at Elmira, where he introduced the sciences on his new plan. At this time he began to write. His manuscripts grew into shape in his classes out of actual recitations. The analysis of each subject, the ideas advanced, the illustrations used, were suggested in the school-room.

In 1867 he prepared his "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry" for the press, and was having it printed at Elmira for the use of his classes and those of his personal teacher friends, when his present publishers proposed to issue it for him. In 1868 he prepared his "Astronomy;" in 1869 his "Philosophy;" and in 1870 his "Geology," all on the same plan as his "Chemistry." As an author Mr. Steele has invested with the most winning charms subjects heretofore considered dry and distasteful.

At the New York State University Convocation during the summer of 1870, his degree of Ph.D. was conferred "in consideration of eminent services as a teacher," by the highest educational authority in the State—the Regents of the University. His election as president of the New York Teachers' Association was also a pleasant feature of the year.

From time immemorial the natural sciences have found a prominent place in the course of study of every high school and academy. The text-books formerly used were better adapted to the investigation of men of science, than to assist the immature minds of boys and girls in comprehending the results of natural laws. As might be expected, the study of the natural sciences became a long, painful, profitless task instead of what it really is, a delightful recreation. To obviate this defect, the process of simplification has gone on, until the text-book makers have fallen into the opposite extreme, and introduced a new science in "the art of being superficial." This last result has been reached in various ways. Some authors have simply diluted ideas with words,



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A. S. Diven

until the atom of information is buried beneath the mountain of illustration; others have condensed until the fair form of science has changed to an unsightly skeleton. The works of neither class of authors were adapted to the classroom. The true and middle ground between the concise and diffuse seems to be occupied by Prof. Steele.

CITY OFFICERS, 1878-79.

Granville D. Parsons, Mayor.

Maurice S. Decker, Clerk.

Aldermen.—First Ward, William Pagett, Robert R. R. Dumars; Second Ward, Patrick J. Lee, John Clark; Third Ward, James S. Thurston, Wilbur F. Wentz; Fourth Ward, Stephen T. Arnot, Lawrence Hogan; Fifth Ward, John Laidlaw, Valentine Miller; Sixth Ward, Edward Wiseman, Jacob Mortimer; Seventh Ward, George R. C. Holbert, James E. Lockwood.

City Chamberlain, Jeremiah J. O'Conner.

City Attorney, Erastus F. Babcock.

City Recorder, George E. Pratt.

Chief Engineer, G. A. Worth.

Overseer of the Poor, William E. Murphy.

Superintendent of Streets, David Caldwell.

Justices of the Peace, Geo. L. Davis, Edwin K. Roper, Alexander H. Baldwin.

City Assessors, Orlando N. Smith, William A. Ward, William R. Cooper.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Granville D. Parsons, Mayor, Chairman; George Congdon, Sutherland De Witt, Charles T. Langdon, Samuel C. Taber.

Chief of Police, John Sknapp.

Captain Night Watch, Nicholas Deister.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, Miles Trout.

First Assistant Engineer, Charles Grulden.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Clarence M. Spalding, M.D., Patrick H. Flood, M.D., Charles P. Godfrey, M.D.

The following gentlemen have served as mayor of the city of Elmira, dating from the first holding said office, inclusive:

John Arnot, Jr., April 21, 1864; John I. Nicks, March 13, 1865; John I. Nicks, March 12, 1866; E. N. Frisbie, March 11, 1867; E. N. Frisbie, March 9, 1868; S. McDonald, March 9, 1869; John Arnot, Jr., March 8, 1870; P. H. Flood, March 12, 1871; P. H. Flood, March 12, 1872; Luther Caldwell, March 10, 1873; John Arnot, Jr., March 9, 1874; Howard M. Smith, March 8, 1875.

By an act passed May 17, 1875, amendatory of the charter of the city of Elmira, the term of the office of mayor is extended to two years.

Robert T. Turner, March 13, 1876-77; Granville D. Parsons, March 11, 1878-79.

The second annual report of the Chamberlain's office of the city of Elmira, N. Y., by J. J. O'Conner, Chamberlain, for the fiscal year commencing Feb. 5, 1877, and ending Feb. 4, 1878, shows in detail the debt of the city,

the cost of maintaining the city government and schools for the past fiscal year, the actual condition of the several accounts, and an estimate of the necessary expenditures for the ensuing year:

Cash on hand Feb. 5, 1877.....	\$39,125.64
Receipts from Feb. 5, 1877, to Feb. 4, 1878.....	262,777.51
	<hr/>
	\$301,903.15
Disbursements from Feb. 5, 1877, to Feb. 4, 1878, amounting to.....	\$263,105.86
Cash on hand at close of business, Feb. 4, 1878..	38,797.29
	<hr/>
	\$301,903.15

For the same reason that we omit the long line of officers who have administered public affairs,—viz., because it would be more curious than profitable,—the details of the report from which the foregoing extract is taken are passed over. The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the city at this date, Feb. 4, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand.....	\$38,797.29
City taxes, 1874, uncollected.....	2,530.28
City taxes, 1875 (city purposes), uncollected.....	732.12
City taxes, 1875 (school purposes), uncollected....	935.87
City taxes, 1876, uncollected.....	2,030.73
City taxes, 1877, uncollected.....	5,512.42
Sidewalk bills, as assets to street fund.....	1,276.43
Sidewalk bills, as assets to general fund.....	252.92
Cash in excise commissioner's hands.....	386.00
Due for street dirt, bills in this office.....	111.90
Due on Spaulding Street opening, assessments....	152.00
Due on Market Street widening.....	252.70
Due on Exchange Place widening.....	30.00
Due on Dewitt Street widening.....	178.98
Due for dirt bills in street commissioner's hands..	171.60
	<hr/>
	\$53,351.24

LIABILITIES.

For cemetery fund.....	\$4,379.78
School fund.....	32,945.45
School fund due on city taxes, 1875.....	935.87
Lamp fund.....	1,694.02
Fire department fund.....	407.35
Watch and police fund.....	3,621.46
Iron bridge bonds.....	4,706.91
Sewer bonds fund.....	210.00
Outstanding orders.....	1,147.70
Pavements.....	327.04
Spaulding Street opening.....	1.10
Exchange Place widening.....	22.36
Dewitt Street widening.....	238.36
Bills referred Feb. 4, 1878, by auditing committee.....	2,300.22
Balance.....	413.62
	<hr/>
	\$53,351.24

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.

Although having a distinct reputation as a lawyer, statesman, and soldier, probably no man residing in the territory embraced in this work has done more towards developing its internal improvements than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

General Diven was born in the town of Catharine, Tioga Co. (now the town of Dix, Schuyler Co.), N. Y., Feb. 15, 1809. He received his education at the Penn Yan and Ovid Academies, after which he commenced the study of law with Judge Gray, of Elmira, and was admitted to practice in 1832. He prosecuted his professional career in the firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, of Elmira, for many years, and until the commencement of the war, "winning

reputation as much by his diligent attention to business as by the talent he displayed in managing the cases placed under his charge."

The general entered early into political life, and was an active member of the Republican party from the date of its organization. He served in the New York State Senate in 1858-59. In 1859 he was the "Free-Soil" candidate for Governor of New York, and a candidate in the State Convention at the time Judge Henry E. Davies was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, from the 27th Congressional District. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, and as a member of the House during the early part of the Rebellion, he was a staunch and devoted Unionist, and gave the administration unstinted support. His loyal utterances are a matter of record.

The proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Congress bear witness to his patriotic devotion. As an anti-slavery man he was well known to the public at large, and although not an extremist, he gave a cordial support to the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. "When the proposition was made to confiscate the property of the rebels, he shrank from it as involving an amount of human suffering and misery too fearful to contemplate. The speech delivered by him on the subject is one of which he may well feel proud. It must ever remain a monument to his humanity; it was the utterance of a Christian and a chivalric man," and the same sentiments influenced his subsequent action on the battle-field.* We make a brief extract from the speech:

"Now, sir, it is for civilized warfare that I plead,—it is against barbarian warfare that I protest,—when I declare that the pittance of the women and children, the private property upon which families rely for sustenance, shall not be taken, and an unnecessary punishment inflicted upon them. . . . While the barbarian spares the life of the non-resistant, the savage takes it, and decorates his war-belt with the glossy curls of helpless women and the flaxen hair of innocent children, and, around his hellish war-fires, gloats on these wanton murders. That is savage warfare. But civilized warfare stops with the striking down of the enemy on the battle-field; with conquering by the strong right arm. Sir, valiant men will go no farther. . . . Let me tell you that if you enact certain laws that will require valiant men, after they have stricken down their enemies on the field, and captured them and all their munitions of war, to go into the homes of their enemies and desolate them; to lift their hands against unoffending women and children, rob them of their substance, and turn them penniless on the world,—valiant men will never do it. . . . I was taught early to bend a very little knee, and lift tiny hands, and ask God to forgive me as I forgave those who trespassed against me. And, sir, during the troubled voyage of life, in sunshine and in storm, in tempest and in calm, I have never forgotten that anchor of my hope,—that trust which is all my religion. I have been taught that the difference between the demon of darkness and the angel of light is, that the one is guided by charity and love, and the other by hate and malice."

He was the first to introduce measures providing for the employment of colored troops in the army,—drafting and introducing the first bill on the subject. In 1862 Mr. Diven left his seat in Congress to aid with his sword in suppressing the rebellion. He assisted in raising the 107th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and went into service as its lieutenant-colonel, August 12. He distinguished him-

self in the Virginia campaigns of 1862-63 by his gallantry and skill. After the battle of Antietam he was commissioned colonel, and led the regiment at Chancellorsville, amid the fiercest conflict. In May, 1863, he was commissioned adjutant-general with the rank of major, and appointed to the charge of the rendezvous for troops at Elmira. Aug. 30, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and assigned to special duty as assistant provost-marshal-general for the western district of New York, and subsequently appointed to the command of the northern and western districts, which he retained until the close of the war, performing the duties with energy and success. In the spring of 1865 he retired from martial to civil life.

In 1844 he became a director of the New York and Erie Railroad, and was its attorney until 1865, when he was chosen its vice-president, which position he held for three years. During the period from 1844 to 1850, Mr. Diven was conspicuous in his labors and efforts to re-establish the waning credit of the road, and in raising the necessary millions to prosecute its erection, which he did to completion. In 1844 came the crisis in the affairs of Erie; the road was built only to Binghamton, funds were exhausted, and its officials discouraged. The fate of this great enterprise hung in the balance. At a meeting of its directors, held in New York City, that year, a resolution was presented recommending the abandonment of the enterprise. Mr. Diven opposed it so strongly, that *his* resolution, recommending its prosecution, was substituted, and a new era of effort inaugurated, into which Mr. Diven threw all his energies, and labored zealously for years. He drew up the bills passed by the Legislature in aid of the road; he was instrumental in procuring their passage by the legislative body; the first issues of bonds and mortgages were drafted by him; he was commissioner of construction during its building,—the pay of contractors passing through his hands. In 1849 he organized the company (and for a time was one of its stockholders) composed of Messrs. Arnot, Cook, etc., who built the road from Binghamton to Corning. Elmira is largely indebted to him that it has the *termini* of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, instead of Corning. He was president of the latter road during the entire process of its construction, and later became interested in all its connections, since consolidated and now known under the general title of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railway.

As a contractor he has been eminently successful. In connection with General Thomas Price and James P. Kirkwood he contracted for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and, under the firm-name of Diven, Stancliff & Co., engaged in the construction of the south-western branch of that road.

He is president of the Elmira and Horseheads Street-Car Company; and he, with his sons, are the owners and operators of the Elmira Water-Works.

General Diven was married, in 1835, to Miss Amanda Beers, of Elmira, and has four sons and four daughters. The sons seem to inherit their father's energy and enterprise, and are worthy scions of a noble sire. Mr. Diven is modest, unassuming, and very domestic in his tastes, although methodical in his habits, and an indefatigable

* Men of Mark, pp. 174, 175.

worker. He is now retired from active business, except the management of his estate, embracing a large farm lying in the suburbs of Elmira, and another in Florida, and in watching the developing careers of his sons. In every capacity in which he has figured, he has brought to the discharge of his arduous labors unswerving rectitude and pre-eminent ability. But that in which he takes most pride, and which most entitles him to consideration in this history, is what he has achieved for the internal improvements so largely affecting the material interests and prosperity of the locality about which we write.

JOHN WHEELER WISNER,

the first county judge of Chemung County after the office by the constitution of 1846 was made elective, was born in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., on the 10th day of September, 1801.



Photo. by Van Aken.

JOHN WHEELER WISNER.

He was descended from an ancient and honorable family, being the eldest son of Jeffery Wisner, a respectable farmer of Warwick, who was a son of General Henry Wisner, of the same town.

It may not be out of place to give a brief notice of his grandfather, General Henry Wisner, inasmuch as he is so intimately identified with the early history of Elmira.

After the expedition of Sullivan in 1779 had opened up the valley of the Chemung to the early settlers who came thither from the Wyoming Valley, before there had been any steps taken to survey and allot the lands, the next race of men who peopled this valley were from the county of Orange, N. Y. Their introduction into the county came in this wise: An act had passed the Legislature authorizing the survey of the lands in this part of the then county of Montgomery, and in 1788 Moses De Witt, of Ulster, surveyor, John Cantine, of Ulster, John Hathorn and Charles

Clinton, of Orange, as commissioners, commenced the survey and allotment of the lands on both sides of the Chemung, then called the Tioga River.

The lots were laid off for those who had made actual settlements, and the whole town of Chemung, bounded west by the lands of the State of Massachusetts, east by Owego Creek, south by the Pennsylvania line, and north by a line running nearly east and west, extending from Owego Creek to the now county of Steuben, was surveyed and mapped.

A large number of land-warrants or patents, as they were called, were issued in 1790 and 1791, and of those not issued to actual settlers a great proportion were to Orange County men. General Henry Wisner was the largest of these landed proprietors. Without a critical examination of the records, the writer can state from memory where more than 8000 acres of his lands were situated within the old town of Chemung.

General Wisner was in public life from 1759 to 1788, filling important positions and making an extensive acquaintance with the most eminent public men of that day. For ten years, ending in 1769, he was a member from Orange to the Colonial Legislature. In 1774 he was a member of the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was a member of the so-called Provincial Congress, held in New York. He was a deputy to the convention of representatives from this State to form its first constitution, and was one of the committee of thirteen to prepare and report a draft of that instrument, which was finally adopted at Kingston in 1777. Lastly, he was a delegate to the convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1788 to deliberate upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

In the course of his public life he made the acquaintance of such men as Zephaniah Platt, William Duer, John Bay, Ezra L'Houmedieu, Thomas Thomas, Melancthon Smith, Marks Platner, and others, which may account for those men having large land patents in the town and county of Chemung, in addition to those Orange County men, the Seeleys, Bartolph, Cuddeback, Hetfield, Sufferns, Tuthills, and others. Besides the surveyor, De Witt, and the commissioners, Cantine, Hathorn, and Clinton, took good care of themselves. Three patents, of seven hundred acres each, comprising the land whereon stands the city of Elmira, were granted severally to Moses De Witt, Henry Wisner, and Charles Clinton.

Jeffery Wisner, the son of Henry, became the grantee from the State of lot No. 191, lying partly within the present limits of the city of Elmira, and extending to the top of the "east hill." Of an undivided half of this lot of one hundred and seventy-one acres, Jeffery Wisner, in June, 1823, made a deed of gift to his son, John W., who had, in the year previous, when he was twenty-one years old, left his father's house with his wife, and pushed his way to the then far West, with a view to becoming a tiller of the soil. But in this avocation he did not seem to prosper, being more fond of the sports than the labors of the field, so that in five years the farm was let to a stranger, reconveyed to the father, and the subject of our narrative, having buried his wife, and left with a family of small

children, was compelled to set out upon a new and untried course of life.

His early education was such only as could be obtained in the common schools of his native town, nothing more. But he was a man of reading, and possessed of a remarkably tenacious memory. He had a fondness for politics, was large-hearted, outspoken, manly, and liberal. He thus became the idol of the people, and when he came before them for their suffrages he made extensive inroads in the ranks of his opponents.

Upon his failure, as above referred to, he entered upon the long seven years' course then required to entitle one to admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, and set himself down in the office of A. K. Gregg, Esq., Blackstone in hand. In 1834 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. In 1835 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Butler, who was the daughter of an old resident of Elmira, and went back to the farm of his father.

Judge Wisner continued to officiate as justice of the peace for two if not three terms of four years each. Having a well-balanced mind, and being a strictly honest man, without strong prejudices, his judgments were always respected even by those to whom they were adverse.

Judge Wisner was repeatedly elected supervisor of the town, succeeding against all sorts of opposition and every kind of hostile combinations. He was always chosen chairman of the board.

In 1836, having then been admitted to the court of Common Pleas as an attorney, he formed a law-partnership with Ariel S. Thurston, which continued for twelve years, or till he was chosen judge, as hereafter stated. In 1837, with confidence fully restored in his son's ability to maintain a family, his father reconveyed to him the whole of lot 191. In 1839 he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court.

In the year 1846 Judge Wisner was the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the district composed of Chemung, Yates, and Tompkins Counties, and was beaten by his Whig competitor, William T. Lawrence, by less than twenty votes. To the "old Hunker" faction belonged the honor of this defeat.

In 1847, upon the adoption of the new constitution, he was put in nomination and elected county judge and surrogate of the county of Chemung. The duties of those offices he continued to discharge till 1850, when he resigned, and his law partner was elected his successor.

In 1848 he, for the second time, was put in nomination for Congress by the Democratic party, and was again beaten by a majority of less than twenty votes by his Whig competitor, William T. Jackson, and by the defection of a thousand, more or less, from the Democratic ranks, under the leadership of Colonel Hathaway, who headed the forlorn hope of "old Hunkers."

Soon after these political campaigns, necessarily excited and laborious, the health of Judge Wisner began visibly to decline, and, although at intervals nature seemed to rally, it was clearly perceptible to his friends that he must, at a period not far distant, succumb to the King of Terrors. He continued, however, to attend to business for the greater part of the time during the ensuing three years, and lived

until the 24th day of April, 1852, when he died in the full meridian of his usefulness, having accumulated a handsome property, and having made ample provision for his children, nine of whom survived him.

In closing this brief sketch of one who, in his time, occupied so prominent a place in the annals of this county, we do no more than justice to his memory when we say that no man ever went to his grave more regretted by all classes of men in the circle in which he moved. Had the early training of Judge Wisner been with a professional life in view his success could have scarcely been more than it really was; his gifts of mind and heart were so much above the stamp of ordinary men.

Between Judge Wisner and the hero of that work of fiction written by Wm. Wirt, "Patrick Henry," there are some striking points of similarity. The former, like the latter, possessed but a limited education. Both embarked in early life in pursuits in which they failed. Both were addicted to sports of the field. The favorite study of both was that of human character. Both resorted late in life to the profession of the law, and both were possessed of that kind of natural eloquence which moves the masses. But the parallel ends here. Judge Wisner, from being somewhat erratic as well as independent in thought and action, failed to succeed in his political aspirations. But he carried with him to his grave a perfect title to the character awarded to Brutus,—

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

JOHN ARNOT

was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 25th of September, 1793, making him at the time of his death a little over eighty years of age. His father emigrated from Scotland, with his family, in the year 1801, and settled in the vicinity of Albany, this State. In the neighborhood of that city Mr. Arnot spent his time until the year 1817, engaged in various occupations, and living the life of one who had been born to that heritage which most of the best men in the world have seen,—a poor boy's lot. During that year he came to this city (then called Newtown), and, with the assistance of Mr. Egbert Egberts, a merchant of Albany, who reposed full confidence in his integrity, commenced his mercantile career, in the year 1819, in a building just below Fox Street, on Water, which had been occupied by Lyman Covell.

By care, patience, and economy, Mr. Arnot, after a few years, was enabled to buy out Mr. Egbert's interest, and own the establishment himself. In the year 1824 he married Harriet, daughter of Stephen Tuttle, then one of the prominent men of the place, and still remembered by many. He was associated with Mr. Tuttle in the mercantile business from 1831 for several years, when Mr. Tuttle retired, and Mr. Arnot continued alone. In the year 1841 he sold out to Partridge & Hill.

During the decade from 1831 to 1841, he built a foundry on Lake Street, occupying the spot where the Opera-House now stands, and brought to Elmira, in the year 1834,



Engraved by Samuel Sarlain. Phiz.

John Armitage

the first steam-engine ever in operation here. He had also invested quite largely in real estate, and had become interested in the Chemung Canal Bank, and, as one of its directors, had given much time and attention to the management of its affairs. Mr. Arnot's connection with the bank, as cashier, in 1841, at once gave it solidity, and secured the desired confidence of the public, which it has since retained. During these years, also, he built his residence on Lake Street, where he resided until his decease, Nov. 17, 1873.

In the year 1848, associated with Constant Cook, John Magee, I. S. Stranahan, and Charles Cook, they relieved the Erie road from its straitened condition, and undertook its construction from Binghamton to Elmira, furnishing the money and taking their pay in the bonds of the company. Their contract was subsequently extended to Corning. Soon after this Mr. Arnot was elected a director in the company, and for many years lent to the interests of the road his sagacity and judicious business ability.

In 1852, having obtained control of the Chemung Canal Bank, he was elected its president, with his son, John Arnot, Jr., as cashier. Being largely interested in the Junction Canal, in 1854 he was elected president of the company constructing it; and soon after, the gas-works coming into his hands, the manner in which this necessary article was furnished to the city fully attested the care and good judgment that marked all the operations with which he was connected.

For the last ten years prior to his decease he was largely engaged in mining, owning entirely, or being interested in, some of the most productive coal mines of the country.

Mr. Arnot was never a partisan in any political sense. Previous to the formation of the Republican party he acted with the Whigs, and since with the Democrats. He was never an aspirant for any office, and never held any except the honorary position of member of the Board of Education from 1859 to 1866, during the formation of our present system of free schools,—a subject in which he took a lively interest, and which he lived to see brought to perfection.

In 1858 he was the Democratic nominee for member of Congress, and failed of election on account of a Republican majority, but only by a small minority.

Mr. Arnot was a just and generous man from principle. Many will remember being carried safely over a crisis in their affairs when no other hand than his would help. His heart was filled with true sympathy for all mankind, a fact which in many ways, unknown to the world, was constantly demonstrated. In a life of severe and never-ending labor, although he acquired large wealth, he never outgrew his natural manhood.

After half a century of active business, having partially recovered from a stroke of paralysis, he made a second trip to the scenes of his childhood in Scotland, and remained over a year, visiting many health-restoring places in Europe. Upon his return, however, a second stroke of paralysis prostrated him, from which he partially recovered, but not to take an active part in business.

Extracts from the minutes of the action taken by the banks and the Common Council of the city upon his death will express more fully the high esteem in which he was held by those who best knew him in the business circle :

ACTION OF THE BANKS.

" At a meeting of the officers of the several banks of this city, held Nov. 18, 1873, at the Second National Bank, on the occasion of the death of John Arnot, Sr., the following resolutions were adopted :

" *Resolved*, That owing to the high character of the deceased, his sterling ability as a banker, the purity of his principles, the conscientious regard for truth and justice which characterized all his dealings, this city has lost its ablest financier, and one of its best citizens. . . ."

BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

" *Resolved*, That in the death of John Arnot, Sr., for half a century an honored and eminent citizen, this community has sustained a severe and irreparable loss. When one so long and so largely identified with the progress and prosperity of our city, so universally respected and deserving of respect, is taken away, it is fitting and proper that the city in its corporate capacity should take notice of the event. . . ."

LYMAN COVELL

was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 16, 1795. His father, Dr. Matthew Covell, was a native of Glastonbury, Conn., born in the year 1760, and settled at Wilkesbarre when a young man, where he practiced the profession of



Photo. by Larkin.

Lyman Covell

medicine the remainder of his life, and ranked among the first as a physician and surgeon. He was a man of devout Christian principles, and had the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He died in 1813, leaving a widow (maiden name was Orello Tuttle) and five sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1845, aged eighty-one years.

Of this family of children only two are living,—Mrs. Dr. Howell, now a resident of Elmira, N. Y., and in her

seventy-sixth year of age, and the subject of this narrative, who has resided longer in Elmira than any man now living here. His father dying when he was only fourteen years of age, Lyman two years after came to Elmira and engaged as a clerk in his eldest brother, Robert's, store, where he remained until he became thoroughly schooled in the business, and until about the year 1820, when he established a general mercantile business for himself, which he continued for nearly forty years, and retired from the active duties of life. As a business man he was active, prompt, and upright, and during all these years retained the respect and confidence of the citizens of Elmira.

Mr. Covell has never been a professional politician, but has been an ardent advocate of Democratic principles and an unswerving member of the Democratic party. He has filled various places of responsibility and trust among the people, as president of the Chemung Canal Bank, supervisor of the town, sheriff of Tioga County, before its division, for one term, and surrogate, the first appointed for Chemung County, in all of which positions his duties were discharged with fidelity to the public and honor to himself. He is now in his eighty-fourth year of age, and has lived to see most of the great improvements of the age, and the growth and enterprise of a village to become a city of beauty and wealth.

In the year 1818 he married Susan, daughter of William Dunn, of Elmira. She was born December, 1796, and for many years previous to her decease was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and during her entire life an exemplary woman. She died 1864. Their children living are Alice (Mrs. John Hamlin) and John, a physician at Forreston, Ill.

STEPHEN TUTTLE.

Among the earliest settlers, and one of the pioneer tradesmen, of Elmira, was he whose name heads this brief sketch. His name, along with those of two others,—Lyman Covell and John Arnot,—stand as landmarks of pioneer merchandising; and a review of their lives is necessarily to recall many reminiscences of the trade and barter of those early days, when each laid the foundation of the fortunes they subsequently acquired. Of the three, Lyman Covell alone remains,—a living link between the past and present.

Stephen Tuttle, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut. In an early day he moved westward to Peekskill, N. Y., and later, with the onward march of civilization, to Tioga Point (now Athens), Pa. Subsequently (about 1809) he removed with his family to Wilkesbarre, in the same State. He married Lydia Lyman, of Canaan, Conn., and their family consisted of three children,—Sally, who married Mr. Bennett; Orilla, wife of Dr. Matthew Covell, of Wilkesbarre, and mother of Robert Covell; and Stephen, the youngest, and subject of this notice. Mr. Tuttle died at Wilkesbarre, in 1809. His wife, Lydia, survived him many years, and died at Elmira. Sally Bennett died at Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Stephen Tuttle, son of the above, was born Aug. 4, 1772, in Canaan, Conn. With his father's family he made

the successive moves before mentioned, from his native State to Wilkesbarre, and from thence to Athens, Pa., where he resided but a short time, returning again to Wilkesbarre. He married, at the last-named place, Mary A., a step-daughter of the late Judge Matthias Hollenbeck. She was born in 1774, and died in January, 1861, aged eighty-seven years.

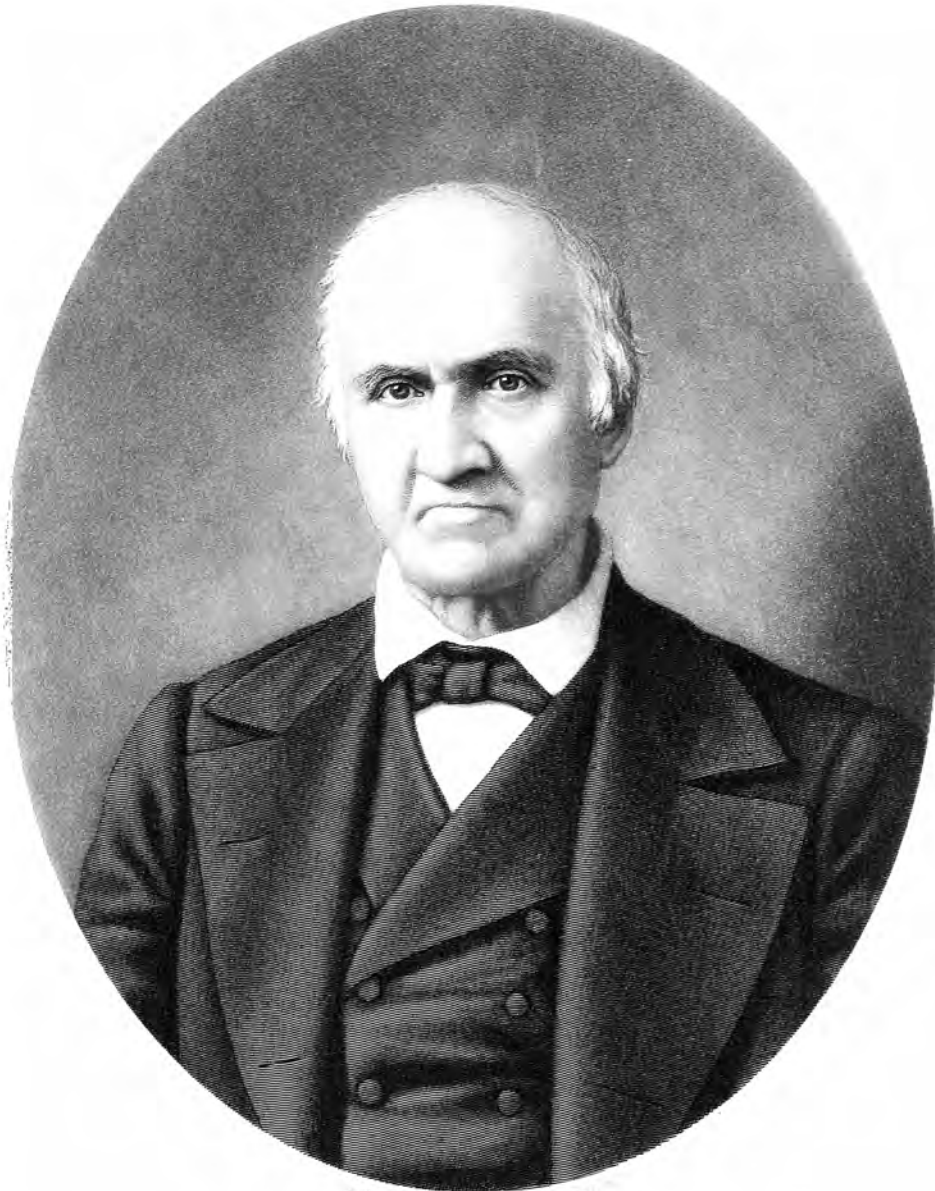
Stephen Tuttle came to Elmira, from Wilkesbarre, in the year 1818. But he commenced his mercantile career many years before his advent in Chemung County, during his residence in Pennsylvania. At Athens he carried on a store, in partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Hollenbeck; and at Wilkesbarre he was not only a merchant, but also carried on a farm. From the time Robert Covell came to Elmira, in 1807, Mr. Tuttle was interested with him in business, until about the year 1830, when they dissolved, being thus associated together for more than twenty-two years, carrying on a business both extensive and profitable, and "winning the entire confidence of a large run of customers."* Tuttle & Covell's store was located on Water Street, just east of the Lake Street bridge, and nearly opposite the old Tuttle mansion, which was afterwards remodeled and changed into a hotel. He was also, and subsequent to his dissolution with Robert Covell, connected with John Arnot, Esq., in business on the corner of Lake and Water Streets. Associated with Guy Maxwell, he built, near the junction of the Newtown Creek with the Chemung River, one of the first flouring-mills in this section of the State,—persons often coming here from Bath, and remoter points, to get their grists ground. "Tuttle's mills," hoary with age, still stand, being operated by the grandchildren of Mr. Tuttle, who have derived title by devise or inheritance from Mrs. John Arnot, his only child, who died Dec. 6, 1877.

He retired from active business several years prior to his death, on account of paralysis, which rendered him an invalid in his later years. He died in this city (Elmira), Jan. 12, 1851, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, five months, and eight days. His remains repose, along with those of his wife and daughter, in Woodlawn Cemetery. His granddaughter, Mrs. Mary A. Ogden, is living at High Bridge, N. Y.

Mr. Tuttle was not alone renowned for his successful business life; he was noted for his firmness, his sterling integrity, and his active benevolence. He was the firm friend and supporter of churches and schools, and liberal to the poor, not only *giving* himself, but inciting and urging others to like charitable deeds. He was a man of robust intellect, and possessed of a strong physical constitution; active and energetic, he was foremost in all enterprises tending to the advancement of the interests of Elmira and vicinity. He was the president of the *first* board of trustees of the *village* of Elmira; but through all his long and active life, whether in official position or private station, he contributed largely to the support of religious institutions and whatever else was conducive to good order and the advancement of society.

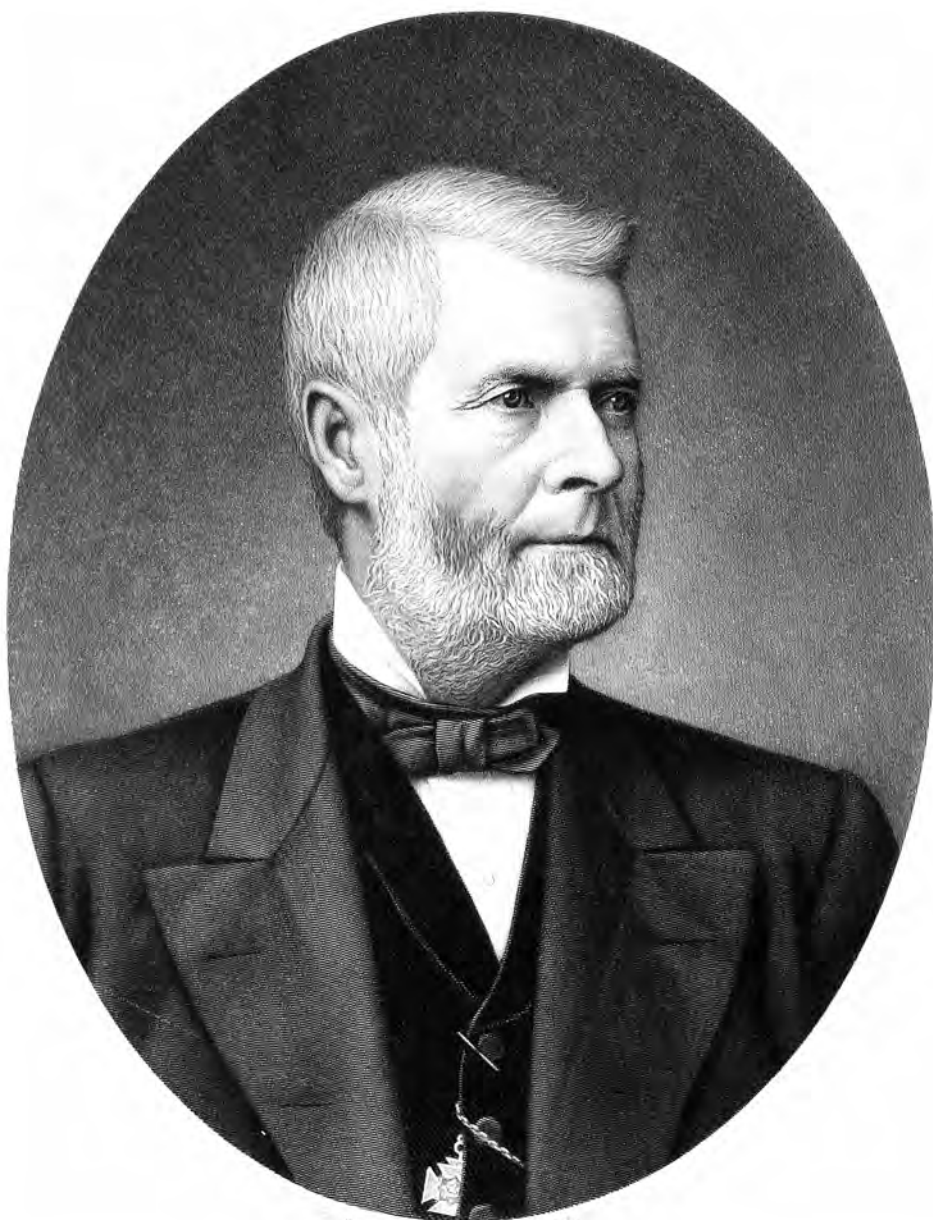
"*Requiescat in pace.*"

* Gallatian's History of Elmira, etc.



engraved by Samuel Sartain.

Stephen Feltle



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, F.R.S.

P. H. Hood

DR. TRACY BEADLE

was pure-minded, generous-hearted, singularly conscientious, decided in his convictions, strong in his ideas, unshaken in his purposes, yet his acts were tempered by a bearing so pleasant and manners so mild and winning as to make all with whom he came in contact love, honor, and trust him. No confidence in him was ever violated. None relying upon him were ever betrayed. He was a true man. Born



Photo. by Larkin.

DR. TRACY BEADLE.

in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., this State, on the 21st day of November, 1808, he lived, when a youth, in the lovely and historic village of Cooperstown. Growing up into manhood there, he married, April 2, 1833, Mary S., eldest daughter of Ralph and Clarissa Worthington, of the same place. She was born Aug. 26, 1811; her parents were early settlers of Otsego County, emigrating from Connecticut.

He was a student of medicine with Dr. Mitchell, of Norwich, N. Y., and with his uncle, Dr. Chauncey Beadle, of St. Catharine's, Canada, graduating at Pittsfield, Mass. In the fall of 1835 he came to Elmira, then a small place. At first he lived in a dwelling where now is the Langdon mansion, but soon removed to Lake Street, where he had built a residence, where he lived until his decease, March 22, 1877.

During his residence in Cooperstown he had been engaged in the practice of his profession, and also kept a drug-store. His first venture in business in Elmira was the opening of a drug-store, near the store at present occupied by Preswick, Morse & Co., and afterwards moved a few doors above, occupying a store where J. K. Perry is now located. He continued there in the drug business until 1849, when, in company with the late Simeon Benjamin, he organized the Bank of Chemung, which ever since has been among the soundest moneyed institutions of the city. At that time, with a business shrewdness and sagacity characteristic of him, he, with Captain Samuel Partridge, purchased what was then known as the Robert Covell farm, in Southport, containing some 400 acres, which now forms the Fifth

Ward of the city. In this investment he realized largely by cutting the land up into village-lots and selling.

In religious matters he was ever earnestly interested, and he enlisted with heart and soul in any enterprise or movement where the moral good of the people was to be promoted. Since his residence in Elmira, he had been connected with the Presbyterian Church, which in his death lost one of its most devoted supporters.

Dr. Beadle was very prominent for many years in political life. He was the member of Assembly in 1862, member at large of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, being selected for the latter position with such men as William M. Evarts, Charles J. Folger, Horace Greeley, and others equally distinguished. He was an influential and respected member of this assemblage of able men. He was one of the military committee for raising troops in 1863.

During the war, Dr. Beadle came forward with patriotic ardor. His mind was alive to the necessities of the occasion. By speech and purse he encouraged the enlistment of men, and was among those who, in most trying times, was undismayed and undisheartened, going from place to place in this district, and rousing the people to a sense of their duty to their endangered country. His influence was great, and his services were largely instrumental in enabling this part of the State to meet the demands upon it for men and means. And while the record of his public life and deeds is thus honorable and cannot be forgotten, above this and beyond all he was a man worthy the esteem of the public for his great sociability. In disposition he was ever bright and cheerful, in his home life peculiarly happy. Home to him was the dearest spot on earth. The one chosen in the struggling days of his early manhood proved a long and faithful helpmeet, the unvarying sweetness of whose disposition and altogether lovely character proving ever to him an unfailing source of cheer and strength. "Dr. Beadle was truly a noble specimen of the Christian gentleman and patriotic citizen."—(Shankland *Cattaraugus Union*.)

His widow survives him, together with three sons,—Ralph W., Henry W., Chauncey Moore,—and one daughter—Mrs. Colonel Thompson, of Springfield, Mass.

PATRICK HENRY FLOOD

was born in Northampton County, Pa., March 14, 1814. His father, John Flood, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when only a young man. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. During the time until he was sixteen years of age Dr. Flood spent his time at home. He received his preliminary education at Bloomsburg and Dauville Academy, Pa., and for some two years and a half was a clerk in a general merchandise store at Danville, Columbia Co., Pa., with Colt & Donaldson, followed by a clerkship of two years with General Robert H. Hammond (paymaster of the Mexican army). In the year 1840 he entered the office of Dr. Bonham Gearhart, of Washingtonville, Pa., and began the study of medicine, where he remained for two years, and subsequently entered Geneva

Medical College, N. Y., graduating M.D. from that institution in the year 1845, and settled in the practice of his profession at Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y., where he remained continuously in practice for some twelve years, when he came to Elmira, where he has since resided, continuing the practice of medicine. Dr. Flood during his residence in Seneca County was a member of Seneca County Medical Society, and also of Erie County Medical Society, and was elected one of the curators of the University of Buffalo, which position he still holds.

Since his residence at Elmira, he has been a member of the Chemung County Medical Society and the Elmira Academy of Medicine, in some of which societies he has held important offices when duty demanded him to bear his share of the burdens of office.

Dr. Flood was connected with the Democratic party until 1861, when, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became a firm supporter of the Union cause, and since 1862 has been identified with the Republican party. Although seeking no place of notoriety, he has twice been elected mayor of the city of Elmira, twice coroner of the county of Chemung, a member of the Board of Education one term, and is now a member of the Board of Health of the city.

In 1862, Dr. Flood responded to his country's call as surgeon, 107th Regiment, New York Volunteers, ranking as major, and the same year was made brigade surgeon of the 12th Army Corps, 1st Division,—subsequently ranking as brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services,—and in April, 1865, was assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of the 1st Division Hospital, which position he held until the close of the war. To give a complete history of his career as physician and surgeon of the army would be to trace his regiment and brigade through the various battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Sherman's March to the Sea, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Ridge, Peach-Tree Creek, Averysboro', Bentonville, and Atlanta.

Since his return from military service, Dr. Flood has remained in the quiet practice of his profession in Elmira, zealously supporting all interests tending to educate and elevate the rising generation. He is a man free from ostentation, active, industrious, ardent, and possessing that integrity of purpose worthy of emulation by the young. In the year 1837 he married Miss Rachel, daughter of John Schmeck, of Paradise, Northumberland Co., Pa. She was born in the year 1820. By this union there have been born four sons,—John M., a graduate of the University of Buffalo, and now a practicing physician in Elmira; Albert H., a graduate of the same institution as his brother, but was prematurely cut off, dying May 14, 1877; Thomas S., a druggist in Elmira; and Henry, a graduate of Bellevue College, New York, finishing his education in medicine at Vienna, Austria, and for the past three years practicing his profession at Elmira, N. Y.; and one daughter, Mary Ellen, wife of David Thro, of Du Bois, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Dr. Flood, in the service of his country, was always found at the front when duty required, and no danger confronted so great as to intimidate him from fearlessly giving aid and encouragement to the suffering; and in his profession he ranks with the first, always ready to give aid and counsel to the needy poor as well as to the rich.

ABEL STOWELL.

Prominent among the builders of Elmira during many decades of its history was he whose name heads this brief notice. Although recently retired from the active pursuit of his trade, that of a carpenter, in the prosecution of it as a contractor and builder, during nearly a half-century

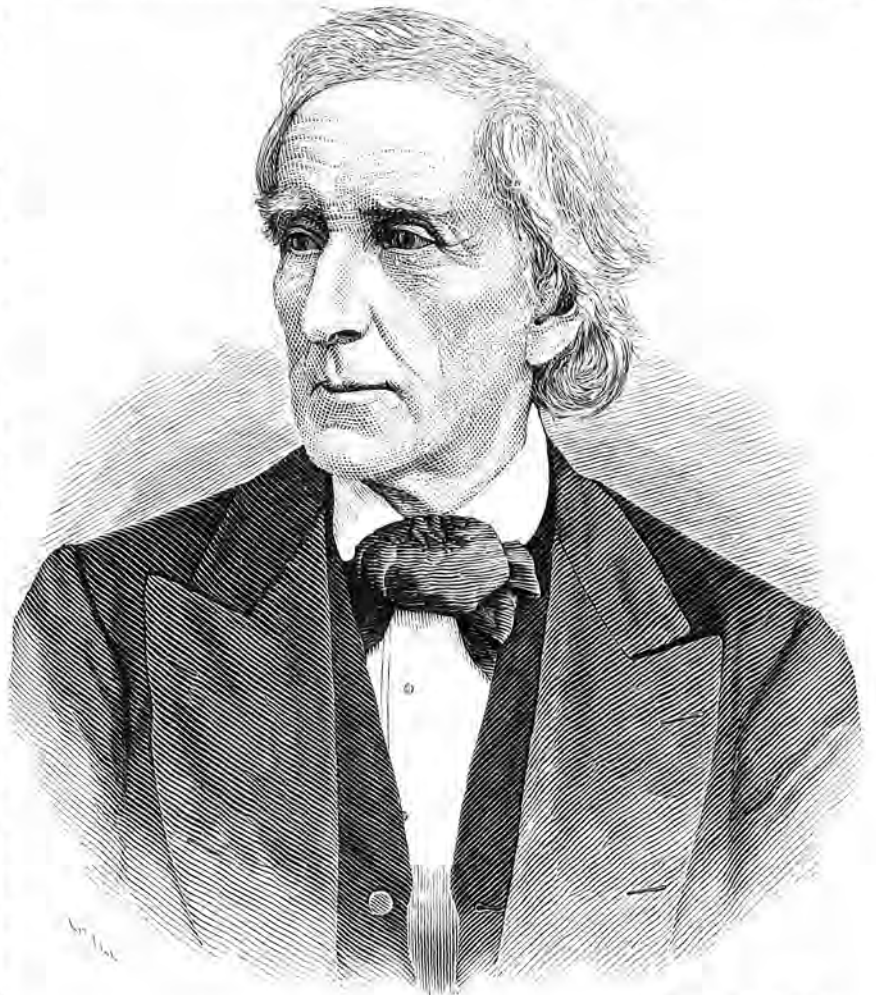


Photo. by Larkin.

ABEL STOWELL.

in this place, his hands and brains were employed in the erection of very many of the structures of the beautiful "city of the Southern Tier." Many of those edifices—business blocks and private residences, churches and school-houses—have passed away; some have been destroyed by fire, others changed and remodeled, while a vast number remain, monuments of the genius and industry of their builder.

Abel Stowell was born July 10, 1808, at Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass. In 1826 he removed to Worcester, Mass., and there learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He removed to Utica, New York, in 1829; both there and in the adjoining towns he followed his trade until 1832, when he removed to Binghamton, where he engaged largely in contracting and building. Oct. 12, 1836, he removed to Elmira, only a few months after the erection of the county of Chemung, and through all the years that followed, down to quite recently, he carried on his business quite extensively. He has for many years been president of the Elmira Mechanics' Society.

In 1833 he married Miss Elizabeth Stringer, of Madison Co., N. Y. They reared a large family, nine children, of whom seven survive, respected citizens of Elmira, viz.: Charles M., who follows the trade and calling of his father; Rachel F., wife of J. E. Larkin, photographer, of Elmira; Rufus R., William H., Frank A., John Emory, and Henry C. Frank and John E. are hardware merchants, of the

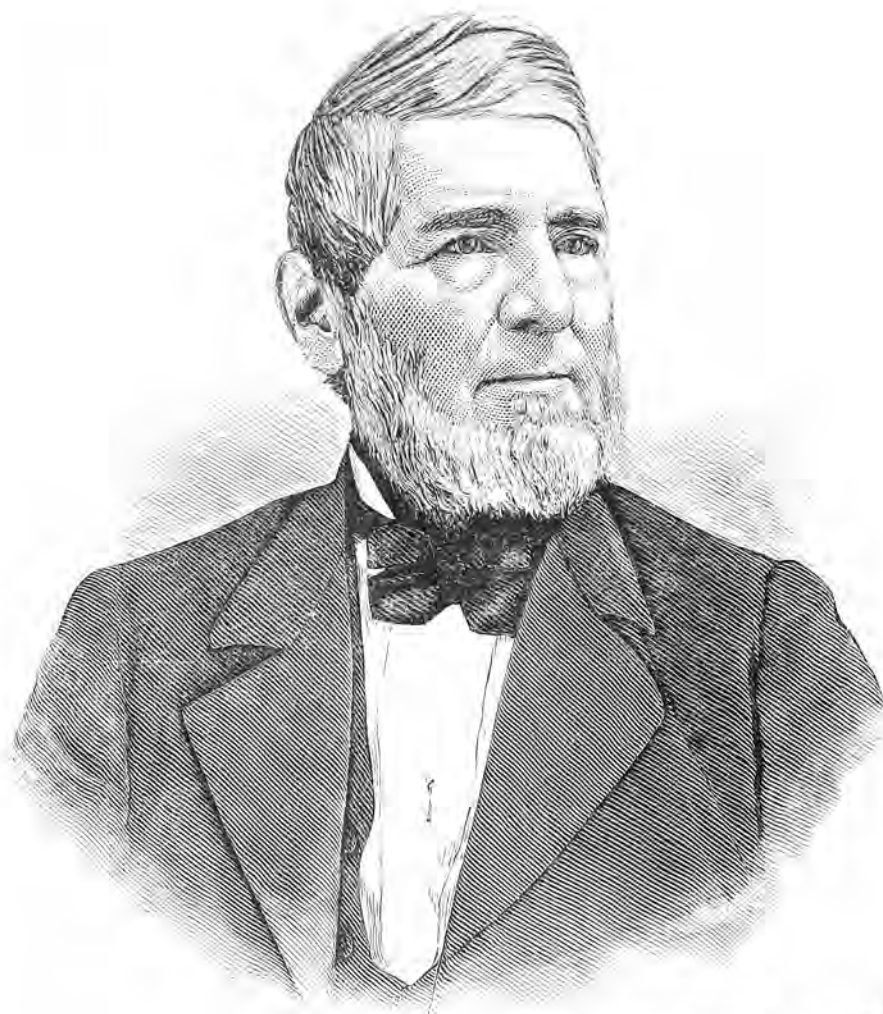


Photo. by Larkin.

J. B. Clark

HON. JEFFERSON BURR CLARK was born in Massachusetts, in December, 1812. At the age of about nine years he became an orphan, and during the balance of his minority remained under the care and guardianship of his brother, the late Hon. John C. Clark, a gentleman of considerable distinction in this region a quarter of a century ago. About the year 1833 he entered into the mercantile business at Bainbridge, in this State, with an uncle, remaining there some three years, when he came to this county and settled in the neighborhood of the village of Chemung, where he lived for many years. He was then very largely engaged in lumbering and farming operations with his brother before alluded to, and was successful in securing for himself a well-earned competency. They occupied while there a piece of property well known to all the old settlers as the "McDowell Flats."

In the year 1857, Mr. Clark removed to the city of Elmira, where he resided until his decease in the sixty-fourth year of his age. On his removal here he became largely interested in the Elmira Rolling

Mills, and continued so to be until the reorganization of the company in the year 1871, aside from which he was engaged in no active business, having retired from all exacting employment, excepting the care of his own property. In 1842 he was chosen to represent this Assembly district in the State Legislature; and faithfully serving the people in this trust, was re-elected to this honorable position in 1846. In 1845 he married a daughter of the Hon. John G. McDowell, who was a native of Chemung. His wife survives him, as also three daughters.

Mr. Clark was a man of sterling integrity, and in the business and social relations of life was honored and respected by all. He possessed strong regard for his friends, a sympathizing nature for those less fortunate than himself, a liberal hand and willing mind to aid the deserving needy, and all his acts were characterized with modesty and unostentation. Endowed by nature with a very penetrating mind and an inflexible will, his prominent characteristics were outspoken honesty, generous impulses, and neighborly kindnesses.

firm of F. A., W. H. Stowell & Co.; William is the senior partner of the firm of Stowell & Young, merchant tailors; and Rufus and Henry are largely interested in the oil business in Western Pennsylvania. Rufus served in the Union army during the Rebellion, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. Vols.; was wounded and draws a pension. All are useful citizens.

Mr. Stowell has not been an incumbent of public offices, nor a seeker after political honors. With quite an aversion to public life and party strife, he preferred the more humble (and not less honorable and useful) duties of his calling, and the social amenities of his home and fireside. Now, in his seventieth year, still "hale and hearty," he can look back over an active and well-spent life, and forward with the prospect of passing yet many years in the home which was the work of his own hands.

HON. JOHN G. McDOWELL.

Judge McDowell was born in Chemung Feb. 27, 1794, and at the time of his decease, Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly seventy-two years of age.

In early life he pursued the mercantile occupation, but his agricultural tastes led him to the farm, which he continued to cultivate during the greater portion of his days.

During the latter years of his life he lived in comparative seclusion and retirement, but formerly he was a man of influence and distinction in this section of the State, and was considered as among the principal citizens of the old Western Jury District. Under the old constitution he was the contemporary in political life with Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marcy, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal and political relations.

Shortly after the adoption of the constitution of 1821, being then not far from thirty years of age, he received the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the then county of Tioga, and at the general election, in 1829, he was chosen member of Assembly from the same county, and took his seat in that body on the 1st of January following. At the next election he was again chosen to the same office. In the discharge of his duties as a legislator, having won the entire confidence of his constituents, and a reputation reaching beyond the limits of his own county, he was, in the following autumn, elected to the State Senate from the district then comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, and Tompkins. For four years he acquitted himself with signal ability as a senator and as a member of the court for the trial of impeachment and the correction of errors. Passing through those eventful years when stock gambling in more than one instance tainted the purity of legislation, Judge McDowell returned to private life with a reputation for integrity untarnished by the breath of suspicion. About this period he was appointed the president (first president) of the Chemung Canal Bank, an institution which procured its charter through his instrumentality.

Under the act for loaning the surplus revenues of the United States, Judge McDowell afterwards received from

his personal and political friend, Governor Marcy, the appointment of Commissioner of Loans.

In every relation of life Judge McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendship, and his greatest pride and pleasure to the day of his death was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. Those to whom he was best known were always his most warmly attached friends. High-minded, open-handed, generous, truthful, those who hesitated to adopt his views and opinions could not but admire his honest devotion to principles, and the earnestness and inflexibility with which he maintained them.

Judge McDowell was just to himself, generous to his family and friends, and kind and liberal to the poor. His memory will always be cherished and revered as a true gentleman of the olden school.

DR. HOLLIS S. CHUBBUCK

was born at Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., March 13, 1809. He was the tenth child, in a family of twelve children, of Nathaniel Chubbuck and Chloe Eaton. His father came from Ellington and settled in the town of Orwell, Bradford



Photo. by Larkin.

H. S. Chubbuck

Co., Pa., in the year 1818, where he died in 1825, in the sixty-first year of his age. His mother died also in the town of Orwell, in the year 1832, aged sixty-five years.

Dr. Chubbuck spent his early life, until eighteen, on the farm of his father, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with his older brother, John, at Warehouse Point, Hartford Co., Conn., where he remained for some three years, attending the lecture course at the medical department of Yale College, and graduating M.D., in March, 1831.

He first located at Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., but removed to Elmira in 1838, and settled in general practice, where he has remained until the writing of this sketch and during his professional career. He has been very successful in the performance of the more important obstetrical operations, having given especial attention to that branch of practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Society; of the Chemung County Medical Society; of the Elmira Academy of Medicine; and has been president of the two last named a number of times. He has contributed articles on obstetrical operations to the Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, 1869; to the *Medical Journal* for May, 1876; to the Transactions of the Southern Medical Society of New York, etc. Dr. Chubbuck was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Twenty-seventh District, New York State, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he has been since one of the members of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions, and is its present president.

Dr. Chubbuck cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and became a member of the Republican party upon its formation; has never sought political preferment, yet, as a citizen, casts his vote for men and principles in his opinion representing justice and reform. In his varied practice in his profession, he has been ever zealous in administering to the wants of those in need of medical assistance without ever expecting remuneration, as well as attending to the wants of those able to pay for his services. During his long-continued practice he has enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of the citizens of the city of Elmira, and is now the oldest practicing physician of the city.

Dr. Chubbuck is a man of strict integrity of purpose in all his business or professional relations, of uprightness of character, genial and courteous in all his ways, unostentatious, seeking rather the private walks of life than public notoriety.

In October, 1831, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Heath, of Warehouse Point, Hartford Co., Conn. By this union there were born three children,—Benjamin S. (deceased); Hollis, died at the age of eleven; and one daughter, Emma E., wife of Clayton R. Gerity, of Elmira.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN OF ELMIRA.

THIS town was originally organized as Newtown, April 10, 1792, and its name changed to Elmira, April 6, 1808.* The town is situated a little south of the geographical centre of the county. On the east and west borders are ranges of hills, between which extends a wide and fertile valley. The summits of the hills are from four hundred to six hundred feet above the valleys, and their declivities are generally steep. Chemung River, which forms the south

boundary, and Newtown, Baldwin, and Goldsmith Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is a gravelly loam upon the uplands, and a productive sandy loam in the valleys.

The following interesting items, touching the history of this town, are taken from an old chronicle, by Rev. Clark Brown, prepared in August, 1803, and since published in the ninth volume of the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society:

“The principal wood is the oak, walnut, and maple; lint, birch, elm, butternut, and pine are not scarce. Adjacent to the village, for a little more than a mile each way, the timber is mostly pine and hemlock. The soil upon which this grows is not so clear and good as that which produces hard wood.

“PRICE OF LAND.—The cleared and improved lands are as clear as they are in old settled country towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The new land, about six miles from the village, is from twenty to twenty-four shillings York currency by the acre. Lots are sold on six years' credit, and three years, without interest. The quality of the land is good, and it is easily cleared. It affords great encouragement to those who wish to purchase new farms. There is scarcely any cleared and improved land, except small lots in the village, for sale in the town. The country is considered very healthful.

“There are seven distilleries, one of which, two miles east of the village, is on a new plan, as secured to the inventor by patent from Congress. The greater part of the spirits, which is whisky, is sold to the inhabitants living on the Susquehanna River. Some of it is sent down to Baltimore.”

The reverend chronicler closes his valuable and interesting paper with the following significant sentence: “The western wilderness, in a civil and rural sense, is beginning to blossom like the rose.”

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the pioneers who settled in what now constitutes the town† of Elmira were the following:

Colonel John Hendy arrived in April, 1788, and was one of the first white settlers in the town, but not the first in the Chemung Valley,‡ as has been claimed for him by local writers and others. From the “History of the Chemung Valley,” which appeared in the Elmira City Directory of 1868, we quote the subjoined account, which, with the exception of the assertion of exclusive priority for Colonel Hendy, is correct:

“He came up the river in a canoe from Wilkesbarre, in April, 1788, accompanied by a bound boy, Dan Hill, who lived with him for many years. They landed at what was then known as Newtown Forks, the junction of Newtown Creek and Chemung River, just below the present Arnot Mill. He put up a lodge of boughs and bark, and planted corn. . . . He was singularly happy in securing the friendship and good-will of the Indians, and was able to ward off personal contests or quarrels. Colonel Hendy had taken an active part in the Revolution, and served under Washington at

† See history of the City of Elmira.

‡ See history of the towns of Chemung, Horseheads, and Southport.

* For the various changes in its territory, see under head of “Civil Organization.”

the early age of nineteen; fought at Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth. Before the latter battle he had been commissioned as captain, and in brilliant style brought off the remnant of the army from this hard-won field. Here he gallantly bore off the battle-ground the brave General Mercer, who was wounded during the action, and died a few days after. . . .



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL HENDY, BUILT IN 1796—THE OLDEST DWELLING-HOUSE NOW STANDING IN CHEMUNG COUNTY.

"In April the colonel had planted the first field of corn ever planted by a white man in the valley.* The summer was spent in surveying the country for a favorable location for a fixed settlement, and several times he passed up and down the river, between his lodge and Tioga Point, bringing up two canoe-loads of boards, which were used in the fall in putting up the first shanty in Hendytown. After securing his corn crop for the winter, late in the fall he and Dan Hill went back to Tioga Point, the residence of his family, and upon the 25th of October, 1788, came back with them to Hendytown, where he had arranged his future home. His family then consisted of one son, Samuel, and two daughters, Rebecca and Sallie. After their arrival and settlement here, there were born Thomas, Anna, Jane, John, Hannah, Mary, and Betsey."

The location of the shanty mentioned in the above quotation was on the bank of the river, almost on a line with the old log house, still standing, which he built four years later, and on which he spent the remainder of his life. This log house, together with the site of the former humble dwelling, are on the farm now occupied by Joseph Hoffman. This farm is a part of the 800 acres described in the following patent, which we copy from the original document, now in possession of Mr. Hoffman:

"The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know YE that we have Given, Granted, and Confirmed, and by these Presents do Give, Grant, and Confirm unto JOHN HENDY all that cer-

tain Tract or Lot of Land, situate now or late in the Town of Chemung, in our said State, known as Lot No. 114; Beginning at a small maple tree marked with three notches and a blaze on four sides, on the northerly bank of the Tioga River, and running from thence North 80 chains to a leaning dogwood tree, marked; thence East 70 chains to a stone set in the ground, on the easterly side of a high hill; thence South 19°, East 93 chains to the said River; thence up the same, its several courses, to the place of beginning, containing 800 acres.

"Dated at New York,
"APRIL 12, 1791.

"LEWIS A. SCOTT, *Secretary*,
"GEO. CLINTON, *Governor*."

The only portion of the estate of Colonel John Hendy now possessed by any descendant of his, is by Mrs. Katie Starr, a granddaughter, who owns a farm of 100 acres, 50 acres of which was partly inherited by her mother from the colonel, and partly purchased by her father, and deeded to her by them; the balance belongs to Charles Savage, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Starr.

Another early and prominent settler was Judge John Miller, who came into the town about 1790. He was a son of Judge Abraham Miller, who settled on the other side of the river, in what is now Southport. Judge John obtained a patent for 400 acres of land, dated 1792. He erected the first frame house in the town, which, after undergoing sundry repairings, painting, etc., still stands, and is now occupied by — Smitherly, a tenant on the Foster estate. The house is just within the corporate limits of the city.

Libbeus Tubbs came in at about the same time as Colonel Hendy, and was a prominent settler. Josiah and John Brown came in 1815; the former resided in the house now occupied by A. K. Coleman, and the latter on the place upon which W. A. Bigelow now lives. Among others in the southwest part of the town was Judge Hiram Gray,† who purchased the place where he now resides in 1838. He is now the only settler who lives in the place cleared by himself in this part of the town. He came to the village of Elmira in 1825, and has lived to see it grow from a small settlement to a thriving and prosperous city, and to personally develop his homestead from a wild, uncultivated spot to a home of comfort and even elegance, thus admirably typifying in his life the energy and enterprise of the pioneer, and the instincts of the refined gentleman and scholar.

In the southeast part of the town Archibald Jenkins occupies the proud position of the oldest inhabitant. He is the son of Wilkes Jenkins, who came from Luzerne Co., Pa., and settled in what is now Ashland as early as 1790, where Archie first saw the light, in the forest that then surrounded the old home, Nov. 12, 1792. In 1799 they moved to the place where "Uncle Archie," as he is familiarly called, has resided for nearly fourscore years. It is a place pleasantly situated on an elevation overlooking the Chemung, which flows placidly through the valley beneath. Here the post-octogenarian pioneer passes his closing years amid the scenes of his youth, dwelling in thought on the past, and recalling the time when the bark canoe shot swiftly o'er old Tioga's peaceful bosom, freighted with the dusky Indian, and bound on expeditions of peaceful

* See history of town of Chemung for correction of this statement.

† See under head of The Bar in general history of the county.

business or harmless amusement; perchance to catch the sportive pickerel or wily perch.

Benjamin Lyttleton arrived about 1797-98, and settled on the farm now occupied by Jackson Goldsmith. A year or so subsequent came John Tubbs, who located on the farm upon which his grandson, Samuel Tubbs, now resides.

In 1811, Benjamin Goldsmith arrived from Orange Co., N. Y., and located on the farm now occupied by George W. Holbert. The Greatsingers were also among the early settlers of the south and southeast parts of the town. John S. Greatsinger is a prominent representative of this family.

Among those who settled in the northwest part of the town, principally in the Thomas Whitney Patent, at an early period in its history, was John McCann, who came originally from Belfast, Ireland, but more immediately from New York City. He arrived in Elmira in 1809, and settled on a tract of 320 acres he purchased of Thomas Whitney. He subsequently added to his original purchase, and owned at his death the site of the New York State Reformatory, 140 acres of which his son, George S. McCann, Esq., sold to the commissioners of prisons prior to the erection of the buildings. About 1820, Thomas McCann, brother to John, came in and settled near his brother, but subsequently moved to the town of Erin, where he died, at the advanced age of ninety-two, in the fall of 1877.

The Carrs, of Carr's Corners, were early settlers; also S. S. Matthews, of the Hillside View homestead, J. W. Compton, J. Carruthers, and others.

In the northern part of the town is located Eldridge Park, the property of the Eldridge estate, and by its original owner, Edwin Eldridge, M.D., thrown open to the public. For a fuller description of this lovely spot, we refer our readers to the history proper of the city of Elmira.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Elmira was formed from Chemung as Newtown, April 10, 1792, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Catharine (Schuyler County), which then included the north half of towns Nos. 1 and 4, and all of towns 2 and 3 of the Watkins and Flint purchase, was taken off March 15, 1798; Big Flats and Southport, April 16, 1822; Horseheads, Feb. 8, 1854; and a part of Ashland, April 25, 1867. The description of the division of Chemung and formation of Newtown (Elmira), as given in the act erecting the latter, is as follows: "All that part of Chemung lying east of the Massachusetts Pre-emption Line, and west of a line drawn north and south from the middle of Baldniss' (Baldwin's) Mill Creek to the north and south line of Tioga County (Pennsylvania line, and north tier of towns in the military tract), shall be called Newtown." The present area of the town is 14,682 acres.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Dunn & Hornell; but of its proceedings, and of those of subsequent meetings up to 1854, we have no data, the town records from 1792 to 1853 inclusive having been lost or destroyed.

The names of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1854 to 1878 inclusive, are as follows:

Supervisors.—Stephen McDonald, Erastus L. Hart, Levi J.

Cooley (2 years), John Hill, James G. Hathaway (2 years), Gabriel L. Smith, Henry Baker (2 years), John Cass, James McCann (3 years), George O'Hanlon (3 years), George Maley (2 years), Joseph Hoffman, George S. McCann (3 years), Milton Newkirk (2 years), present (1878) incumbent.

Town Clerks.—Henry Potter, Hiram Potter, John Cass, William Lee (2 years), Robert R. Dundas, Jesse L. Cooley, Hector M. Stocum, Jesse L. Cooley, James H. Paine, G. G. Reynolds, John W. Hathorn (3 years), Charles F. West (4 years), William S. Carr, George W. Holbert, (4 years), Charles F. West, Sylvester W. Osborn, present incumbents.

Justices of the Peace.—William Foster, Isaac M. Baldwin (vacancy), Andrew B. Galatian, William F. Roe, (vacancy), George L. Davis, Thomas S. Spaulding, Uriah S. Lowe (vacancy), Schuyler C. Reynolds, Shubael B. Denton, George L. Davis, James De Witt, Reuben H. Ransom, William Goldsmith, George L. Davis, George S. McCann, James C. Brooks, James L. Beech (vacancy), James Jenkins, Wilkes W. Jenkins, Joseph Hoffman (vacancy), Samuel M. Carr, J. H. Cooper, Joseph Hoffman, W. W. Jenkins, Samuel M. Carr, Charles F. West, Wm. S. Carr (vacancy), Vincent M. Goldsmith, William S. Carr, Hiram Ketcham, Samuel M. Carr, and James Abbott,—last four present incumbents.

The present town officers, other than those included in the above lists, are Almond Goldsmith, Jacob Tice, and Joseph Wood, Assessors; Jackson Goldsmith, John H. Greatsinger, and Michael H. Thurston, Commissioners of Highways; Edgar B. Terwilliger, Collector; Frank Stannard, John Thorn, and James McCann, Auditors; John Van Steamburg, Isaac R. Terwilliger, Overseers of the Poor; Christian Greatsinger, Henry E. Morgan, and Wm. W. Yeisley, Inspectors of Elections; Isaac A. Taylor, Henry W. Tice, Charles H. Kilmer, Stephen Goldsmith, and Madison Gunis, Constables.

After the civil organization of the town the influx of settlers was more numerous, and the general improvements were correspondingly rapid. Spafford, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1813, writes concerning this town as follows:

"Elmira, a large post-township in the southwest corner of Tioga County, twenty miles southwest of Spencer village and two hundred and ten miles from Albany; it was formerly called Newtown, name changed in 1808; bounded north by Catharine, east by Chemung, south by the State of Pennsylvania, west by the county of Steuben. Its extent is twelve miles east and west, and ten miles north and south. There are two post-offices, one called Elmira, at Elmira village or Newtown, the other Big Flats. The Tioga River runs through this township southeastward, and there are several small creeks that supply an abundance of mill-seats. Newtown or Elmira Creek is the largest, and the whole tract is well watered. The river hills present a rugged aspect, but are not very high, and contain a large proportion of arable land, dry, warm, and productive, as is the upland in general. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive and rich. The land is held in fee, and the settlements are about twenty-six years old. There are in this township seven grist-mills, ten saw-mills, a fulling-

mill, carding-machine, etc. The population in 1810 was 2169; the senatorial electors, 165, and 220 freeholders. There is a small mineral spring in this town, which, from all accounts, must be one of the common sulphureted hydrogen springs, useful in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous affections. There are two turnpike roads,—the one from Elmira village to the head of Seneca Lake, and the other belongs to an extensive line that connects Bath, in Steuben County, with Newburg, on the Hudson. This runs along the north side of the Susquehanna, on which (turnpike) stands the village of Elmira, a little northeast of the centre of the town, sixteen miles east of Painted Post. Here (at Elmira) is a handsome village of about forty houses, and a considerable and increasing trade. The courts were formerly held here, and their removal to Spencer has occasioned all the discontent that might have been expected."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught within the present limits of the town of Elmira was in a small log school-house, which stood on the farm now owned by Archibald Jenkins, in 1798. The first teacher was Amariah Hammond, nephew of Lebbeus Hammond, the hero of the Wyoming massacre. Among the first scholars were children of the Jenkins and Tubbs families, and others.

From the annual report of Robert P. Bush, County Superintendent of Schools, we find that there were in the town 7 districts, 471 children of school age, 2 male and 14 female teachers employed, 253 weeks taught, 344 scholars attending school; 276 volumes in school library, valued at \$95; 7 school-houses, valued with sites at \$7275. *Received*—State appropriation, \$962; raised by tax, \$1753; from other sources, \$90. *Paid*—For teachers' wages, \$1977; other expenses, \$731.

POPULATION.

The population of the town for the lustrums from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, as shown in the State census compiled in 1875, is, in 1865, 1169; 1870, 1190; 1875, 1481.

The above data was kindly furnished by the following persons, to whom we hereby acknowledge our obligations: Judge Hiram Gray, Archibald Jenkins, Joseph Hoffman, George S. McCann, Lyman Covell, of Elmira City, and others. Also to the Historical Sketch of Elmira, edited by Dr. Ira F. Hart, of the *Advertiser*, prepared for publication from various sources, principally the articles of Hon. Thomas Maxwell, which first appeared in Lewis Gaylord Clark's *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and from a work published in 1840 by J. B. Wilkinson, Esq.

MILITARY RECORD.

23D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry C. Hoffman, col.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Horseheads, N. Y.
N. M. Crane, lieut.-col.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Wm. G. Gregg, maj.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Elmira.
Wm. H. Hayt, adjt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to col.; died at City Point, of disease, March, 1865.
Lucius W. Bingham, quar.-mast.; must. May 16, 1861; living in Ohio.
Frederick Burritt, sergt.-maj.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed May 17, 1862; living at Elmira.

Company F.

Wm. H. Dingleday, capt.; enl. May 16, 1861; died in Missouri, in 1875.
Samuel N. Benedict, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1861; resides in Conn.
Melville C. Wilkinson, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; resigned Nov. 7, 1861; still living, and capt. in U. S. Army.
James Bowker, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from 3d sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1861.
Ely Wright, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. July 1, 1862.
George V. R. Merrill, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Oct. 1, 1861, to med. cadet.
Horace H. Peters, 2d sergt.; must. May 16, 1861.
James F. Smith, 3d sergt.; must. May 16, 1861.
Norman F. Hoyt, 4th sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1862.
John P. Inman, 5th sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Sept. 18, 1862; killed in the Shenandoah Valley.
Byron D. Fitch, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
Timothy M. Gillam, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Aug. 1, 1861.
Edwin J. Rogers, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Aug. 1, 1861.
Oscar Nelson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Oct. 1, 1861; returned from hospital May 11, 1863.
Jason Wright, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Jan. 1, 1862.
David Stedje, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; enl. as drummer; placed in the ranks March 3, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1862.
John H. Redfield, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Jan. 17, 1863.
James Dunn, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. March 3, 1863.
Thomas Carroll, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; killed at Ball's Cross-Roads, Aug. 27, 1861.
David B. Howland, drummer, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
Privates.—John S. Allen, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for dis., March 6, 1862.
Elias Allgair, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry Argetsinger, must. May 16, 1861.
John W. Austin, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry N. Benton, must. May 16, 1861.
Ezra L. Benton, must. Sept. 25, 1861.
Nelson Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
Julius M. Bessy, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. H. Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Beck, must. May 16, 1861.
Martin Bean, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for physical disability, March 6, 1862.
Henry Brown, must. May 16, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Marvin C. Bennett, must. Sept. 29, 1861; died in hospital, Falls Church, Va., of brain fever, March 16, 1862.
Christopher Brennan, must. May 16, 1861; died in hospital, Falmouth, Va., of congestion of brain, July 5, 1862.
Wm. L. Chriscaden, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for phys. dis., July 6, 1862.
Lyman Corner, must. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. for physical disability, Nov. 1, 1862.
John L. Campbell, must. May 16, 1861.
Daniel Chase, must. May 16, 1861.
Alsop L. Corwin, must. May 16, 1861.
James Chriscaden, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles Cassady, must. Sept. 30, 1861.
Robert Conklin, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Wm. H. Decker, must. May 16, 1861.
James Dildine, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. H. Dunn, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 14, 1861.
Albert Easton, must. May 16, 1861.
Fernando C. Garr, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry H. Garr, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles Hoyt, must. May 16, 1861.
Artemus D. Inman, must. May 16, 1861.
Miles W. Jenkins, must. Oct. 25, 1861.
George Jakely, must. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 19, 1861.
John A. Jackson, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Charles Lewis, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, March 6, 1862.
Johnson Little, must. Oct. 9, 1861.
Robert G. Lyon, must. May 16, 1861.
Hiram A. McGraw, must. May 16, 1861.
Samuel McMannus, must. May 16, 1861.
George F. Mitchell, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Mitchell, must. Oct. 4, 1861.
Marcus E. Moses, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Northrup, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Edward O'Brien, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, July 10, 1862.
Thomas N. Pitts, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles A. Pitts, must. May 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1861; reinstated Dec. 31, 1861.
Wm. R. Parrish, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1863.
Wm. F. Pound, must. May 16, 1861.
Lewis Putnam, must. May 16, 1861.
Lan. C. Patrick, must. May 16, 1861.
Clarkson Reesen, must. May 16, 1861.
Joseph Randall, must. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wm. B. Roberts, must. May 16, 1861.
John S. Shappe, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, date not known.
Leonard Stage, must. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1863.

Almon M. Sheardown, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 21, 1861.
 Ira Slawson, must. May 16, 1861.
 George C. Smith, must. May 16, 1861.
 Antonio F. Sabourin, must. May 16, 1861.
 Julius Shell, must. May 16, 1861.
 Alvah Spencer, must. May 16, 1861.
 Rodney Stearns, must. May 16, 1861.
 Haines Ta' er, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles Thomas, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles W. Tice, must. Dec. 31, 1861; died in hospital, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 William H. Tice, must. May 16, 1861.
 George Van Gorder, must. May 16, 1861.
 Isaac B. Varian, must. May 16, 1861.
 Lawrence Van Vleet, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, June 24, 1862.
 David Ward, must. May 16, 1861.
 Leroy Weborn, must. May 16, 1861.
 Geo. S. Whitlock, must. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at expiration of service, Apr. 20, '63.
 William Woodhouse, must. May 16, 1861.
 Jesse Zarr, must. May 16, 1861.

Company K.

Nathaniel B. Fowler, capt.; must. May 16, 1861; died in Oregon since the war.
 Duane Thompson, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 21, 1863, *vice* Sullivan, res.
 Florence Sullivan, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; res. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Jud. Burt, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Rodney W. Steele, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; died of fever, Dec. 7, 1861, at Elmira.
 George H. Clute, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Lorenzo Howes, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Charles Chapin, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Thomas M. Henderson, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Ira N. McKibben, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 16, 1863.
 Thaddeus A. Cowen, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. surg. certif. Nov. 26, '62.
 Israel Reynolds, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 12, 1863, disability.
 Lucius W. Bingham, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to regimental q-m.
 Joseph M. Roe, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
 Henry C. Coleman, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
 Millard G. Johnson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Jan. 1, 1862.
 John C. Todd, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Seymour Dexter, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Charles C. Thompson, corp.; must. Sept. 23, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 George E. Lewis, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 William H. Betson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Stephen Tuttle Covell, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 8, 1862; since died.
 Robert V. Van Gorder, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862.
 George W. Parker, mus.; must. May 16, 1861; trans. from private, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Simon Q. Howard, mus.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1862.
Privates.—Daniel Allen, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Chas. W. Andrews, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Christopher C. Atkins, must. May 16, 1861; died since the war.
 Lucius L. Baron, must. May 16, 1861; died of fever at Georgetown Hospital, Sept. 6, 1861.
 Daniel G. Beckwith, enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Apr. 10, 1863.
 Stephen Baker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 George Baker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Marvin Beckwith, must. Jan. 6, 1862; wounded on picket, Jan. 26, 1862.
 David K. Bunnell, must. May 16, 1861.
 William W. Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
 John W. Burke, must. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Newton J. Cowen, must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Simeon Culp, must. May 16, 1861.
 Patrick Curtin, must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Edmund Crocker, must. May 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 2, 1862.
 George T. Dudley, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Henry B. Dunn, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. by order of Sec. War, Sept. 25, 1861; app. to Naval School.
 Levi W. Esselstine, must. May 16, 1861.
 Chas. B. Estee, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles Forster, must. May 16, 1861.
 John R. Frank, must. Oct. 8, 1861; enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Patrick J. Ginnan, enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Michael O. Grady, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 29, 1862; joined regt. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Alonzo D. Griffin, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Wm. E. Griffith, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 George W. Holbert, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Mar. 22, 1862.
 Frederick Hamilton, enl. May 16, 1861.
 John H. Hicks, enl. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Chas. W. Hendershott, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Daniel B. Hurlburt, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1862.
 William S. Jessop, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Louis H. Kenyon, enl. May 16, 1861.
 David Lyon, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. May 8, 1862, on surgeon's certificate, disability.

Richard Lyon, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. July 21, 1862, on surgeon's certificate, disability.
 J. Lamoner, enl. Dec. 27, 1861.
 Michael Lemon, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Richard Long, enl. May 16, 1861.
 George W. Myers, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, July 1, 1861.
 Frank H. Manderville, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William E. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William P. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Augustus Morse, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Samuel G. H. Musgrave, enl. May 16, 1861.
 George P. Northrup, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas W. Oakley, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., July 11, 1862.
 John L. Poole, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 21, 1861.
 Allen Packard, enl. Jan. 6, 1862.
 James W. Pickering, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Edmund B. Pickering, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 4, 1861.
 Archibald J. Rathbone, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Justus R. Remer, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Hosea H. Rockwell, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Edwin E. Rockwell, enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Clinton Roberts, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; returned May 1, 1863.
 William H. Robinson, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Jan. 6, 1863.
 James Rathbone, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., May 4, 1862.
 Martin V. Spafford, enl. May 16, 1861.
 James A. Saunders, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas C. Saunders, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Samuel W. Searls, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Lemuel B. Stowell, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas G. Stull, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Charles W. Sweet, enl. May 16, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 29, 1862; joined regiment Nov. 6, 1862.

85TH REGIMENT.

Allen Seneca, capt., Co. F; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out April 28, 1865.
 Sylvanus A. Fav, 1st lieut., Co. F; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; must. out Jan. 20, 1865.
 Russell M. Whitney, 1st lieut., Co. A; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; mustered out, expiration of term, Jan. 1, 1865.
 John C. Welch, 2d lieut., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.
 Joseph Twomey, corp., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Andersonville, June 17, 1864.
 George Wakeley, private, Co. I; enl. Dec. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1864.

86TH REGIMENT—*Company E.*

John G. Copley, capt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1864.
 George A. Packer, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
Privates.—Obad Ames, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. by G. O. No. 26.
 Samuel G. Beckhorn, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Zeno A. Carter, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Albert F. Currey, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 George Ellis, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Frank C. Havens, enl. Nov. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Hewitt Henry, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Fred'k Vandermark, enl. Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Thomas Weaver, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Reuben M. Washburn, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out at expiration of service.

Company H.

Wm. W. Card, capt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1864.
 William Austin, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1864.
 Samuel W. Olmstead, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at expiration of term, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Jesse R. Barto, corp.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. at exp. of term, Oct. 9, 1864.
 Wm. J. Rogers, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C., April 30, 1864.
 Wm. A. Sanderson, corp.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died at his home, Jan. 26, 1864.
 Thomas C. Grant, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Po River, May 10, 1864.
 Wm. H. Tenbrook, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Privates.—John S. Barto, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 18, 1864.
 George A. Carr, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Hezekiah Dawley, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Joseph C. Fairbanks, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Hiram H. Hober, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Wm. H. Hubbard, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Wm. S. Miller, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Delos F. Peirce, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Daniel T. Rowley, enl. Aug. 12, 1861; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O. No. 26, A. F. P.
 John S. Rowley, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

107TH REGIMENT.

Alexander S. Diven, col.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Gabriel L. Smith, lieut.-col.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lathrop Baldwin, maj.; enl. Sept. 5, 1863; wounded; died July 20, 1864.
 Hull Fanton, adjt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. May 10, 1863, by S. O. No. 106.
 Edward P. Graves, quar.-mast.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to capt. and A. Q.-M. Vols., June 1, 1864.

Edward Kendall, sergt.-maj.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862 (P. O. add., Tyrone, N. Y.).
 Bray D. Hall, quar.-mast. sergt.; enl. July 16, 1862.
 Patrick H. Flood, surgeon, enl. July 19, 1862.
 James D. Hewitt, asst. surg.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. for absence without leave.
 John M. Flood, asst. surg.; enl. May 5, 1862; pro. from hosp. stewd. Sept. 17, '63.
 John Sutherland, hosp. stewd.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862 (P. O. add., Bath, N. Y.).
 Eleazer C. Peters, com.-sergt.; enl. July 15, 1862 (P. O. add., Bath, N. Y.).
 John R. Lindsay, sergt.-maj.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., Jan. 1, 1863.
 Lucien B. Chidsy, quar.-mast. sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Henry Drummond, prin. mus.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (P. O. add., Corning, N. Y.).
 James Murtha, enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
 J. E. B. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861; died at Falls Church hospital, Va., March 1, 1862, accidental pistol-shot.
 Charles Stephens, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, June 17, 1862.
 George W. Stratton, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 1, 1861.
 Mark Sheppard, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate, May 15, 1862.
 James Simmons, enl. May 16, 1861; killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862.
 William B. Towner, enl. May 16, 1861.
 L. K. Thatcher, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. March 5, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Joseph M. Updegraff, enl. May 16, 1861; died April 13, 1862, shot by patrol.
 Emanuel Vandermark, enl. Oct. 23, 1861.
 George Williams, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William H. Wood, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Henry P. Wormley, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Charles K. Webster, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 19, 1862.
 William M. Walter, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 19, 1862.

Company A.

Ezra F. Crane, capt.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch., and appointed chaplain, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Melville C. Wilkinson, 1st lieut.; enl. July 23, 1862; pro. Aug. 9, 1862; resigned Jan. 9, 1863.
 John M. Lose, 2d lieut.; enl. July 23, 1862; pro. to capt., Jan. 23, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Thomas K. Middleton, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. H, May 6, 1863.
 Cornelius Hammond, 1st sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 George H. Goldsmith, 1st sergt.; enl. June 10, 1862.
 Wm. A. Bagley, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
 William J. Schurzler, sergt.; enl. July 22, 1862.
 Lamon W. Babcock, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
 Russell J. Hutchinson, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from corp., June 1, 1863; wounded at battle of New Hope Church.
 Charles Bolton, sergt.; enl. July 16, 1862; died of wounds, June 20, 1864.
 John Hathorn, corp.; enl. July 24, 1862.
 John Hall, corp.; enl. July 17, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 Bartholomew Sullivan, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 Charles R. Hemmenway, corp.; enl. July 16, 1863; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 William H. Longcoy, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Peter Weed, corp.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. March 1, 1865; paroled prisoner.
 Theodore M. Drake, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
 Wm. P. Donnell, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1864.
 Wm. H. Johnson, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Frank Bates, musician; enl. July 22, 1862.
 Zera Compton, musician; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William H. Roberts, wagoner; enl. July 22, 1862.
Privates.—Wm. H. Arnott, enl. June 24, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 George W. Allen, enl. June 16, 1862.
 John B. Arnot, enl. July 23, 1862; died of fever at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 23, 1862.
 Wilson W. Babcock, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Alex. D. Beckwith, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Charles O. Bunday, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Wm. H. Broas, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 4, 1862.
 Francis M. Brown, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
 Silas H. Betson, enl. July 17, 1862; died of fever, at Hope's Landing, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Joseph Brekwede, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Amasa R. Bishop, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Theodore Campbell, enl. June 10, 1862.
 Geo. W. Campbell, enl. June 18, 1862.
 John L. Cooper, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Philander Collson, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for phys. dis., Feb. 10, 1863.
 Jonathan Collson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
 Marcus Cartwright, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Jan. 8, 1863.
 William Canfield, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Wm. H. Chaplin, enl. July 19, 1862.
 John O. Donnell, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Richard Depew, enl. July 17, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Nelson Downing, enl. July 18, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 Wm. H. Dixon, enl. July 18, 1862; wounded July 29, 1864.
 Abram Decatur, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 13, 1862.

Augustus Daniels, enl. July 16, 1862; died of consumption, Oct. 12, 1862.
 Wm. W. Edgerton, enl. July 7, 1862.
 John D. Egbert, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.
 George W. Fuller, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Philip French, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner, March 8, 1865.
 James S. Fancy, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Sept. 14, 1863.
 John M. French, enl. July 23, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 19, 1862.
 William Fell, enl. July 16, 1862; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 2, 1864.
 Jerome Fenn, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edwin W. Garlock, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Wm. M. Gossler, enl. July 19, 1862; wounded and taken pris., March 8, 1865.
 Robert Goldsmith, enl. June 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 John N. Graves, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Charles D. Green, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Jacob Garrett, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1862.
 Thomas Griffin, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Wm. J. Graves, enl. July 16, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Rodney E. Harris, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jeremiah H. Hackley, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Robert C. Havens, enl. July 22, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Rufus S. Harndon, enl. June 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Uriah S. Hammond, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Wm. R. Hammond, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Bray D. Hall, enl. July 21, 1862; appointed q.-m. sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.
 George Haverland, enl. July 18, 1862.
 John M. Knapp, enl. July 28, 1862.
 John P. Loop, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Chas. H. Luce, enl. July 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1863.
 Wm. H. Moore, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Joseph McWilliams, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John Mead, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Abraham Miller, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Michael Meehan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jas. D. McGovern, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, March 16, 1863.
 Charles Niver, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Thomas R. Osborn, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Michael Ohern, enl. July 16, 1862.
 James Odell, enl. June 15, 1862.
 Ephraim Quinby, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Welcome E. Richardson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Charles Rolls, enl. Dec. 10, 1863.
 Edward H. Riggs, enl. July 16, 1862.
 George Rumsey, enl. July 21, 1862; died of varioloid, July 25, 1863.
 Henry P. Smith, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Lucius T. Stanley, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Jacob D. Sweet, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Edward Searles, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.
 Edwin P. Sherman, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 9, 1862.
 John Travor, enl. June 18, 1862; paroled prisoner of war.
 John Tranor, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Wm. G. Ten Brook, enl. June 21, 1862.
 Wm. J. Tunis, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, April 3, 1863.
 William Wheeler, enl. June 10, 1862.
 John B. Wiggins, enl. July 5, 1862.
 Henry F. White, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Jeffrey A. Wisner, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. May 17, 1864, to accept commission in 179th N. Y. Vols.; wounded at Petersburg.

Company B.

George Swain, capt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to capt., Sept. 25, 1864.
 Arthur Fitch, 1st lieut., enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Jan. 2, 1865.
 Lathrop Baldwin, capt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to maj. 107th, with rank from Sept. 25, 1863.
 James A. Creed, 2d lieut.; enl. July 22, 1862; pro. June 8, 1863; resigned Feb. 16, 1864.
 Edward Marse, 1st sergt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Charles A. Solotski, sergt.; enl. July 14, 1862.
 Lauren T. Reeder, sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from corp., June 30, 1863.
 Benj. P. Johnson, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862; pro. from corp., Jan. 1, 1865.
 William Graham, sergt.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from corp., April 1, 1865.
 James Herrington, sergt.; enl. July 23, 1862.
 Peter Wagner, Jr., corp.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from private, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Daniel Keener, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from private, June 30, 1863.
 Denning Lockwood, corp.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from private, Feb. 16, 1864.
 Cornelius Murray, corp.; enl. July 21, 1862; pro. from private, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Sevillian Herrington, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865.
 John S. Satterly, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 6, 1863.
 William M. Hurd, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Nov. 22, 1862.
 James W. Williams, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862.
 Marcus M. Munson, corp.; enl. July 19, 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 Guy Rathbone, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Jan. 25, 1865.
 Albert R. Berry, mus.; enl. July 26, 1862.

Privates—Charles W. Abbott, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
 Selden M. Averell, enl. July 13, 1862.
 John S. Allen, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Franklin Abbott, enl. July 19, 1862.
 George A. Beers, enl. July 12, 1862.
 Andrew J. Brown, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Joseph Benson, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John Besley, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
 Frederick Beckhorn, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Martin Bren, enl. July 27, 1862.
 Victor L. Beach, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Stephen A. Beard, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Henry Briggs, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Jonathan W. Barlow, enl. July 19, 1862; died of fever, Jan. 20, 1863.
 John Bright, enl. July 21, 1862; died in hospital, Nashville, June 27, 1864.
 Benjamin Carey, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Jacob Corner, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edwin A. Carl, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Garry Clearwater, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 5, 1863.
 Elijah Cole, enl. July 21, 1862.
 George Corner, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Clarence E. Creed, enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Franklin G. Davis, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Wm. H. Davis, enl. July 14, 1862.
 John O. Daniels, enl. July 22, 1862.
 George W. Drake, enl. July 21, 1862.
 John H. Du Bois, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Ephraim Dilap, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Amos Decker, enl. July 21, 1862.
 George W. Davis, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
 James Devere, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
 John De Graw, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 13, 1863.
 Wm. R. Davis, enl. July 23, 1862.
 John H. Ellsworth, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, June 2, 1863.
 Patrick Flanagan, enl. July 26, 1862.
 Joseph French, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Byron H. Gage, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Samuel Green, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Orlando Green, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded; disch. April 27, 1865.
 John Harrington, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Harvey Harrington, enl. July 21, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Henry C. Howland, enl. July 24, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Allen Johnson, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Jacob W. Jackson, enl. July 21, 1862; died in hospital, Oct. 28, 1862.
 Leroy M. Jones, enl. July 18, 1862.
 George Kilmer, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Morris Kane, enl. July 22, 1862.
 George Leonard, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Lyman Leonard, enl. July 16, 1862.
 George Leach, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Mathew Lindsea, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Chester Morey, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Thomas Maher, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Charles McCoy, enl. July 25, 1862.
 John Morgan, enl. July 14, 1862.
 James P. Mitchell, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.
 Henry R. Oest, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Elizur A. Peters, enl. July 15, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt., April 9, 1863.
 Stephen Rickey, enl. July 15, 1862; died of consumption, Dec. 22, 1862.
 Ephraim Robbins, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles M. Sherman, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Emory N. Sutton, enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Jacob Seimner, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Daniel Speers, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Van Buren Stage, enl. July 26, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13, 1862.
 Joel Shanger, enl. July, 1862.
 John Smith, enl. July 18, 1862.
 John Ten Broeck, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Jacob Teal, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Emory O. Tyler, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Patrick Traynor, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Smith Teeter, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Charles G. Terwilliger, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 15, 1862.
 Frederick Tostensen, enl. July 23, 1862; died June 28, 1864, of accidental gunshot wound.
 Levi B. Van Guilder, enl. July 21, 1862; died of wounds, July 29, 1864.
 Foster Van Ness, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Wm. Van Guilder, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Eli B. Van Garder, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Robert J. Van Guilder, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
 George W. Wheat, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 29, 1864.
 Walter H. Wood, enl. July 14, 1862.

Company C.

William T. Fox, capt.; must. July 29, 1862; pro. maj., April 7, 1863.
 Michael Cowley, 1st sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. from sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.

John M. Calkins, 1st sergt.; must. July 9, 1862.
 Thomas Horner, sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Randall Porter, sergt.; must. July 17, 1862.
 Charles F. Abbey, sergt.; must. July 30, 1862.
 Jesse B. Lewis, sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 10, 1863.
 Albert Ward, sergt.; must. July 15, 1862.
 William Abbey, corp.; must. July 23, 1862.
 Theodore W. Cormer, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. July 1, 1863.
 William D. Sands, corp.; must. July 26, 1862; pro. May 1, 1865.
 Charles Golden, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. May 1, 1865.
 Philo Borst, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 James Tillman, musician; must. July 18, 1862.
 Nathaniel Haight, wagoner; must. July 29, 1862; disch. for dis., May 11, 1863.
Privates.—David Abel, must. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, of fever, Oct. 29, 1862.
 Peter Austin, must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
 William Adams, must. July 3, 1862.
 Ira A. Borst, must. July 11, 1862.
 Elijah B. Bradley, must. July 14, 1862.
 Samuel W. Brown, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 William Burke, must. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Mara. Brown, must. July 22, 1862.
 Abel D. Bagley, must. July 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
 Jonathan Briggs, must. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Theodore S. Browne, must. July 16, 1862.
 Andrew Brockway, must. July 25, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Sylvester C. Bailey, must. July 21, 1862.
 John Bell, must. July 17, 1862.
 Norman Brazee, must. July 22, 1862.
 Nathaniel Campbell, must. July 15, 1862.
 Caspar Carpenter, must. July 16, 1862.
 William Christler, must. July 15, 1862.
 Russell G. Close, must. July 24, 1862.
 John Carton, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
 Seth D. Cook, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
 David Crowley, must. July 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 29, 1864, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Helmus Christler, must. July 9, 1862.
 William Clark, must. July 19, 1862.
 Henry Cooper, must. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Archibald Campbell, must. July 17, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25, 1865.
 William R. Christen, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds received in action, March 17, 1865.
 George Compton, must. July 21, 1862; died of typhoid fever, March 3, 1863.
 Henry C. Drew, must. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Mark Erner, must. July 16, 1862.
 Nathaniel Eaton, must. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1863.
 Francis C. Fay, must. July 17, 1862.
 Edwin G. Fay, must. July 14, 1862.
 James Guernsey, must. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 20, 1862.
 Harmon Goodell, must. July 18, 1862.
 Frank Hull, must. July 24, 1862.
 Joseph Herrick, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 John R. Kennedy, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 James S. Kimball, must. July 12, 1862.
 Lyman Kies, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Eugene Leach, must. July 16, 1862.
 David D. Leavenworth, must. July 9, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Feb. 5, 1863.
 Samuel Lewis, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 7, 1863.
 Alonzo D. Lewis, must. July 9, 1862.
 Giles McMillan, must. July 29, 1862.
 Francis Mathias, must. July 29, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Jan. 2, 1865.
 Enoch Mack, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 John McCarrack, must. July 14, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., of typhoid fever, Oct. 11, 1864.
 Wm. H. Ostrander, must. July 12, 1862.
 James F. Osterhout, must. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1863.
 Lawrence W. Osborne, must. July 12, 1862.
 Henry Palmer, must. July 19, 1862.
 John W. Powell, must. July 22, 1862.
 John Paine, must. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, July 10, 1863.
 Wm. Parks, must. July 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever, March 7, 1863.
 David Platt, must. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Edward Reves, must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 John Rhynels, must. July 9, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, July 27, 1863.
 Thomas Riorden, must. July 18, 1862.
 Clark Richardson, must. July 23, 1862; died May 8, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 John Rorrick, must. July 29, 1862.
 Sylvanus Rorrick, must. July 29, 1862.
 Cicero Rowley, must. July 26, 1862.
 Sylvester R. Sawyer, must. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Levi H. Saxton, must. July 22, 1862.
 Asel F. Stienback, must. July 10, 1862.
 George Stepenfield, must. July 16, 1862.
 Francis F. Stienback, must. July 15, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1863.

Henry Sherwood, must. July 17, 1862.
 John Skenfield, must. July 8, 1862.
 William Stikenfield, must. July 29, 1862.
 Charles Stikenfield, must. July 18, 1862.
 Stephen A. Tafft, must. July 23, 1862.
 George B. Titus, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Charles Thorp, must. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Franklin Velie, must. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William Velie, must. July 22, 1862.
 William Welty, must. July 23, 1862.
 Frederick A. Wright, must. July 9, 1862.
 Woodruff Willson, must. July 12, 1862.
 Wm. Williams, must. July 14, 1862; killed near Rockingham, N. C., March 8, 1865.
 Jeremiah Wood, must. July 9, 1862; died at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
 George Wilkinson, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Oliver Youmans, must. July 9, 1862.

Company D.

Hector M. Stocum, capt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; resigned March 13, 1863.
 Frank Frest, 1st lieut.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut., Dec. 8, 1863.
 O. D. Reynolds, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut., April 5, 1863.
 Geo. W. Humphrey, 2d lieut.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt., March 13, 1863.
 Emory C. Johnson, 1st sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from sergt., March 8, 1864; taken prisoner Nov. 18, 1864; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Francis M. Walker, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Joseph J. Phelps, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from corp., June 1, 1864; taken prisoner Nov. 18, 1864; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Joseph P. Faulkner, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. from corp., Aug. 1, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 George Miller, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from corp., March 1, 1865; disch. at Elmira, June 5, 1865.
 Wm. J. Personeus, sergt.; enl. July 18, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 Wm. E. Van Aukin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Philip F. Lobdell, corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. March 13, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Benj. F. Burgess, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. March 9, 1864; prisoner of war; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Beach Beardsley, corp.; enl. July 23, 1862; died Aug. 11, 1863.
 Jason Blossom, musician; enl. July 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Joseph C. Rhodes, wagoner; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. March 15, 1864.
Privates.—Henry Armstrong, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Samuel Ackley, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 John Beesley, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Eugene F. Blossom, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Wm. Barto, enl. July 31, 1862.
 George Burns, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Michael Birmingham, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John Burnette, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Jacob Bardon, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. March 28, 1863.
 Jacob Buckout, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Henry D. Bolt, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Jackson Churchill, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Chas. W. Cogans, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Wm. F. Cox, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Henry Carpenter, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 John Cummings, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Wm. Coulter, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Samuel Collins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. April 10, 1863.
 Burr Crook, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 25, 1863.
 Rufus Callkins, enl. July 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Patrick Callahan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds received at Antietam.
 George Colwell, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Russell De Voe, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Peter J. Decker, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.
 Marcus Dayton, enl. July 23, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 8, 1862.
 Guy Ellis, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Charles B. F. Fox, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 John M. Francis, enl. July 23, 1862.
 John Flood, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to hospital steward.
 Nathaniel Finch, enl. July 21, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862, of fever.
 Marshall S. Gregory, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Smith Hart, enl. July 28, 1862.
 John Halwick, enl. July 22, 1862; prisoner of war; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Miles Herrington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prisoner of war; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Avery P. Herrington, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.
 Schuyler Hall, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 23, 1863, for disability.
 George Hommer, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 29, 1863, for disability.
 Stewart Hamilton, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Andrus Herrington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Oscar F. Janes, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Chauncey Johnson, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Isaac N. Lobdell, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; died April 26, 1865.

Myron F. Lovell, enl. July 28, 1862.
 George W. Lindsley, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Wm. E. Lovell, enl. July 21, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Elijah G. Lovell, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Hiram L. Lock, enl. July 18, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Morgan B. Mathews, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Charles Mitchell, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Ephraim N. Mallette, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Aaron K. Miles, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 2, 1863.
 Wm. McGucking, enl. July 17, 1862.
 James Maxwell, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Ezra Pratt, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Geo. W. Patterson, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. June 30, 1863.
 Nelson B. Rogers, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Benj. F. Rogers, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Solomon R. Reniff, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Patrick Regan, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Jackson B. Reader, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Daniel D. Sickles, enl. July 17, 1862.
 John Stobo, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 David Smith, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Jas. B. Smead, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Simon Stanton, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Samuel Sherman, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Lewis Sherwood, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Moses Slawson, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. July 8, 1863.
 Isaiah Swartwout, enl. July 21, 1862; disch., date not known.
 David D. Sandford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. G, March 18, 1864.
 John Sutherland, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward.
 Robert Smith, enl. July 17, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Isaac Slawson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., May 25, 1863.
 John Trumbull, enl. July 28, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 James J. Toles, enl. July 17, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 George Thornton, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Frank Vredenberg, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Richard Vincent, enl. July 17, 1862.
 David Vosburgh, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1862.
 Dean West, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Abram E. Wensler, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 John H. Wensler, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 John P. Williams, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.

Company E.

Wm. L. Morgan, capt.; enl. June 11, 1862; resigned March 22, 1863.
 Martin V. B. Bachman, capt.; enl. July 24, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut.
 Saml. B. Taylor, 1st lieut.; enl. June 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt.
 Howland I. Atwood, 2d lieut.; enl. July 19, 1862; resigned Dec. 10, 1862.
 Caleb H. Beal, 2d lieut. (date enl. not known); resigned Dec. 20, 1863.
 Bartlett Bennett, 1st sergt.; enl. July 8, 1862.
 Charles M. Bachman, sergt.; enl. June 6, 1862.
 James H. Smith, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 14, 1864.
 Thomas Hopkins, sergt.; enl. June 14, 1862.
 George Cogswell, sergt.; enl. July 3, 1862; pro. from corp., April 9, 1865.
 Francis Hental, sergt.; enl. June 12, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., 109th U. S. C. T., June 29, 1864.
 Peter Hager, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862.
 Guy C. Adams, sergt.; enl. July 7, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
 Peter C. Compton, sergt.; enl. July 13, 1862; died of wounds, June 30, 1864.
 Leonard Landon, corp.; enl. July 21, 1862.
 James Libalt, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862.
 Eli Tongue, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; pro. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Benj. J. Tracy, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; pro. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Martin Blass, corp.; enl. July 28, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1864.
 Daniel B. Scott, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Charles B. Willover, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 26, 1862.
 Chauncey C. Yapple, musician; enl. June 16, 1862.
 Wm. L. Cooper, teamster, enl. July 21, 1862; died of fever, April 11, 1863.
Privates.—Abraham Arnold, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Joseph Anan, enl. July 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1865.
 Uriah E. Atwater, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1863.
 Godfrey Bachman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Geo. W. Bennett, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sylvester Bennett, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, March 5, 1863.
 Daniel Brown, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, April 2, 1863.
 Edward P. Brown, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, June 3, 1863.
 Erastus M. Baskins, enl. July 15, 1862; died of fever, Nov. 3, 1862.
 James Burns, enl. June 8, 1862.
 Frederick Bauer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Alvah Clark, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Charles L. Cole, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded and captured March 8, 1865; last heard from at Newbern, N. C.
 Elijah Calvin, enl. July 22, 1862.
 David Crow, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863, on account of wounds received at Antietam.
 David Church, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
 Stephen Corwin, enl. July 2, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

William L. Church, enl. June 8, 1862; died of fever, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Clark Crum, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Daniel C. Clark, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Lewis H. Delap, enl. June 9, 1862.
 George T. Delano, enl. July 15, 1862.
 Charles F. Everts, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Richard Foot, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1863.
 Augustus Gillett, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Robert S. Ganvering, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Samuel S. Hewlett, enl. July 20, 1862.
 Harland E. Haverland, enl. July 20, 1862; wounded March 16, 1865.
 Thomas L. Hogg, enl. June 27, 1862.
 Gilbert Howard, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 John H. Hibler, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1863.
 Miles Hammond, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1862.
 Joseph Hoyt, enl. July 5, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
 Josiah Hand, enl. July 7, 1862; died at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1862.
 George Hughes, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Judson A. Hadley, enl. June 7, 1862.
 Charles A. Hall, enl. June 24, 1862.
 Henry T. Haskell, enl. July 12, 1862.
 Michael Lorden, enl. July 20, 1862.
 John Lalor, enl. July 21, 1862; died of fever, Feb. 21, 1863.
 John G. Lowe, enl. July 15, 1862.
 Wm. H. McKee, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. by General Order, Jan. 21, 1863.
 James McClintick, enl. July 20, 1862; missing in action, Nov. 20, 1864.
 D. Michaley, enl. July 15, 1862.
 John P. Martin, enl. July 20, 1862.
 Joseph Metzger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Everett P. Northrup, enl. June 16, 1862.
 James Nichols, enl. July 7, 1862.
 Reuben R. Peer, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 David Potter, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Thomas Perry, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 David Russell, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Rood, enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Elias Rinker, enl. July 19, 1862; died of wounds, March 19, 1865.
 Almon G. Rhodes, enl. June 6, 1862.
 Samuel F. Randolph, enl. June 9, 1862.
 Archibald G. Spencer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Lewis Silford, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Leander Scott, enl. June 13, 1862; disch. May 6, 1863.
 Ezekiel Smith, enl. June 5, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1864, by Special Order No. 68, War Department.
 Wm. S. Switzer, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
 Andrew J. Spencer, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edward Sherman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Nov. 8, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 Cummings Spencer, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John P. Steiler, enl. June 12, 1862.
 Solomon Samuel, enl. June 23, 1862.
 James M. Tracy, enl. July 15, 1863.
 Ira W. Tyrrell, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
 William Tongue, enl. June 23, 1862.
 Henry Trowbridge, enl. June 10, 1862.
 C. G. Vels, enl. July 21, 1862; missing in action, March 22, 1865.
 Andrew J. Van Camp, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Nov. 3, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 William H. Wait, enl. July 7, 1862.
 James White, enl. July 7, 1862.
 Wm. H. Wallace, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Levellian Woodruff, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 25, 1863, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
 Melancthon White, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.

Company F.

Jas. H. Miles, capt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863.
 J. Milton Roe, 1st lieut.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 31, 1863.
 Valentine I. Parsols, private; enl. Dec. 10, 1862; disch. for dis., Oct. 31, 1863.

Company G.

John J. Lamar, capt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 25, 1864.
 H. G. Brigham, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to capt., Co. H.
 Ezra Gleason, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; resigned Oct. 27, 1862.
 Field Pooley, sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Samuel D. Le Grow, sergt., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Harrison Niles, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1863.
 John McCaslin, corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. April 1, 1863.
 Jeremiah Hall, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Nov. 1, 1863.
 Byron Givivets, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 John Green, corp.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 John E. Stratton, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 25, 1862.
 Ambrose Moshier, musician; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; disch. April 29, 1863.
Privates.—James M. Brewer, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Hugh Brennan, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Volkert Benedict, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Elisha M. Booth, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Warren Borden, enl. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1863.

John W. Brown, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, July 3, 1863.
 Wm. M. J. Burgess, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. March 20, 1863.
 Moses M. Crants, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Alonzo Chapman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wm. H. Carr, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Charles M. Coats, enl. July 16, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Oct. 5, 1863.
 John Dewaine, enl. May 31, 1864; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols., by order of War Department.
 Hiram L. Dickinson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 James Droman, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Abraham Denniston, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Wm. L. Everett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, July 20, 1864.
 Amos Fisk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 17, 1862.
 Phineas Fisk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 David Gleason, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
 Edwin P. Harris, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Charles Huber, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Rufus J. Henderson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 24, 1864.
 James Harrington, enl. July 31, 1862; lost an arm at Dallas; disch. April 12, 1865.
 Alonzo Johnson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Edwin Kelley, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Allan C. Knapp, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 John Kallalar, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of wounds, May 25, 1864.
 James W. Lovell, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam.
 Philip Layton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Frazier McCarty, enl. July 23, 1862.
 George McCasline, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Fayette McCarty, enl. July 23, 1862; died March 1, 1863.
 Jas. McCullough, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Apr. 24, 1864.
 Ambrose B. Mergan, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', Mar. 16, 1865.
 Enoch L. Miller, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Andrew Noles, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols.
 Wm. Renner, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Jeremiah Rumsey, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 David D. Sanford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of wounds rec'd at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Henry Stocking, enl. July 31, 1862; captured by the enemy, date unknown.
 John A. Stamp, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; captured by the enemy, date unknown.
 Jesse E. Stevens, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in hosp., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Jonathan E. Smith, enl. July 31, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Frank Stryker, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Theodore Tyler, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Emanuel Taylor, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died in hosp. at Chattanooga, Nov. 18, 1864.
 Wm. F. Warner, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 John H. Wemple, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.
 Alonzo Willow, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Aaron Whitehead, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Sylvanus Wallace, enl. July 22, 1862; lost a leg at Chancellorsville; disch. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Augustus L. Whitford, enl. July 31, 1862.

Company H.

Gustavus H. Brigham, capt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Chas. H. Duryea, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.
 Elias G. Putnam, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Jas. F. Van Fleet, sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 George M. Jackson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, May 19, 1863.
 Benj. Force, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Edward Kendall, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj.
 George Carpenter, corp.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Wm. H. Covell, corp.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Thos. E. Morse, corp.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.
 Hanson Mitchell, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Edwin W. Shaw, musician; enl. July 31, 1862; died of smallpox, April 23, 1863.
Privates.—Jas. H. Arnold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.
 Hiram Ballard, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 John C. Clark, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded July 22, 1864.
 Chas. H. Coykendall, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Cyrus F. Covell, enl. July 28, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Stephen Edwards, enl. Feb. 14, 1863; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15, 1865.
 George Fenno, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 Washington Graves, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Jonah S. Gregory, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 John Griffith, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for wounds, Aug. 21, 1864.
 Edgar Hodge, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Wm. H. Hall, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Albert Ham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 25, 1863.
 Ira C. Knapp, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 George Kniffen, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, April 3, 1863.
 Henry Mapes, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, March 9, 1863.
 Wm. B. Mathews, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1863.
 Truman Miller, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Henry Owen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Geo. M. Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded March 16, 1865.

Ebenezer Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Thomas Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Hiram Paddock, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever, March 2, 1863.
 Thos. D. Rees, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
 Albert D. Swallow, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
 Leroy Swartwood, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 Daniel A. Stewart, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever, Sept. 13, 1863.
 Frederick Van Loon, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Christopher Van Loon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 John Van Loon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 28, 1863.
 Andrew H. Wager, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. at hosp., Louisville, Mar. 21, 1865.
 James C. Wood, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 14, 1863.
 Leonard White, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.
 Ethan Worden, enl. July 25, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1862.

Company I.

Newton T. Colby, capt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
 Benj. C. Wilson, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; resigned Dec. 2, 1862.

Company K.

Allen W. Sill, capt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; promoted to major, Aug. 6, 1864.
 M. J. Goodrich, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; resigned, Jan. 13, 1863.
 Alonzo B. Howard, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; app. R. Q. M., July 29, 1864.
 A. W. Marcy, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga.
 Wm. H. Horton, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
 John B. Knapp, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Privates.—Albert Carter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Charles Carter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 L. P. Compton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sylvester Cole, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Lucius B. Chidsey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to non-com'd staff.
 Wm. N. Cook, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 E. I. Coleman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John F. Earley, enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Jason J. Green, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 S. M. Goff, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864.
 Wm. H. Hammond, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Lewis Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 19, 1863.
 Martin Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 George N. Kellogg, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 O. H. Knight, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John R. Leavenworth, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Wm. H. Lunger, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John R. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Austin Lockwood, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 John A. Nicholson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John Slaven, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Thomas J. Stoakes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Charles H. Storms, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 19, 1864.
 Lewis Wood, enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

114TH REGIMENT.

Henry B. Morse, lieut.-col.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; pro. from major.
 Levi P. Wagner, surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
 H. H. Beecher, assist.-surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Henry G. Beardsley, assist.-surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863.
 Jas. F. Thompson, regt. q.-m.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 15, 1863.
 Henry Callahan, chaplain; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 28, 1863.

137TH REGIMENT.

George T. Redfield, capt., Co. L; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; pro. to asst. surg., Jan. 5, 1865.

141ST REGIMENT—*Company A.*

William P. Ross, capt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to capt., Sept. 1, 1863.
 C. W. Clagherty, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to maj., May 31, 1863.
 John Strowbridge, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863.

Company B.

Maley Van Gelder, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 29, 1864, while pris.
 Andrew J. Compton, capt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Stephen F. Griffith, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H, Nov. 7, 1863.
 Robert F. Hedges, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. July 21, 1863.

Company C.

Elisha G. Baldwin, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Robert F. Stewart, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1863; see record of 179th Regt.
 Theodore M. Warren, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. to accept com. as 1st lieut. in Co. H, June 8, 1864; killed in Ga.
 Jas. McMillen, 1st sergt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. per S. O. No. 303, A. G. O. War Dept.
 W. E. Piles, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Frank Sayre, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; cap'd near Goldsboro', N. C., Mar. 26, '65.
 Chas. F. Orwin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Maxwell G. Shaffee, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 23, 1864, to accept com. in Co. G.
 Joseph Millikin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; disch. Aug. 6, '64, by order Gen. Dix.

Wesley Breese, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Washington, Aug. 2, 1863, of fever.
 Benj. G. Thompson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Harry Hugg, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Floyd H. Brown, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
 Chas. Van Wagoner, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
 John B. Bickers, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1864.
 William Joslin, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Jas. C. McElroy, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, June 24, 1864.
 Dwight Murphy, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died of smallpox April 4, 1864.
 Elliott N. Noyes, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Joel M. Jansen, mus.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Franklin Shade, wagoner; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Privates.—Wm. C. Ames, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Judd Albertson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died in hosp. of gunshot-wound, July 21, '64.
 Wm. H. Allington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 11, 1864, of wounds.
 Nathan L. Bonham, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Jas. F. Benjamin, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1864, of wounds.
 Zalmon Campbell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 John H. Crawford, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Edward D. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Henry Clark, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Lafayette C. Chase, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. for disab., March 25, 1863.
 George Comfort, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disab., Dec. 5, 1862.
 John G. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Oct. 6, 1864, on account of wounds.
 John W. Caywood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Wm. C. Carmike, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Geo. H. Carmike, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.
 Hiram G. Collson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of wounds, May 16, 1864.
 Frank H. Darby, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Martin Dean, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Chas. De Lavergne, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Chas. B. Drake, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Wm. H. Decker, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died of wound, July 21, 1864.
 Erastus Doane, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Wm. H. Everitt, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wilson Edwards, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of pneumonia, Dec. 25, 1863.
 Horace G. Edwards, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 James Elyca, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863.
 George Fish, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 James Fivie, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disab., July 8, 1864.
 Edward M. Flynn, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Jared Gibbons, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wm. H. Gorner, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 William Gardner, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Gordon L. Gillett, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Dalton, Ga., Feb. 17, 1865.
 Thomas Hill, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Francis Hanmer, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 John Hapeman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Jas. M. Hapeman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Robert N. Hill, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. for disab., Oct. 17, 1864.
 George Hedigen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disab., April 13, 1863.
 George Hapeman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disab., May 7, 1863.
 Peter W. Hanmer, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. for disab., May 2, 1863.
 Benjamin Harden, enl. July 19, 1864.
 Shoemaker Hill, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died of wound, June 6, 1864.
 John C. Hanmer, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of fever, June 1, 1863.
 Eli Kennedy, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1863.
 Andrew Landon, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Jas. H. Monroe, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 James McKinney, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Wm. McWhorter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Edwin Pearce, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Aurelius O. Ravenaugh, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Schuyler Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Geo. F. Soule, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disab., May 7, 1863.
 Chas. A. Swarthout, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Wm. Stephens, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Nashville, of wounds, June 11, 1864.
 Benjamin Struble, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 B. B. Traverse, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Francis Van Wormer, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1863.
 Jas. E. Van Kerren, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disab., Feb. 13, 1863.
 John Van Gorder, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Henry B. Van Gorder, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Josiah Weeks, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 John M. Wood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Luther Wright, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Oliver P. Wood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Richard Weaver, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Elisha Wright, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died of fever, Aug. 12, 1863.
 Edwin Weed, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1863.

Company D.

Chas. R. Fuller, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned, July 31, 1863.
Joseph G. Townsend, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to capt., and must. in Co. E, Nov. 1, 1863.

Company E.

Hiram Smith, private; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; trans. to 6th N. Y. Vet. Vol. Inf.

Company F.

Andrew I. Russell, capt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
John Barton, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, May 22, 1863.
William L. Collius, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, June 16, 1863.
Privates.—Truman Aldrich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Gamer Aldrich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Theodore Horton, enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Amos Herron, enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Joseph Herron, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Theodore B. Herron, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

Company G.

John W. Hammond, capt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 8, 1863.
Daniel Aldrich, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 11, 1863.
Joseph T. Smith, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp., Feb. 28, 1865.
Henry A. Smith, private; enl. Aug. 24, 1862.
Charles Smith, private; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 26, 1864.

Company H.

Stephen Rasco, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; honorably discharged, April 9, 1863.
John Tattersall, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

Company I.

Edward L. Patrick, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to maj., April 1, 1863.
Robert A. Hall, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 10, 1863.
William M. Ware, 2d lieut.; pro. from 1st sergt., May 30, 1865.
George Tubbs, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
Alex. B. Shearer, 2d lieut.; enl. April 24, 1863.
James F. Carroll, 2d lieut.; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.
Chas. F. Ware, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
William T. Carey, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died May 31, 1864, of wounds, at Dallas, Ga.
Cornelius Doolittle, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Feb. 17, 1864, of fever.
Dwight M. Palmer, sergt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
Henry Briggs, sergt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
Geo. W. Myers, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp., May 30, 1865.
Samuel Blamphied, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from private, Oct. 1, 1864.
James Mahan, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from private, Oct. 1, 1864.
Reuben Thurston, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. from private, Feb. 1, 1865.
John Corey, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 31, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Allen Cooper, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, May 19, 1863.
Hanson Crandall, corp.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded July 20, 1864.
George Breese, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed in action July 20, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
Ezra Mallory, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Nov. 24, 1863, of diarrhoea.
Jesse B. Shappey, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
Privates.—Lowery Bogart, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Joseph R. Benjamin, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
William Culp, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
Edwin D. Corey, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
John Carley, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May 20, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Benj. F. Crandall, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Curry, enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Dennis Dailey, Jr., enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Jefferson Decker, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. by reason of wound received in Georgia.
Jeremiah Decker, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. by order of Sec. of War, March 11, 1863.
Henry W. Davis, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Peter Dates, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Chas. I. Davis, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Levi G. Ellis, enl. Sept. 21, 1864; died Jan. 31, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
Asa L. Edwards, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Richard Garbrant, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Isaac Garbrant, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
Norton Gregory, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 1, 1864, by reason of wounds.
Wm. Gundeman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Geo. W. Griffin, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; died March 16, 1865, in hospital.
Lewis Guttman, enl. Sept. 13, 1862.
John Harrington, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
James Hurlburt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. by reason of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.
Michael J. Haggerty, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. by reason of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.

Smith Harris, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.

Arthur M. Henderson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols., May 2, 1864.

James Howard, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols.; wounded May 13, 1864.

Beardsley Hutchins, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.

George Haxton, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

John J. Jenkins, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died April 3, 1865.

Wm. C. Kingsley, enl. Sept. 14, 1862.

Harvey E. Lee, enl. Sept. 10, 1862.

Norman Loomis, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.

George Morris, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Jonathan D. Miller, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.

David McCann, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died Dec. 29, 1863.

George Owens, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 20, 1864, of fever.

Abraham Odell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Jas. E. Proctor, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

Nathaniel Peppard, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. March 11, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.

Morris Patten, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1863.

Chas. H. Potter, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. July 1, 1864.

Joel H. Robelyear, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.

Robert Ray, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 19, 1863, on surgeon's certif.

Henry A. Soper, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.

Jacob Scott, Jr., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.

Samuel Smith, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1864.

Eli Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. Sept. 27, 1863.

William Sly, enl. Aug. 27, 1862.

Thos. Simon, Jr., enl. Dec. 25, 1863; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Thos. W. Sorton, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Jeremiah Sullivan, enl. Dec. 28, 1864.

John Titsworth, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., Aug. 23, 1863.

Frank Vanorsdale, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded and transf. to 60th N. Y. Vols.

Asahel S. Vose, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.

Timothy D. Vose, enl. Feb. 3, 1864.

Theodore Vance, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died April 19, 1863, in hospital, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Wheat, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1863.

Ray Warren, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

John P. Wood, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Leroy Watson, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.

Zebulon Williams, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.

James Wheeler, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1863, of fever.

Company K.

George L. Whiton, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to capt., July 29, 1863.

Wilbur F. Tuttle, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned July 29, 1863.

Joseph A. Frisbee, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned July 30, 1862.

George W. Rogers, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disab., May 19, 1865.

Judd Griswold, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. C, June 30, '65.

Eugene Egbert, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. K, Sept. 1, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1864.

William C. Mackie, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., June 13, 1865.

Edward Stevens, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.

Edward S. Kline, sergt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.

Thomas Linnott, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.

Chauncey Stevens, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt., June 3, 1865.

Dwight Morey, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, July 10, 1863.

James F. Carroll, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major, Feb. 14, 1864.

Henry L. Eaton, sergt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major, Jan. 14, 1865.

James Mitchell, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

John Manderville, corp.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.

James Kelly, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., Feb. 1, 1865.

John Culp, corp.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.

Andrew Preston, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.

John J. Evans, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.

Edward E. Chamberlin, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., May 8, 1865.

William Watts, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., June 3, 1865.

William Woodhouse, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch., date unknown.

Horace S. Bovier, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. May 8, 1865.

William Tyler, wagoner; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 19, 1864; exchanged March 1, 1865.

Privates.—Josiah Allen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Moses C. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Dennis Ambrose, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Patrick Boland, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Kinney Burnham, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.

Henry H. Bishop, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Alfred E. Barbour, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.

Edwin Branch, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.

John L. Burt, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Altoona, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Frank Bloss, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Ezra C. Crane, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.

John Curran, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 2, 1865.

Lemuel Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

Hiram H. Cummings, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.

Alfred C. Deats, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Robert Decker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Cornelius C. Dagate, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles Ellston, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Samuel Ellston, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 John J. Foot, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 John Fisher, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; killed July 20, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
 Henry Gasze, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded May 26, 1864.
 James Green, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June, 1864.
 Richard Gray, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1864, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 Mathew Hogancamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Daniel Hogencamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Edward Hoynes, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Lyman E. Harris, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Asa Hogancamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Louis A. Hazzard, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Erastus Haskell, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863, of fever.
 John W. Hopeman, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Charles B. Johnson, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 John Killimore, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
 George W. Kimball, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability; date not known.
 Henry Kennedy, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Godfrey Lenhart, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died; date and place unknown.
 Patrick Malone, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Andrew McGraw, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Thos. McCaffrey, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Alonzo McFarland, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; prisoner, March 30, 1865; escaped April 24, 1865.
 Albert Marsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. May 13, 1865.
 Andrew J. McCann, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1863.
 Michael McMahon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Feb. 9, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
 Ephraim Miller, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died of wounds, June 16, 1864.
 John Marsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died of wounds, Dec. 7, 1864.
 John Morley, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Robert P. Owens, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Daniel R. Oltz, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.
 Tertullus O'Brien, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. from hospital, Oct. 26, 1863.
 Joseph Potter, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Henry S. Rice, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, U. S. A., March 2, 1864.
 Waterman B. Rathbone, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, July 8, 1863.
 Simeon B. Rumsey, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 2, 1864.
 Hugh Slavin, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Alvah Sturtevant, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Wm. Steinlein, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
 Jabez B. Throop, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Mitchell H. Thurston, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864.
 Alvah Treat, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. March 19, 1863.
 John P. Walcott, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 John H. Waters, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

161st N. Y. VOLUNTEERS—*Company C**

Robert R. R. Dumars, capt.; enl. 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Laidlow, 1st lieut.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George B. Casady, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Davis, Sr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 James Maher, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; no discharge given at muster-out.
 Joseph B. Davidson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Davis, Jr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Samuel M. Leadbeater, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Richard Popino, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Alonzo D. Symonds, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Richard K. Wallace, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Nelson L. Ireland, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. Woodhouse, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, April 8, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Roberts, musician; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. T. Brown, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Gardiner Brown, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Silas Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hiram Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Horace S. Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Warren M. Colston, private; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Edgar L. Dewitt, private; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, by Col. Lewis, Oct. 3, 1865.
 James W. Davis, private; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Robert McDonald, private; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; taken prisoner, April 8, 1864; released Aug. 1864; on duty at Barrancas, Fla., per G. O. No. 120, Dept. of Fla.
 David Fuller, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Fox, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Edgar O. Godfrey, private; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Goddard, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hiram Gossler, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John A. Gossler, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.

Elonzo S. Hollister, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wendall L. Keefer, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. Letterman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Frank Letterman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Orson R. La Dieu, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 William Lunner, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Henry Miller, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John W. Merwin, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; on duty at Barrancas, Fla., per S. O. No. 129, Dept. of Fla.
 William Maxwell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Miller, enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Thomas Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Amasa K. Nulton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Oliver, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Stephen T. Roberts, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Spaulding, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George W. Scardefield, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Joseph Seymour, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Henry W. Tice, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Phineas Weed, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Silas H. Whittaker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Sylvester Westbrook, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Sprague C. Whittaker, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Woodhouse, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Wallace, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 James Knapp, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Orlando N. Smith, 1st lieut.; enl. 1862; disch. Aug. 22, 1863, for disability.
 Dennis D. Kniffin, 2d lieut.; enl. 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863, for disability.
 Lemi E. Fitch, 2d lieut.; enl. March 1, 1864; killed April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross-Roads, La.
 George Slater, 1st lieut., enl. May 8, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 161st N. Y. Vols.

Transferred.

Richard L. Guion, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major; trans. to F. and S. Rolls, April 15, 1863.
 James E. Arnold, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Jonathan C. Armstrong, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Joseph W. Barrett, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Grathan H. Barrett, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Welcome S. Burdick, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Ephraim A. Clark, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 James B. Decker, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Ephraim K. Decker, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 James F. Davis, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Hiram Francisco, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Navy, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Francis Gallagher, enl. Jan. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Abram Hiers, enl. Jan. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Joshua Kirk, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, June, 1864.
 William Kimball, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Mahlon M. Mercur, enl. Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Navy, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Ezra M. Peters, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to com. sergt.; trans. to F. and S. Rolls, Dec. 1863.
 John Riley, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Newman A. Symonds, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Amasa Squires, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, June, 1864.
 William Smith, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 John V. Shattuck, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Eli Springer, enl. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 John Seymour, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.

Discharged.

John Kegan, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. to accept promotion, Aug. 29, 1863.
 Robert B. Murray, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Elmira, no date given.
 Daniel Judson, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Elmira, no date given.
 Edmund F. Ames, enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 19, 1863, for disability.
 William H. Allen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865, by order of the War Department.
 Dewitt C. Brown, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. April 16, 1864, for disability.
 Charles Cotton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, for disability.
 Augustus Cox, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, for disability.
 John Cassaday, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865; term expired.
 William T. Doremus, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. at Baton Rouge, La., on surgeon's certificate; no date given.
 Horace C. Hubbard, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; disch. Nov. 19, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.
 William Johnston, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Dec. 11, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 Charles Z. McIntyre, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 22, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 Frederick C. Mosher, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by order of War Department, no date given.
 Alpheus Panner, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 William Rorick, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 William H. Reese, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

William Sherman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 Peter Storms, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 20, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.
 Wilson Sweezey, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.
 William B. Weed, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 6, 1863.
 William W. Weiswell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. March 26, 1863.
 Leroy Whitney, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 10, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 Chester Herrington, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 26, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.

Died.

George G. Bingham, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed May 18, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
 Wyatt C. Terwilleger, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died May 12, 1863, of disease.
 Lyman Merwin, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died March 5, 1863, of disease.
 Samuel A. Johnson, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died July 30, 1863, of wounds.
 John Andrews, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died May 14, 1863, of disease.
 W. B. Berry, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died March 11, 1863, of disease.
 Caleb D. Burlingame, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864, of disease.
 Charles Couch, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; died Aug. 24, 1864, of disease.
 James L. Dewey, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; taken prisoner April 10, 1864; died at Tyler, Texas, of disease, no date given.
 Isaac Day, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died Sept. 8, 1864, of disease.
 Thos. Y. Ellis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864, of disease.
 George W. Johnson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; drowned July 23, 1864.
 Gustavus S. Kimball, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, of disease.
 Michael Kane, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, of disease.
 Elihu Lockwood, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.
 Albert Mulford, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Dec. 4, 1862, of disease.
 John Magee, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died June 2, 1863, of disease.
 Henry W. Mead, enl. Aug. 30, 1863; died Jan. 2, 1864, of disease.
 Glen Sweezy, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died Nov. 30, 1862, of disease.
 Redman Springer, enl. Jan. 26, 1864; died July 15, 1864, of disease.
 George Smith, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; died Oct. 7, 1864, of disease.
 Otis Walker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed July 13, 1863, at Cox's Plantation, La.
 Samuel Jones, enl. Nov. 1, 1863; died May 15, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

James D. Minzy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted July, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y.
 David Cowles, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; received furlough Nov. 1864; not rept'd since.
 Eleazer Healey, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; received furlough Nov. 1864; not rept'd since.
 Marcus Hanvil, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; deserted March 18, 1864, on the march.
 Ezra McLane, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; deserted Nov. 8, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y.
 John Perigo, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted April 9, 1864, took oath of allegiance to C. S. A.
 Thomas Smith, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; deserted May 15, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.
 James Wilson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted Oct. 28, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y.
 Thomas Franklin, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; deserted Dec. 10, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
 James Green, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; deserted Aug. 25, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.

179TH REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS.

W. M. Gregg, col.; must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
 Franklin B. Doty, lieut.-col.; must. in May 11, 1864.
 George Cook, quartermaster; must. in Dec. 13, 1864.

*Company A.**

Geo. D. Carpenter, capt.; must. in Feb. 17, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 James E. Farr, 1st lieut.; must. in April 5, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Stephen Compton, 2d lieut.; must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Edwin Lamberson, 1st sergt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Francis E. Thorne, sergt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George W. Mills, sergt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Adam T. Cortright, sergt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Peter McIntosh, corp.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Asa C. Otterson, corp.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James C. Wattleworth, corp.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Dwight Brown, corp.; enl. March 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Winton, corp.; enl. March 4, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James H. Moulton, corp.; enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lewis A. Wolcott, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Daniel E. Compton, corp.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Beebe, drummer; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Olivey, drummer; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Luther L. Anthony, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edward Allwood, enl.—no date given; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Ezra Beebe, enl. July 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Arthur Beebe, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Benj. D. Blair, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lucius S. Carpenter, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Cross, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jesse Cornell, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Cretcer, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Zavan N. Carey, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. P. Chamberlain, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jonathan S. Chapel, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

Charles Cain, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Samuel D. Eakin, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lumon Edwards, enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Egbert Groom, enl. March 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jacob Graves, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Waterman Gile, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William T. Harris, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Franklin Hilliker, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Stephen Hickey, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Albert Havens, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Hall, enl. March 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. Jackson, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Levi J. Jones, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Levi Kellogg, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles R. Lawrence, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George W. Loomis, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Lennon, enl. Oct. 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Emory J. Millard, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Abraham E. Mills, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John McDonald, enl. March 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Robert McKinney, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. McKinney, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Marsh, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edgar Mabey, enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Henry Meuhmitt, enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. Olivey, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John E. Pettegrew, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Robert L. Pettegrew, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Peter Patric, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George L. Pratt, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Frederick Redington, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Darius Robinson, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James C. Rutan, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. H. Shipman, enl. March 4, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Russell Sisson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Willard Stevens, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Timothy Sullivan, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Sharp, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Ephraim Sherwood, enl. March 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Ramsford Tobey, enl. March 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Van Auken, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Robert Wilkins, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Walker, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Henry Williams, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Harrison Westbrook, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Wines, enl. March 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Clarence D. Wallenbeck, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William H. Whitley, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Discharged.

Albert A. Terrill, captain; must. in April 5, 1864; pro. major 179th N. Y. V. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Patrick Casey, enl. March 16, 1864; disch. Dec. 5, 1864; disability.
 Newton M. Phillips, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; disch. Dec. 10, 1864, by reason of said wound.
 Elihu Linkletter, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Pegram Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Dec. 16, 1864, by reason of said wound.
 Jeremiah McCarty, enl. March 23, 1864; disch. Jan. 17, 1865; disability.
 Lewis Kellogg, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. May 13, 1865, per G. O.
 Daniel D. Lowell, enl. Feb. 1864; disch. April 30, 1865, per S. O.

Transferred.

Thomas C. Smith, sergeant; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to non-com. staff, May 1, 1864; pro. com.-sergt.
 John Dormand, corporal; enl.—no date; claimed by 69th N. Y. Vols.
 Charles Douglass, private; enl.—no date; claimed by 86th N. Y. Vols.

Died.

Marshall N. Phillips, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 17, 1864.
 Edwin Fowler, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action, June 17, 1864.
 Henry Kingsley, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died June 24, 1864, disease.
 Stephen De Kay, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died July 29, 1864, of wounds received accidentally.
 Jacob Brown, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; died July 26, 1864, disease.
 Charles A. Gallup, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 29, 1864, disease.
 David Leonard, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 28, 1864, of wounds received in action, June 17, 1864.
 John Slocum, enl. Feb. 21, 1864; died July 22, 1864, disease.
 Gottlob Stien, enl. March 15, 1864; killed in action July 30, 1864.
 Jacob Leonard, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died Sept. 16, 1864, disease.
 Wm. T. Wise, enl. March 15, 1864; died Oct. 9, 1864, disease.
 David H. Shepard, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died Nov. 14, 1864, of wounds received July 30, 1864.
 Timothy W. Buckland, enl. Feb. 14, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died in pri-on Salisbury, N. C., date not known.

Henry A. Carter, enl. Jan. 29, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died March 29, 1865, from imprisonment.
 Anthony Tobias, enl. March 15, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died in prison, date not known.
 Iiram H. Sturdevant, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died April 22, 1865, of wounds received April 2, 1865.
 Daniel J. Owen, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; died Dec. 31, 1864, of disease.
 Moses Brown, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died Jan. 19, 1865, of disease.
 Ward Burdick, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; died April 5, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

George Jackson, enl. March 14, 1864; deserted April 19, 1864.
 John Ford, enl. March 9, 1864; deserted April 21, 1864.
 John Marshall, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; deserted April 28, 1864.
 Samuel Nelson, enl. March 18, 1864; deserted June 1, 1864.
 Daniel B. Lee, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; deserted July 26, 1864.
 William Zimmer, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; deserted July 6, 1864.
 Almaron C. Howell, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; deserted Dec. 22, 1864.
 Richard McGregor, no date; deserted Oct. 16, 1864.
 Peter Nash, no date; deserted Oct. 16, 1864.

*Company B.**

Martin V. Doty, capt.; must. in April 22, 1865; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Edward Lownsberry, 1st lieut.; must. in Dec. 12, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Daniel Crompton, sergt.; enl. March 22, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Nathan Orsborn, sergt.; enl. March 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edward M. White, sergt.; enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Leonard Morris, sergt.; enl. March 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Burk, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Don C. Hanford, corp.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John H. Kerrick, corp.; enl. March 28, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Chester O. Hill, corp. enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George D. Henderson, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Frank M. Royce, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Austin C. Hill, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John M. Davis, corp.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James R. Fluent, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Alonzo Chapman, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Ault, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; absent, wounded.
 William Arnold, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Miles Button, enl. March 14, 1864; absent, sick.
 Henry F. Beebe, enl. March 27, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Frederick E. Bates, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Joseph Bryan, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lyman Chamberlain, enl. March 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Cane, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Ellery B. Cornelius, enl. March 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Samuel A. Coon, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Henry F. Carpenter, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; absent, sick.
 Theodore Dewitt, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jerome Dickenson, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Eugene Dunton, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Nelson G. Edwards, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles L. Gardner, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick.
 Alexander Gardner, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick.
 Nathan Greek, Jr., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Stephen F. Green, enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Alfred Hills, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Harnon, enl. March 11, 1864; missing in action, Sept. 30, 1864.
 Cyrus Huftaling, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; absent, sick.
 Albert M. Hall, enl. March 31, 1864; absent, sick.
 Jerome Howard, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Thomas Hammond, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Hemingway, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Jarvis, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Edward Jenkins, enl. Feb. 8, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jarvis S. Kenyon, enl. March 27, 1864; absent, sick.
 Reuben Lewis, enl. March 8, 1864; absent, sick.
 Charles H. Lynch, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Henry F. Lyndsay, enl. March 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William F. Lamont, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick.
 Augustus McFail, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Maricle, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Cortland Minard, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John McInery, enl. June 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Obed D. Nye, enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Noyes, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Horace M. Norton, enl. March 30, 1864; absent, sick.
 Clement B. Northrop, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Robert L. Ormsby, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles O'Neal, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Chester D. Peckham, enl. March 26, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Joseph Perry, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

Wm. H. Quick, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John B. Rowley, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Levi Rowley, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edwin Rarrick, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Nathaniel Reed, enl. March 28, 1864; absent, sick.
 John J. Roe, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Clark Starks, enl. May 29, 1864; absent, sick.
 Laurence Stone, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Theodore Sabel, enl. March 22, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Patrick Touhey, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Warner, enl. March 8, 1864; absent, sick.
 George L. Woolsey, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John H. Wilkins, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. T. White, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Florentine A. Whitcomb, enl. March 1, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles W. Wheeler, enl. March 29, 1864; absent, sick.

Discharged.

Robert F. Stewart, capt; must. March 31, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865, on account of wounds.
 George W. Cook, 1st lieut.; must. March 31, 1864; pro. to adjutant of regiment Dec. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. E. Bogart, 2d lieut.; must. Dec. 12, 1864; disch. May 4, 1865, for disab.
 S. G. H. Musgrave, 1st sergt.; enl. March 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 12, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. H, 179th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Edward Lounsberry, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B, 179th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Isaac Hildreth, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 7, 1864, for disability.
 Byron Hodge, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. Jan. 9, 1865, for disability.
 James A. Harris, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. Jan. 16, 1865, for disability.
 Franklin Cornell, enl. March 11, 1864; disch. April 31, 1865, for disability.
 John Hall, enl. April 9, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865, for disability.
 Samuel A. Chapman, enl. March 27, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865, by General Order.

Died.

James B. Bonker, 2d lieut.; must. April 22, 1864; wounded in action, Sept. 30, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1864, of said wounds.
 Charles Sickler, enl. March 26, 1864; killed in action, June 17, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
 Daniel O. Ormsby, enl. March 30, 1864; wounded in action, June 17, 1864; died June 24, 1864, of said wounds.
 George W. Joiner, enl. March 21, 1864; died Aug. 23, 1864, of disease.
 Paulding Vincent, enl. March 31, 1864; died Aug. 7, 1864, of disease.
 James H. Brown, enl. March 31, 1864; died of grape-shot wounds, June 29, 1864.
 Samuel Hemingway, enl. March 28, 1864; died July 17, 1864.
 Israel R. Graves, enl. March 26, 1864; wounded in action, June 17, 1864; died Aug. 27, 1864, of said wound.
 Wm. T. Clark, enl. March 29, 1864; died Aug. 18, 1864, of disease.
 Henry Chubb, enl. March 28, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864, of disease.
 Henry Soles, enl. March 31, 1864; died Aug. 8, 1864, of disease.
 Peter O. Greer, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; died Dec. 22, 1864, of disease.
 Daniel J. Kenney, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died Jan. 2, 1865, of disease.
 Homer D. Alcott, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died Sept. 4, 1864, of disease.
 Smith Q. McMasters, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; killed in action April 2, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Va.
 Thomas C. Chapman, enl. March 31, 1864; died Jan. 12, 1865, while a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.
 Samuel H. Lane, enl. March 19, 1864; died Feb. 1, 1865, on furlough.
 David H. June, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; died March 17, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

John H. Brooks, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Wm. Barbour, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Wm. Mitchell, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 James McGuire, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Timothy Mahoney, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Marcus Moon, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 William Robinson, enl. March 21, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 John Thompson, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 29, 1864, at Elmira.
 William Minier, enl. March 14, 1864; deserted April 28, 1864, at Elmira.
 Alexander P. Campbell, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 James Bognie, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 John Fox, enl. March 28, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.

Company G.†

Henry J. Messing, capt.; must. in July 20, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Rupert A. Budworth, enl. May 20, 1865; absent, sick; no disch. given.
 Dennis Dempsey, enl. June 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Thomas Dopsen, enl. June 1, 1865.
 Silas Harrington, enl. May 31, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lyman A. Slight, enl. May 31, 1865; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James H. Day, capt.; must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by order of Sec. of War, on account of disab., Jan. 31, 1865.
 Wm. J. Hemstreet, 1st lieut.; must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by order of Sec. of War, May 15, 1865.

† Officers and men who enlisted in Elmira.

Palmer R. Avery, enl. May 20, 1864; died Sept. 12, 1864, of disease.
 Solomon Leonard, Jr., enl. June 4, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864, of wounds.
 Charles Ashton, enl. May 28, 1864; deserted Aug. 19, 1864.
 Noah Leith, enl. June 1, 1864; deserted Oct. 12, 1864.
 John Smith, enl. June 1, 1864; deserted Aug. 17, 1864.
 James Wilson, enl. May 28, 1864; deserted Aug. 10, 1864.

*Company H.**

Giles H. Holden, capt.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Fritz E. Culver, 1st lieut.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William Shackelton, sergt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded, no date given; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Devlin, corp.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Andrew Brown, mus.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James H. Applegate, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; wounded, no date given.
 Wilmot Griffin, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; absent, sick; no disch. given.
 Isaac Smith, private; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Jesse Warner, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Josiah Belknap, private; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 17, 1865.
 David A. Van Gorder, private; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by Sec. of War, no date given.
 S. G. H. Musgrave, 2d lieut.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; trans. and pro. to capt. of Co. E, May 18, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Proper, private; enl. May 16, 1864; died Nov. 26, 1864.
 Michael Burns, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Charles Boyer, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Lebee Darius, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Dalton, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Demott, private; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; deserted Sept. 14, 1864.
 Dennis Dwyer, private; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; deserted Sept. 14, 1864.
 Michael Ferguson, private; enl. Aug. 4, 1864; deserted Dec. 10, 1865.
 Edward Howard, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Hues, private; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Robert Hunt, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Edward Murphy, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Peter Sullivan, private; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Write, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.

1ST VETERAN CAVALRY.

Andrew T. Davis, corp., Co. A; enl. June 1, 1863; killed June 5, 1864, near Staunton, Va.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ASHLAND.

THE territory that now constitutes the town of Ashland was originally included in the old town of Chemung, subsequently in Elmira (as Newtown), and then in Southport, from parts of which towns it was formed by act of the Legislature in 1867. It lies upon the south border of the county, on both sides of Chemung River. The soil in the valleys is a fine quality of gravelly loam, while upon the hills it is of a slaty nature, well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. The streams are Seely, Goldsmith, South, and Bently Creeks, which are all tributaries of the Chemung River.

The town is made historically famous as having been the scene of a battle between General Sullivan and the Indians, during the memorable campaign of 1779. The locality of this engagement is an irregular elevation called "Hog Back," now included in the farms of Messrs. James Carpenter and William Lowman. Tradition has it that the Indians escaped up the river with slight loss, and were not pursued. On a recent map, the location is erroneously marked "battle-ground of 1812," but as the nearest approach of the British to this point was Buffalo, the error is apparent.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town as now constituted was commenced in 1788, by Green Bently, who was immediately followed by the

Wellses, Ebenezer Green, and others, mentioned in the history of Wellsburg, farther on. Isaac Baldwin and Henry, his brother, the farmer, who settled on the present site of Lowmanville, came in at about the same time as Bently; some claim a priority of settlement for him, which is not sufficiently authenticated to make it historically definite. Abner Kelsey arrived in 1789, and about two years afterwards received a patent for 460 acres of land, upon which Thomas Decker, Charles E. Coffey, and others now reside. This instrument bears date March 2, 1791.

About the year 1800, Jacob Comfort came in, and soon thereafter, David Burt.

In 1804, Jesse Carpenter, father of James Carpenter, came in from Orange Co., N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Lowman, a short distance from the present residence of James. The children of Jesse Carpenter now residents of this county, besides James, are George E., wholesale dry-goods and notions merchant, of Elmira; Edward S. and William S., old and respected citizens of Big Flats.

James Mitchell, father of Jacob W. Mitchell (who was born in the old homestead in 1809), came in about 1800. Others who came about the same time, or soon afterwards, were Samuel Middaugh, — Gardner, Judge Caleb Baker, the pioneer school-teacher, who taught school at Wellsburg, but was a resident of the town of Southport. Below Wellsburg, on the south side of the river, settled James McKean, uncle of Hon. Samuel McKean, some years since United States Senator from Bradford Co., Pa., Elias Middaugh, Elder Roswell Goff, the pioneer preacher and first pastor of the Baptist Church at Wellsburg, in 1790, Deacon Thomas Keeney, and others.

About opposite Wellsburg were the Baldwins, before mentioned, John Hillman, Wilkes Jenkins, who settled there in 1790, and in 1799 removed to the town of Elmira, and permanently settled on the place on which his son Archibald still lives.

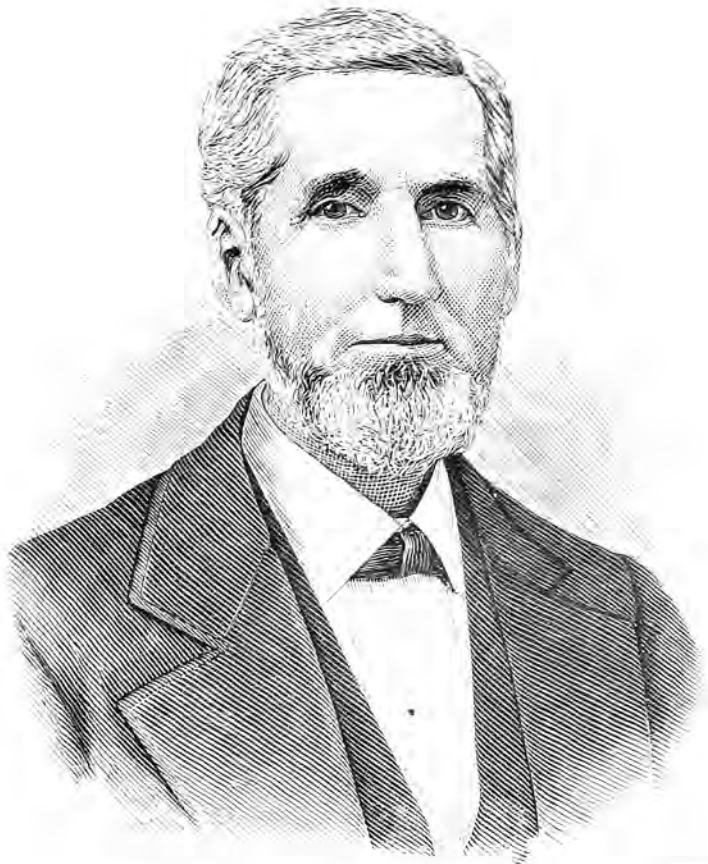
Colonel Solomon L. Smith, father of Jud Smith, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a pioneer of this county.† Jud Smith is a farmer, stock-raiser, and lumberman, and owns about six hundred acres of land. Solomon L. was supervisor for twelve successive years, and afterwards several years in Southport. Jud was supervisor of Ashland in all six years. C. M. Stringer, son of John H. Stringer, was born in Chemung County in 1828, and is therefore one of the old settlers. Ferdinand Coffey, father of Charles E. Coffey, came in at a later date and settled where the latter now resides. The Mathews family were among the very early settlers. Several members of this family have been prominent citizens, and some are still residents of the town and county.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Green Bently, on the banks of the creek that now bears his name, near the village of Wellsburg, in the spring of 1789.

The first birth was that of Eunice, daughter of Abner Kelsey, who was born March 16, 1789. She married Jacob Decker, and raised a family of three sons and three

* Officers and men who enlisted in Elmira.

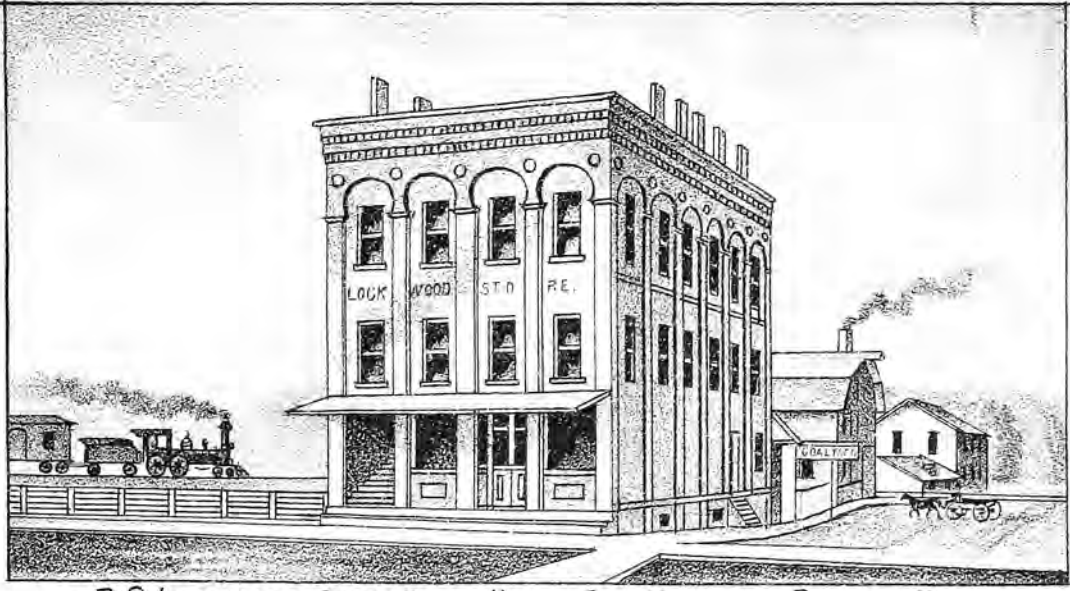
† See history of the town of Southport, town officers, etc.



R.C. Lockwood



Susan Foshler Lockwood



R. C. LOCKWOOD STORE, STORE HOUSE, COAL YARD AND PLANING MILL.



RESIDENCE OF R. C. LOCKWOOD, WELLSBURG, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

daughters, of whom all but one survive. She died March 21, 1864, aged seventy-five years eleven months and five days, and her remains are interred in the old Baptist church-yard at Wellsburg.

The first death is said to have been that of Stephen Kent, but the date is not given, nor could the most diligent inquiry ascertain the fact.

The first tavern was kept by William Baldwin in a primitive log house, which stood on the opposite side of the river from Wellsburg. This was as early as 1798.

The first saw-mill was built by Isaac Baldwin, on the site of the mill now operated by C. B. Goodwin, at Lowmanville. The date of this is fixed by the best authorities at about the year 1800.

The first school was taught by Caleb Baker, in a primitive log house that stood on the site of the present Baptist grave-yard about the year 1803-4.

The first church edifice was that erected by the Baptist society in 1812. It is a wooden building, and has lost its original identity by the rebuilding and repairing it received in 1860. Its peculiar architecture attests the venerable antiquity it enjoys.

The first burying-ground was the one referred to above as the Baptist grave-yard, which was purchased by the Baptist Society of Henry Wells, for the sum of fifty cents, January 4, 1812. It originally contained "3 rods and 5 poles." It has since been added to, and is now known as the "Wellsburg Cemetery." In it repose the ashes of many of the old pioneers, notably those of Judge Henry Wells, the donor of the lot, and his wife; Nathan Roberts and wife, interred in 1813 and 1818 respectively; Joanna Parshall, aunt of Asa Parshall, of Chemung; Richard Comfort and Charity, his wife; James Roberts and Mary, his wife; David Bush and Hannah, his wife; Mary A., daughter of Keziah Bently, and many others. "Alpheus Gillett, a soldier of the Revolution, died 20th June, 1841, aged 81, 5, 9," is an inscription upon one of the old stones. "May they rest in peace!"

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Ashland was legally constituted a town April 25, 1867, and was the last town organized in the county. The town-meeting was held May 14, 1867, at the Wellsburg Exchange, at which the following gentlemen were elected to the offices placed opposite to their names respectively: Supervisor, Richard C. Lockwood; Town Clerk, William E. Halstead; Justices of the Peace, Lyman L. Lowman and Hiram Roushey; Commissioners of Highways, Alfred Searles and George Rogers; Overseers of the Poor, Reuben E. Moss and John Fincher; Collector, William Hanmer; Assessors, James Carpenter and Israel O. Scudder; Constables, William Hanmer, Roswell R. Moss, William Woodhouse, Michael Roushey, and Lawrence Mathews. The only two gentlemen who have occupied the position of supervisor have been R. C. Lockwood and Jud Smith,—the former the first four, the tenth, and the twelfth years, and the latter from the fifth to the ninth inclusive and the eleventh years. The town clerks have been William C. Halstead the first nine years, and William S. Sprague the last three years.

Justices of the Peace, David Sweet, Lyman L. Lowman (vacancy), Reuben E. Moss, Lyman L. Lowman, Wm. C. Halstead (vacancy), Reuben E. Moss, Hiram Roushey (vacancy), Elisha Knapp, Lafayette Harrington, Reuben E. Moss, Michael B. Roushey, Edmund Griswold, James Carpenter, John L. Myers, and E. W. Howell (vacancy).

The town officers for the year 1878 are: Supervisor, R. C. Lockwood; Town Clerk, James S. Sprague; Commissioners of Highways, Alfred Searles, George W. Rogers, and William Hanmer; Assessors, James Carpenter, Israel O. Scudder, and O. T. Comfort; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Bennett and George Fishler; Collector, Joseph S. Wilcox; Constables, Joseph S. Wilcox, Samuel Mitchell, I. H. Johnson, and A. B. Merriam; Auditors, Wm. Lowman, R. B. Coleman, and S. D. Herman; Excise Commissioner, Daniel H. Gillett.

WELLSBURG

is a thriving incorporated village situated in the northeast part of the town, on the south bank of the Chemung River, and on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Its site is among the earliest settled spots in the county, the first pioneer, Green Bentley, having located thereon in the year 1788. He was immediately followed by Ebenezer Green, and the following year by Abner Wells and sons,—Abner, Henry, and Benjamin,—who came from Orange Co., N. Y. Henry became the most prominent representative of the Wells family, having been elected sheriff of the county, and also one of its judges. Several members of the family in the third generation are still residents of the town and county. Cotemporary with the Wells' came Abijah Batterson, Samuel Westbrook, Abraham Bennett, Asa Burnham, Abiel Fry, and Thomas Keeney, all of whom settled at or near the present village. Following these came Stephen H. Brown, father of Horace Brown, from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1806; Jacob Smith, in 1807; Aaron Brown, father of T. T. Brown, from Morris Co., N. J., in 1816; George Fishler came in 1835. After the settlers had got fairly located improvements were commenced.

The first store was opened by Abner and Henry Wells, probably about the year 1792. They kept a small general store, primitive both in style and stock. A store was soon afterwards opened on the opposite side of the river by Isaac Baldwin.

The first tavern in the village was opened by one of the Baldwins, but the first regular hotel was kept by Henry C. Wells.

The first saw-mill was erected by David Brewer, about 1830. It stood about twelve rods south of the bridge on Bently Creek. The first grist-mill was that built by Calvin and James West and Miles Roberts, as given elsewhere.

The first church society was the Baptist, which was regularly organized in 1790. They also erected the first place of public worship, which was raised on the 12th of June, 1812.

The first school-house was a small log structure, built about 1803.

As soon as these moral material improvements were fairly under way, the village increased in general prosperity. In

the old Gazetteer of New York, published in 1842, we find that "Wellsburg is a village in the town of Southport, in Chemung County; is an agricultural settlement; contains one Baptist church, one store, one tavern, and fifteen or twenty dwellings." On the building of the Erie Railroad through the place in 1849-50, the village received an impetus which was very beneficial. The manufacturing interests of the village are few, but of an excellent quality. Subjoined we give a brief description of them.

WELLSBURG TANNERY

was erected by David & C. S. Decker in 1859, and continued under that firm for about one year, when the last-named gentleman retired, leaving David Decker in sole possession of the establishment, as at present. The tannery is operated by steam; has all the modern improved machinery; employs 17 hands, and is capable of tanning 14,000 city-slaughtered hides per annum.

WELLSBURG STEAM PLANING-MILL

was erected by R. C. Lockwood in 1859. It has remained in his possession from that time to the present. Its capacity is 500,000 feet a year, and gives employment to six men. Its proprietor is one of the most enterprising men of the village.

WELLSBURG STEAM FLOURING AND SAW-MILLS

were erected by Calvin and James West and Miles Roberts in 1864-65. The grist-mill has four runs of stone, and manufactures 3500 barrels of merchant work and 30,000 bushels of custom per annum. The present proprietor is James P. O'Bryan, who purchased the property in 1870.

THE FISHLER HOUSE

ranks among the best hotels in Chemung County. Its proprietor, J. V. Fishler, first erected a hotel on the present site in 1850, which stood there until destroyed by fire in 1857. The present house was built in 1866, and is in every sense a first-class house. Most of the time, until April last, Mr. Fishler rented the premises, but has recently refitted and refurnished the house, so that it is now an ornament to the village, a pleasure to the traveling public, and a credit to himself.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

On the 28th of August, 1872, an election was held at the Wellsburg Exchange, to vote on the question of incorporating the village under the special act of the Legislature, passed for such purposes. The vote resulted in a majority for incorporation. At the first election the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices placed after their names: James P. O'Bryan, President; William Hanmer, William C. Halstead, Benjamin Herman, Trustees; Hiram W. Young, Treasurer; Stephen D. Herman, Collector; William C. Halstead, Matthew Fincher, Inspectors of Election. The presidents of the village from 1873 to 1878, inclusive, have been James P. O'Bryan, 1873-74; William C. Halstead, 1875; Uri Smith, 1876; Benjamin Herman, 1878; James P. O'Bryan, 1878.

The present village officary consists of the following:

Abraham Boyce, James Bradway, Isaac Bennett, and Abner Watson, Trustees; A. I. Decker, Clerk; James P. Hapeman, Treasurer; George Hanmer, Collector; Elijah Knapp, Police Justice.

The village now contains three dry-goods stores, three groceries, one drug-store, one hardware-store, one harness-shop, one millinery establishment, two hotels,—the "Fishler House" and the "Exchange,"—one livery-stable, three blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one extensive tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, planing-factory, three churches,—one each of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal* denominations,—a public and a select school, the latter kept by Miss Sarah Jewel. There is also a railroad depot, telegraph and express offices; two physicians, and four resident ministers of the gospel. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 650.

The post-office was established here at an early day, and afterwards removed two and a half miles west of the village, to the residence of James T. Strong, where it remained until 1843, when it was again restored to the village, since which time the following gentlemen have held appointments as postmasters, namely: Messrs. Abner Wells, R. C. Lockwood, Mark Burt, Elias Wickoff, Colonel Salisbury, and H. W. Young, the present incumbent.

LOWMANVILLE

is a hamlet, pleasantly situated on Goldsmith Creek, about one and a half miles northeast of Wellsburg. The post-office is called Lowman, and was named after the Lowman family, which is quite numerous in the vicinity. Among the early settlers here were the Lowmans, Carpenters, John Brown, Isaac Baldwin, and others.

The first store was built by George Lowman, and kept by John Brown, in 1853. It was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house, and afterwards, in 1870, re-opened as a store by the present proprietor, Lafayette Harrington.

The first saw-mill was erected here as early as the year 1800, by Isaac Baldwin. It stood until, time-worn and decayed, it was removed to give place to a larger mill, which was built by Almon Cook, about 1838. The property finally fell into the possession of Jacob Lowman, by whom it was rebuilt and enlarged, and furnished with new machinery, in 1870. It is operated by steam and water, and is now rented by C. B. Goodwin, who is a practical miller.

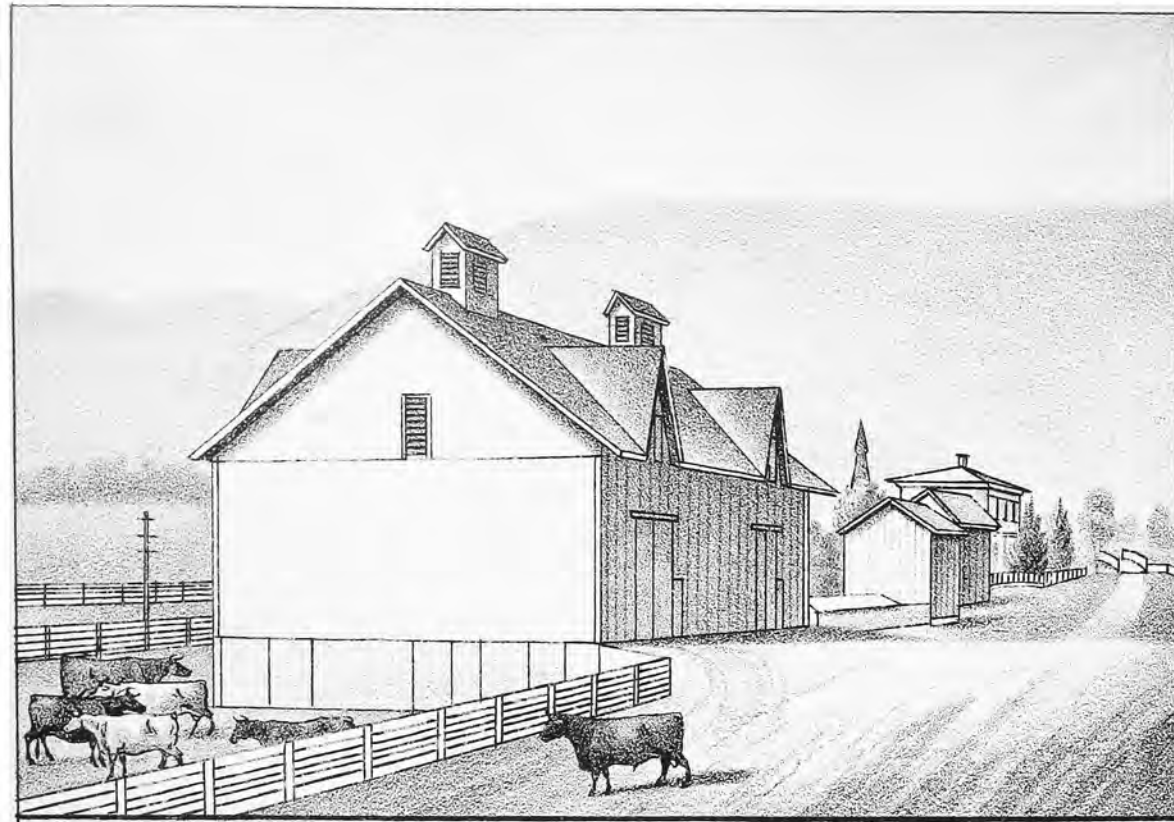
The post-office was established at the present residence of George Lowman, over the Chemung line, where it was kept by John Goodwin. In 1845 it was removed to its present location, though kept in a building that is no more. For a number of years they received but a tri-weekly mail,—they now get it daily. The present postmaster is Lafayette Harrington.

Besides the mill, store, and post-office, there are a wagon-shop and a blacksmithy here, and a few houses.

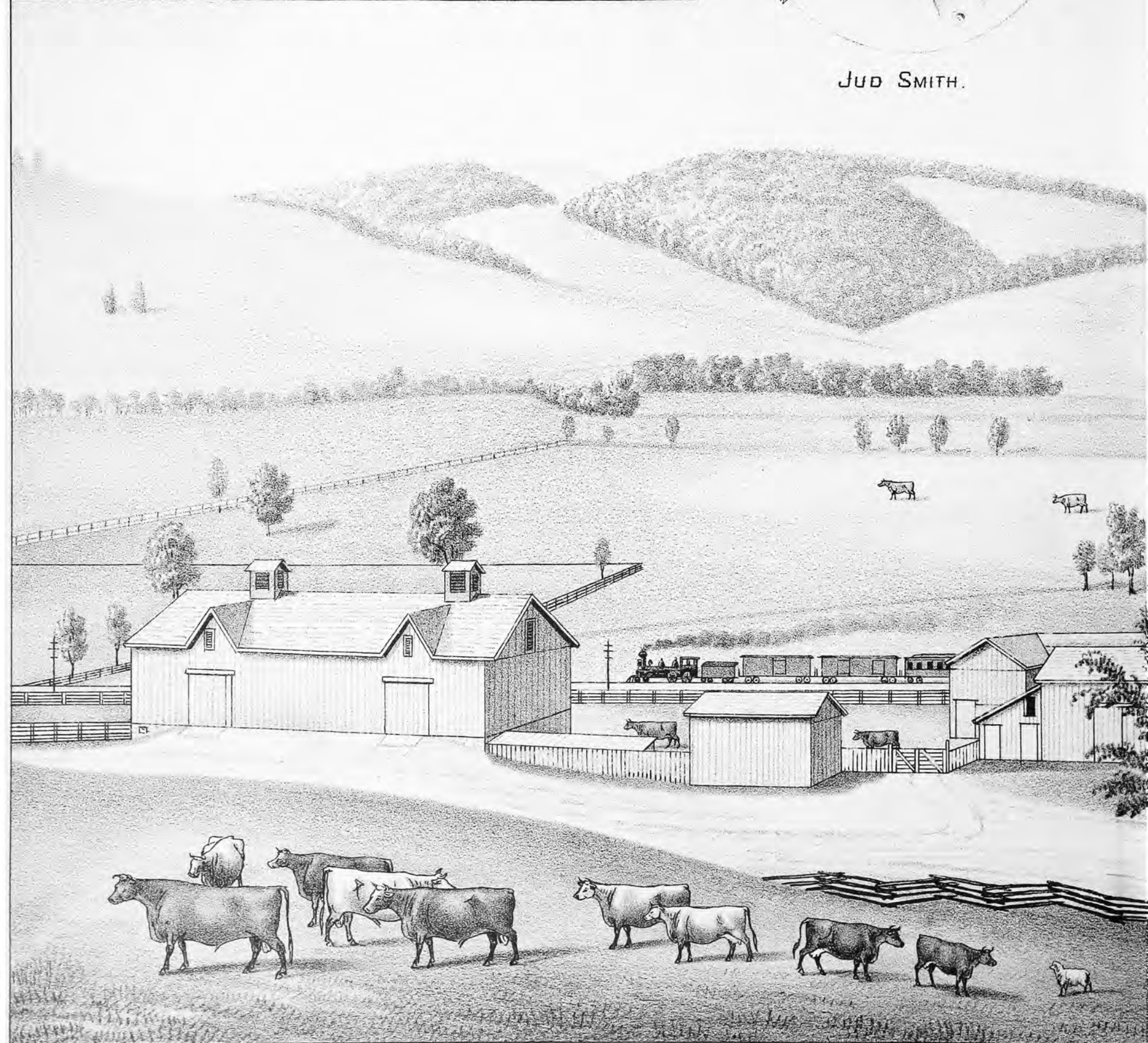
RELIGIOUS.

The pioneers were generally people of strong religious sentiments; hence public worship, and the organization of

* See under head of "Religious."



JUD SMITH.

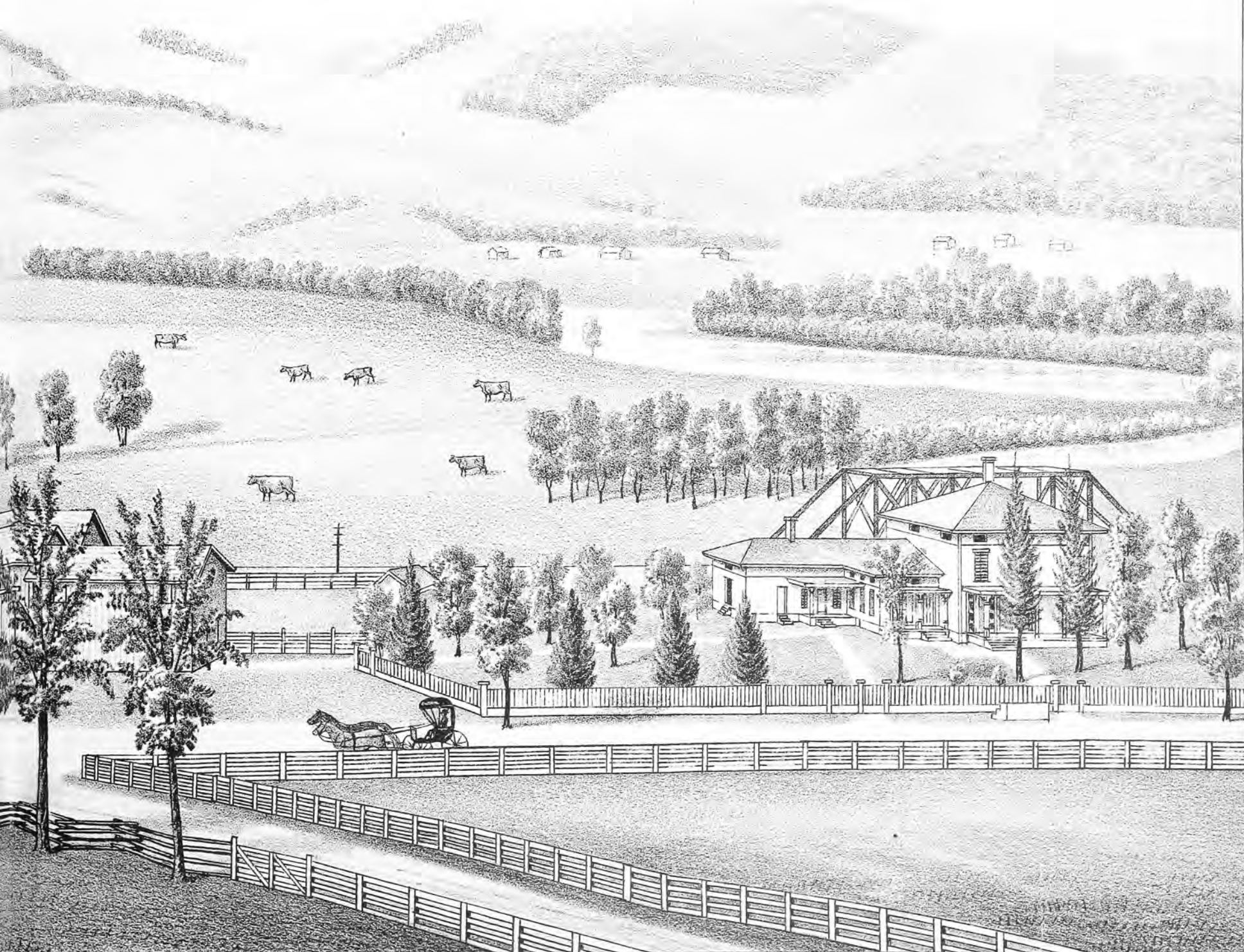
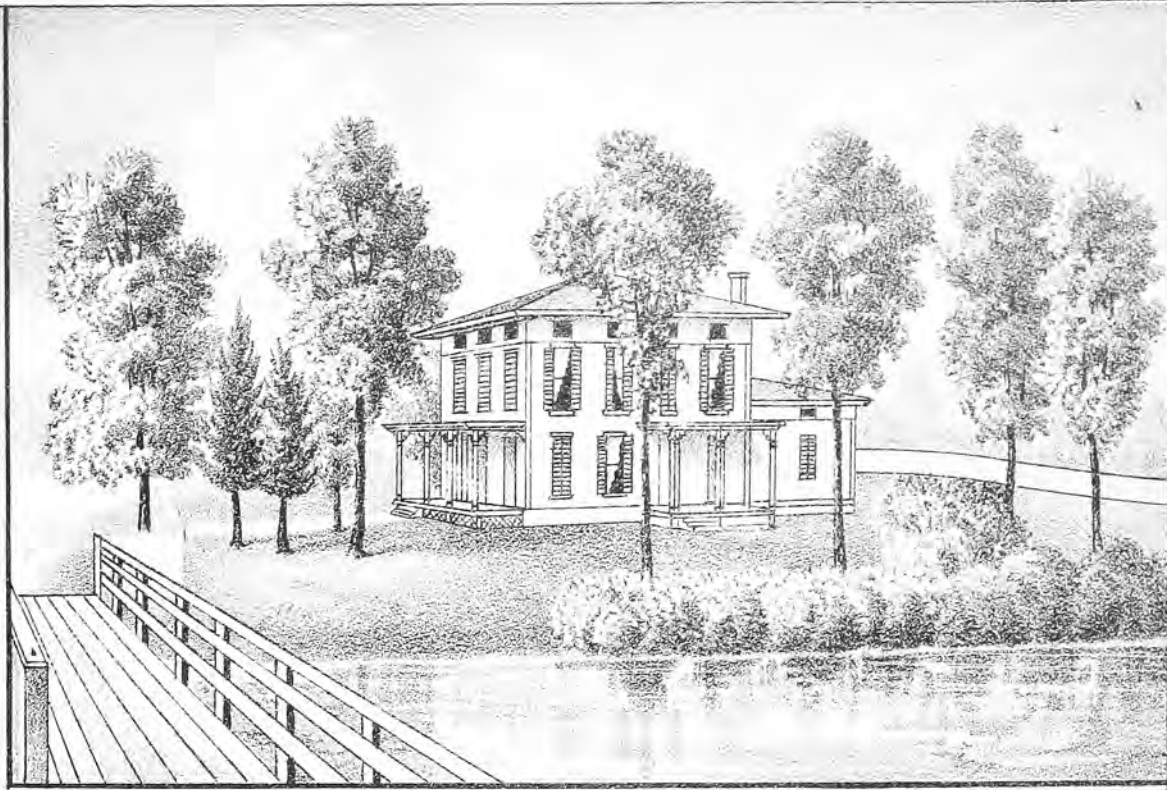


RESIDENCE OF JUD SM



PHOTO BY J. E. LARKIN.

MRS. JUD SMITH.

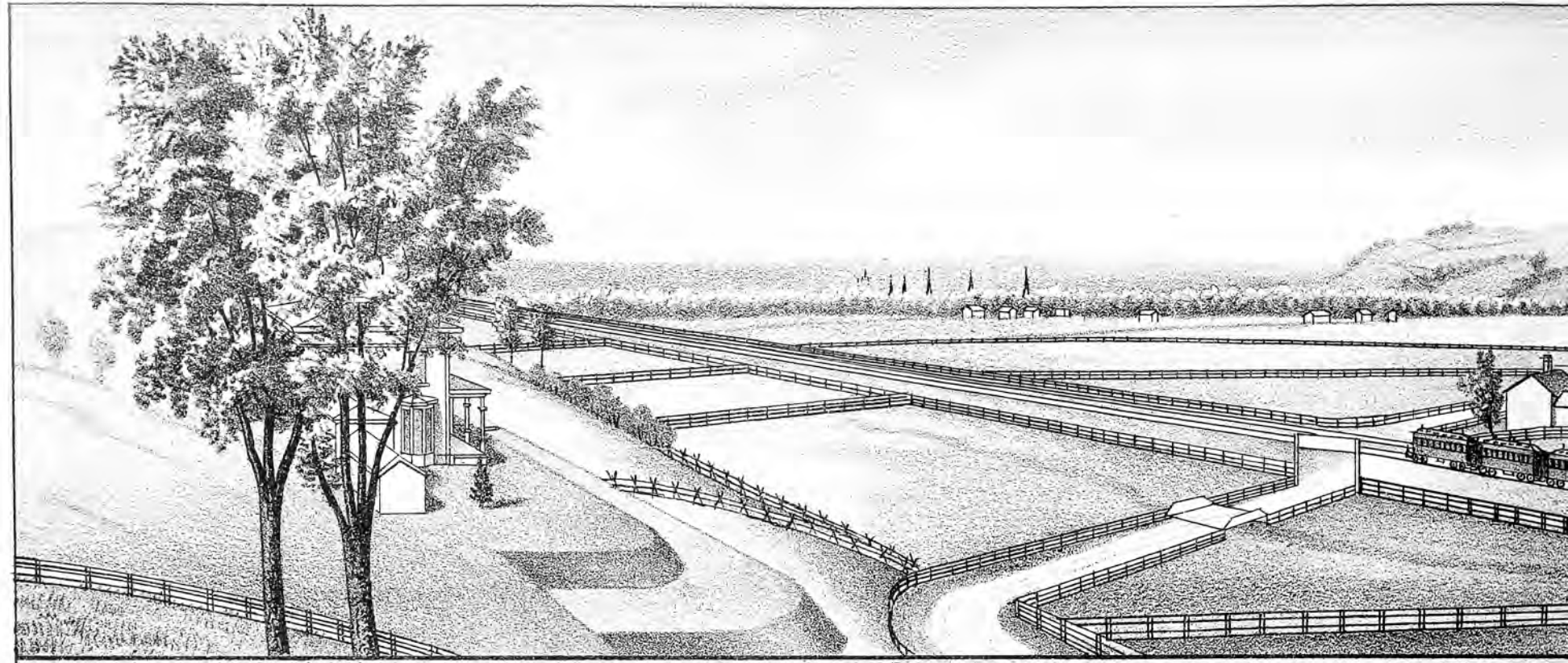


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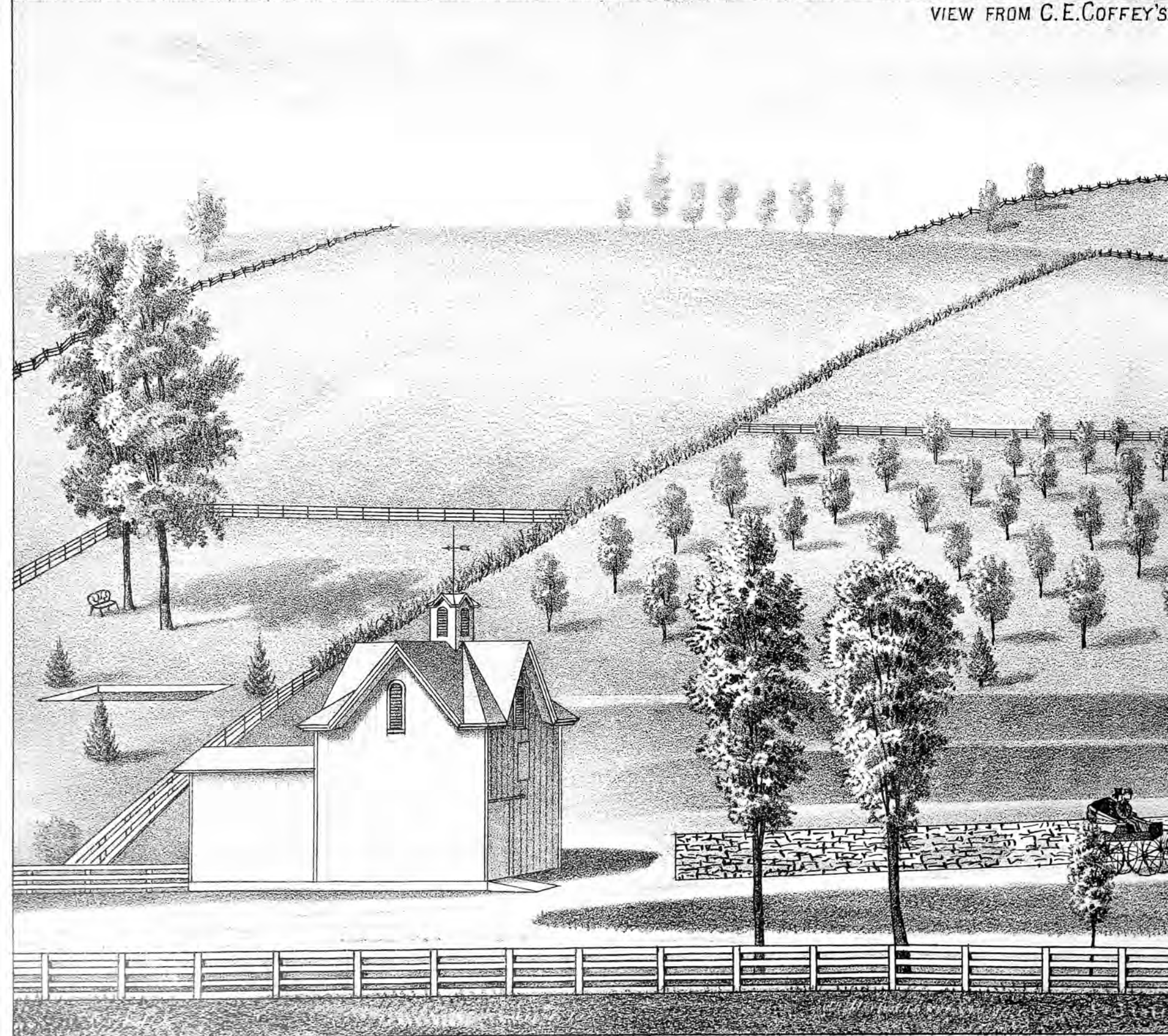
was born in the town of Southport, now Ashland, Chemung Co., N. Y., April 14, 1818, and is the fourth son of Solomon L. and Julia Smith. Solomon L. was a son of Timothy Smith, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and emigrated to Cedar Creek, Chemung Co., in the year 1790. Julia, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Samuel Seeley, also a native of Orange County, and an early settler in Chemung County, who died about 1822 or 1823. Solomon L. Smith died Nov. 6, 1847. Our subject began life as a farmer at an early age, in connection with other business interests, such as running oil, grist, saw, plaster, carding, and clothing mills,

distillery, and hotel proprietor, with which his father was identified during his lifetime. Was married, Jan. 26, 1849, to Rebecca Mathews, daughter of James Mathews, of Southport (now Ashland) township; to them were born five children, two of whom are living, viz., Uri and Emma, both of whom are married and reside in Ashland.

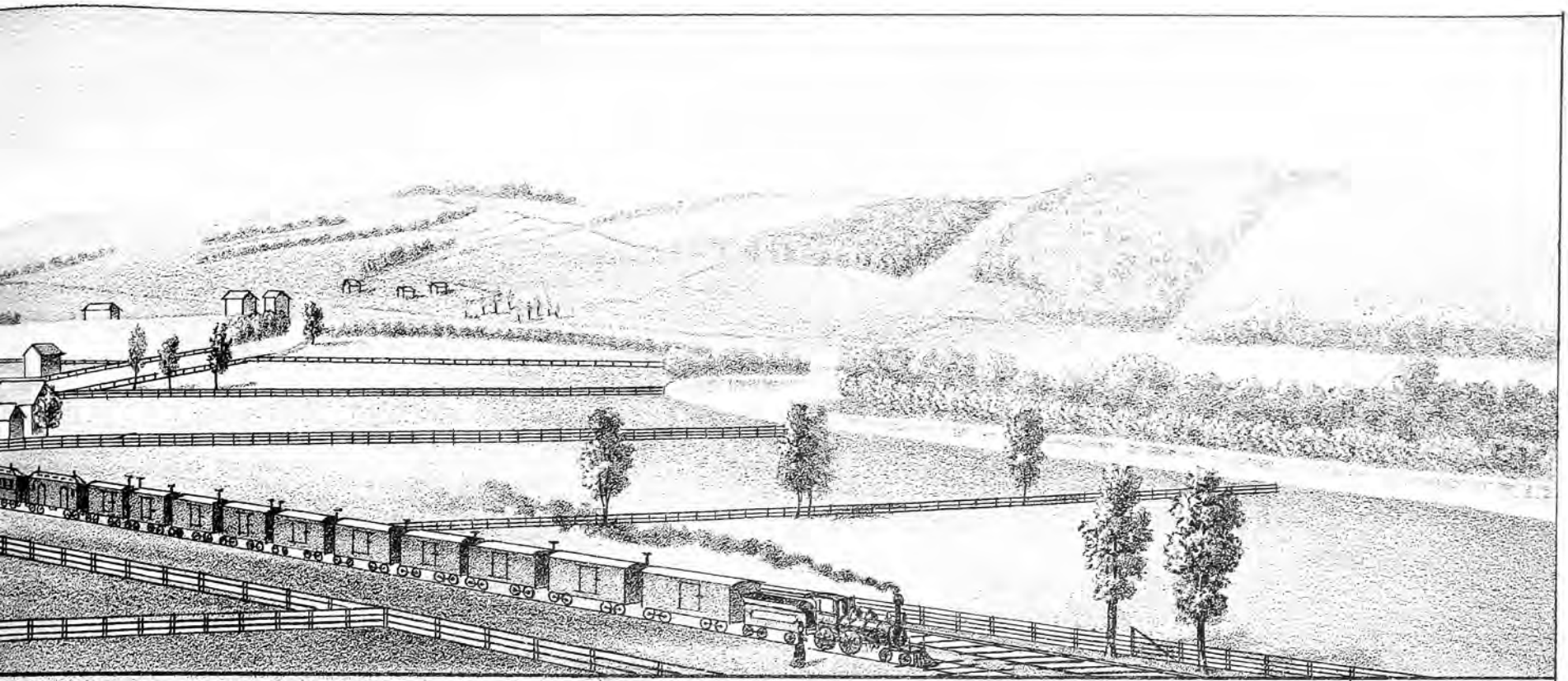
In politics, Mr. Smith is a Democrat; has served the town as supervisor several terms, and in the fall of 1867 was elected sheriff of Chemung County for a term of three years, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.



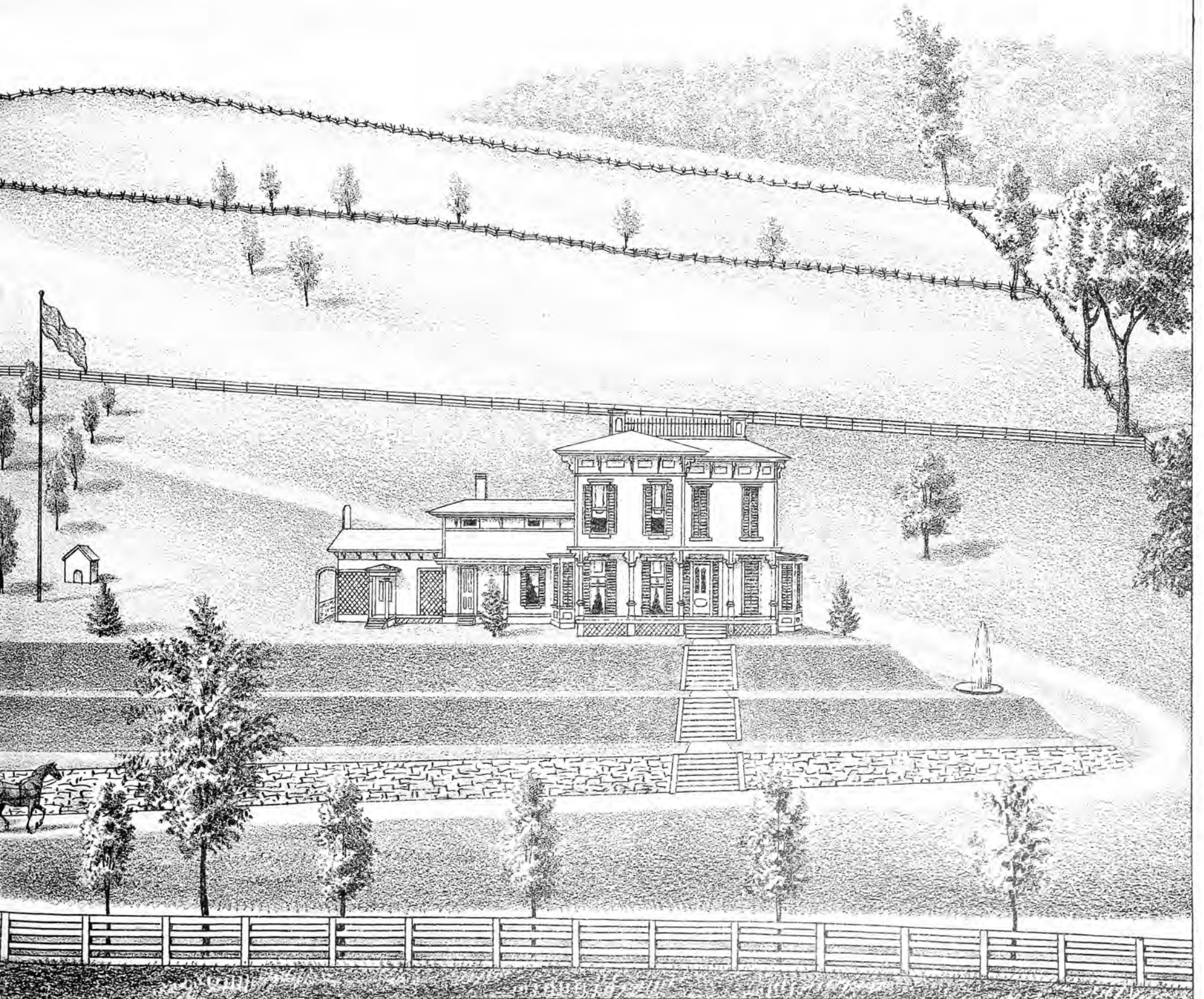
VIEW FROM G. E. COFFEY'S



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. E.



RESIDENCE, LOOKING UP THE VALLEY.



FFEY, WELLSBURG, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

religious societies, received their attention at an early day. We find a regularly-organized Baptist Church at Wellsburg in 1789, or less than three years after the first settlement in this part of the Chemung Valley. As this was the pioneer church in all this section of country (antedating by a half-decade the old Tioga and Barton Baptist Church), it is deserving of more than a passing notice at our hands.

THE WELLSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH,

known at different times by the names of Chemung, Elmira and Chemung, Southport and Chemung, and Wellsburg, was organized on the 2d day of September, 1789. The few hardy pioneers in the then town of Chemung constituted themselves a gospel church, adopting a covenant and regulations, as expressed by themselves in the following language: "*Whereas, We, a number of members belonging to different Baptist churches, having our lot cast in this wilderness land, in the town of Chemung, do find ourselves bound under the obligation of the gospel of Christ, being far distant from the privileges of any gospel church, we give up ourselves to the watch and care of each other, and covenant to walk together in the rules of the gospel; and agree to meet on the first Tuesday of every week for conference, and on the first day of every week for the public worship of God, according to the doctrines of the gospel of Christ.*"

Their place of meeting at this time is not definitely known, but it was most probably in the neighborhood of the Chemung Mills, perhaps a school-house across the river. A record was first commenced on the 3d of February, 1791, at which time Elder Roswell Goff was recommended by the Baptist Church of Christ at Pittstown (evidently Pittston, Pa.), as "one having a measure of the dispensation of the gospel committed to him; and we, having had opportunity with him, do give him the right hand of fellowship therein." He was ordained as pastor of the church, which then consisted of 21 members, of whom eight were received from the Pittstown Church, dismissed for this purpose; seven by evidence of baptism, certificates of administrators, and otherwise; and six by letter from Warwick Church. In 1794, William Buck, T. Bennett, and T. Keeney were ordained to the office of deacons. In 1797 there was a great revival, the number of baptisms for that year having been 61, and the church membership 91. In 1812, Elder Goff closed his pastorate with the church, although he continued to supply them at times until his death, in 1825. He was a man eminently fitted, both by his piety and manly virtues, to be pastor of a pioneer church. He was very generally beloved by the old settlers of all religious denominations, and passed to his rest greatly lamented; but verily, "his works do follow him." During the same year of Elder Goff's withdrawal from the pastorate a subscription of \$500 was secured for the purpose of erecting a church edifice, and on the 12th of June of that year the frame of the building was raised on the present site. The first trustees were Abner Wells, Stephen Brown, Jesse Moore, Henry Wells, Jacob Comfort, and David Burt. The old building stood as originally raised until 1860, when it was enlarged and remodeled, and subsequently painted, and having also been supplied with a cabinet-organ and appropriate furniture, it is now quite a

comfortable building and an honor to the members of the first church in the Chemung Valley.

The present pastor is Elder P. S. Everett; Trustees, Asa Parshall, Job Robbins, Horace Brown, Joel Morehouse, Daniel A. Gillett, and Isaac Bennett; Deacons, Asa Parshall and Job Robbins; membership, 55; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 68; Superintendent, Ira R. Collins.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wellsburg was organized as a class in 1839, under the leadership of Henry Watson. The meetings were held in the old school-house, alternately with those of other denominations. The original members were Henry Watson and Clarissa his wife, Jerusha Comfort, Elizabeth Brown, Lesley Brown, Betsy Brown, Silas Simpkins, Elizabeth Simpkins, Jesse Simpkins and wife. Of these but one now remains with the church, namely, Mrs. Clarissa Watson, the others having united with the church triumphant, some of them long since, others more recently. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Charles Davis. The church was organized into a society during the ministration of Rev. John Caine, in 1847. The first church building was erected while Rev. D. Leisening was pastor, in 1849, the Revs. Moses Crow and W. H. Goodwin conducting the dedicatory services. The old building served the congregation until 1874, when it was removed to give place to the present commodious and handsome edifice, the cornerstone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 1st of September of that year, by the Revs. I. Alabaster and A. C. George, of Elmira. During the thirteen months' interval between the demolition of the old and the entry into the new building, services were held in the hall of H. W. Young. The new church cost \$7500, which, with the lot, makes the value of the property \$8500. It will comfortably seat 375 persons. Present pastor, Rev. E. W. Smith; Trustees, I. P. Griswold, H. B. Lindsley, A. I. Decker, H. W. Young, William Hanmer, Sandford McDonald, and R. C. Lockwood; present membership of the church, 110; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 139; Superintendent, A. I. Decker.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wellsburg was organized in 1869, during the rectorship of Rev. William T. Hitchcock. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Paret, and he by Rev. F. D. Hoskins (then and now rector of Grace Church, Elmira), who served the parish from 1869 to 1875. The next rector was the Rev. John Scott, who remained until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. George W. G. Vanwinkle. The church edifice was erected in 1869; cornerstone laid July 29 of the same year; building occupied in July, 1870, and consecrated in November following. A bell weighing 1000 pounds was added in 1876. The present value of the church property is \$5000; communicants, 43; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 56; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Rev. G. W. G. Vanwinkle; Church Wardens, E. H. Goodwin and George W. Griswold; Vestrymen, M. A. Sherman, Samuel Mitchell, John V. Fishler, and James M. Hapman; Church Clerk,

Frank Hammond. Episcopal services were held at Wellsburg as early as the winter of 1866, and a society was formed the following year, out of which grew the present prosperous parish.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

As stated on a previous page of this work, educational matters received the attention of the old settlers immediately subsequent to their arrival here. As nearly as can now be ascertained, the first school attended by the youth of what is now Ashland was located in the town of Chemung as at present constituted. But as early as the year 1803 a school was taught by Caleb Baker (afterwards county judge). The building, a primitive log structure, stood on the elevation now occupied by the Baptist church. As the settlements increased more substantial buildings were erected, and the germ from which sprung our excellent common-school system was planted by the pioneers, many of whom lived to hail its grand fruition.

The present number of schools in the town is 4; number of children of school age, 301; number of weeks taught, 125; teachers, 4 males and 9 females; number of children attending school, 196; number of volumes in library, 253; value, \$90; number of school-houses, 4; value, with sites, \$6150. Receipts: State appropriation, \$702; raised by tax, \$1190. Payments: Teachers' wages, \$1527; all other expenses, \$350.

The population of the town as given in the last State census, for the lustrum ending in 1870, was 1016; for that of 1875, 1080; showing an increase of 64 for the five years.

THE TOBACCO PRODUCT.

The cultivation of tobacco was first introduced into Ashland less than twenty years ago, and has since developed into quite an extensive business. From those best qualified to judge, we learn that during the year 1877 from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds were grown and prepared for market from within the present limits of Ashland. Among the principal and largest growers are William Lowman, Hammond Matthews, James Carpenter, R. C. Lockwood, and Lyman Fincher.

An interesting feature about the town is the pretty names given to the homesteads, such as Sunrise, Sundown, Pleasant Hill, Fruit Homestead, Mt. Vernon, Pleasant Corner, Pleasant View, Pleasant Grove, and similar appropriate names,—for many of the places are really beautiful.

The data from which the above history of the town of Ashland was prepared has been furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom and which we acknowledge ourselves indebted: Horace Brown, William Lowman, James Carpenter, Thomas Decker, Jud Smith, Jacob Lowman and his brother, George Lowman, of Chemung; Mrs. Brewer, widow of David Brewer; Mrs. Orpah Decker; R. C. Lockwood, Supervisor; James S. Sprague and A. I. Decker, Town and Corporation Clerks; J. V. Hishler, and other pioneers. To Disturnell's, French's, and Dr. Hough's Gazetteers of the State; Hamilton Child's and Galatian's Historical Directories, and to a series of articles in the Athens *Gleaner* of 1871-72, furnished us by Asa Parshall, Esq., of Chemung.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD CATON LOCKWOOD.

The ancestors of Mr. Lockwood are of Scotch descent, two brothers having at a very early day settled in Connecticut, from one of which he is descended, although it is impossible to trace the successive generations, the records having been lost or destroyed. But of his father we have quite a full account. Colonel Edmund Lockwood was born at Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 24, 1769. He there married Nancy Judson, by whom he had two children,—Caroline, who married Samuel Simons, and Charles J., who married a lady named Cook, and had two children, Caroline and Nancy. May 19, 1797, he was commissioned captain in the 8th Regiment of Militia by Governor Oliver Wolcott. May 28, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of major by Governor John Trumbull. May 10, 1810, he received his commission as colonel of the same regiment from Governor John Treadwell. He obtained a contract, with other parties in Connecticut, to construct a macadamized road from Baltimore to Washington, and he went thither to superintend the same, taking oxen and carts from Connecticut to do the grading. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and was finally persuaded to enter his service as practical farmer, superintending his plantation. He was soon after appointed agent for the sale of the Carroll and Caton* lands in Bradford, Tioga, and Steuben Counties. He faithfully looked after the interests of the owners, and required of his purchasers that they should not cut off the valuable pine timber only so fast as they cleared and cultivated the lands. His successor was not so particular, he allowing the lands to be stripped of the timber, so that they sold for a mere nominal price.

While engaged in the sale of these lands, Colonel Lockwood formed the acquaintance of Anna, widow of Dr. Russell,† whom he married March 13, 1816. She was born March 8, 1793, and was the daughter of Isaac Cash and Sally Gore, and granddaughter of Judge Obadiah Gore, who came to Sheshequin from Wyoming in 1784. Judge Gore had three brothers and two brothers-in-law killed at the Wyoming massacre. Her mother, Sally Gore, died March 22, 1813, and her father, Isaac Cash, a few weeks later, April 12. Colonel Lockwood purchased the Cash family homestead in Old Sheshequin, of four hundred and twelve acres, and took up his residence there, and there ended his days, Jan. 16, 1834, aged sixty-three years. The home farm was divided among the children, eight in number, six of whom survive, namely, Edmund, born Nov. 12, 1816; Abigail Crassa, born Sept. 14, 1818; Richard Caton, our subject, born Sept. 19, 1820; Samuel Simons, born Feb. 22, 1823; Mary Ann, born November 7, 1825; Phoebe Maria, born March 2, 1830; two others, Francis and Charles Huston, died young.

* Richard Caton, son-in-law of Charles Carroll.

† Dr. Robert Russell was a surgeon in the New York State forces during the war of 1812. He is supposed to have been killed during the war, as he was never heard from afterwards. The only child of Robert and Anna Russell was a daughter,—Miami,—who married John M. Pike, and now resides at Athens, Pa.

Richard Caton Lockwood, son of the above, was born in Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1820. At the age of thirteen years he struck out for himself, soon after his father's death. He went to Towanda, Pa., and commenced his business career (for he had a leaning toward a mercantile life) as a clerk with his uncle, David Cash, of the firm of Cash & Warner, merchants,—agreeing to stay one year in their service for his board. After a nine-months' experience in his uncle's store, he concluded that it was not only very hard work, but a very slow way of making money, and he soon after engaged with Guy Tracy, a merchant in Ulster, as clerk, at the salary of eight dollars per month. He continued with him until 1841. His educational advantages were those of the district school, and three months subsequently at the Athens Academy. But he was quite a proficient scholar, sufficiently so to take charge of a district school when but eighteen years of age, while in Mr. Tracy's employ, and with his consent. He taught the same for one term. It was soon after this that he made his first business venture,—purchasing a raft of lumber, which he ran down the river and sold at quite an advance.

In 1841 he moved to Wellsburg, Chemung Co., and entered into the mercantile business, in partnership with Guy Tracy, his former employer, who had so much confidence in young Lockwood's integrity and business tact as to furnish the capital and give him entire charge of this store, while Mr. Tracy operated his store in Ulster. In those days goods were sold on long credits, taking lumber in payment, and running it down the Susquehanna to Port Deposit and Baltimore. He continued this business until 1854, at which time his store, with nearly all its contents, was consumed by fire, with a loss of \$2000 over the insurance. Mr. Lockwood then took the stock that had been saved from the fire, and gave his partner \$10,600 for his interest, after reimbursing him the capital invested in the business. From this date Mr. Lockwood continued the business in his own name, rebuilding the store in 1856, on the site of the one so recently burned. This conflagration was the work of incendiaries, and Mr. Lockwood had the satisfaction subsequently of seeing the perpetrators brought to justice,—being himself largely instrumental in breaking up a thoroughly-organized gang of horse-thieves, which then infested this vicinity. Mr. Lockwood did a successful business until 1865, when he sold his stock and rented his store to Messrs. Kress & Evans. He has since been engaged in farming, and in connection carries on the lumber and coal business, and also a planing-mill.

He was the originator of the movement for the formation of the town of Ashland, and the ardent supporter of the same in despite of strong opposition. He continued his efforts indefatigably until he secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature in 1867, setting off the town from the territory of the old towns of Southport, Elmira, and Chemung. He was very fitly elected in 1867 its first supervisor, and was re-elected each successive year until 1871, again in 1876, and is the present incumbent. He also held the office of postmaster of Wellsburg for several years. In politics, Mr. Lockwood was formerly a Whig, but since its organization has acted with the Republican party, of which he has for years been an active worker.

In 1855 he married Susan Fishler, who was born Jan. 21, 1821, and was the daughter of George Fishler and Joannah Van Scoder, both of German extraction. Her father was born April 9, 1797, in Bucks Co., Pa.; removed to Wallpack, Sussex Co., N. J., and thence to Wellsburg, N. Y., in 1835. Her mother was born in 1801, in Sussex Co., N. J., and died April 28, 1843. The children of George and Joannah Fishler were Susan, born Jan. 27, 1821; John Van Scoder, born Oct. 20, 1822; Nathaniel, died in infancy; George Washington, born Aug. 22, 1827; Mary, born Oct. 3, 1829; Eliza, born April 22, 1832; and Joanna, born March 22, 1835. Eliza Fishler died Feb. 3, 1846; Mary died Oct. 16, 1850. Mr. Fishler is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and although now in his eighty-third year, is hale and hearty, and quite active for his years. Mrs. Lockwood takes special delight in the culture of flowers and plants. To Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have been born three children, viz., Ulilla May, born June 6, 1856; Roe, born Aug. 4, 1857; and Edmund C., born April 3, 1864. Roe died Dec. 15, 1862.

Mr. Lockwood is pre-eminently a self-made man,—one who, by indomitable energy, has achieved success in whatever he has undertaken. Whether in business or in social life, the rule of his conduct has ever been that of the strictest integrity,—his word is as good as his bond.

CHARLES E. COFFEY.

Ferdinand Coffey, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y.,—born in the town of Cornwall in 1814. He moved into Chemung County in 1856, and purchased a farm in what is now the town of Ashland, which is now occupied by his son. Charles is the eldest of eight children, of whom seven are living. He was born in Cornwall, N. Y., in the year 1834. He went into the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad as a fireman, in 1851, and the following year as an engineer. He has been continuously in the service of the Erie road ever since, with the exception of four years (from October, 1856, to September, 1860) spent in the employ of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He has spent what might be considered an ordinary lifetime upon the "iron horse," and in the twenty-seven years upon the "rail" he has run a locomotive about 900,000 miles! He superintends his farm, which he makes his home,—a property of which he is justly proud, as being entirely paid for out of his earnings as an engineer, the result of his persevering industry and economy.

A fine view of his home may be seen on another page, in connection with the history of this town. In 1857 he married Miss Malinda A. Conner, a resident and native of Mount Hope, N. Y. The result of this marriage is one daughter, who is living at home with her parents.

OLIVER COMFORT

was born in the town of Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1803. He was the third child of Jacob Comfort, who

was born June 8, 1775; died Sept. 21, 1812; his wife was Lydia Owens, who was born Sept. 26, 1774; died Nov. 3, 1811. The father of Jacob was Richard Comfort, who was born Aug. 15, 1745; his wife was Charity Perkins, born Nov. 17, 1747. The Comfort family is of English extraction, the original members of which, in America, came over prior to the war between England and France. Jacob Comfort and his family removed from Orange County in the month of January, 1805, when Oliver was but two years

lock with Myrtilla, daughter of Jeremiah Coleman, she having been born in the same place as her husband, Aug. 27, 1805. This union was blessed with nine children, namely, William R., Robert E., Lydia, Mercy, Jacob, Myrtilla, Harriet, Oliver Tyler, and Hannah, six of whom are living; Oliver Tyler being the only one remaining at home, and he attends to the business of the farm, on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Comfort are both living in the house into which they moved three weeks following their



Photos. by Larkin.

MRS. OLIVER COMFORT.

Oliver Comfort

old, and settled in Chemung (then Tioga) County, and the following spring moved to that part of the town of Elmira now included within the limits of Ashland, and settled on the farm now in the possession of the principal subject of this brief memoir. Jacob Comfort purchased 83 acres, for which he paid twenty shillings per acre. The farm was one of the first settled in the town, taxes having been paid thereon as early as 1794.

On the 31st of May, 1826, Oliver Comfort united in wed-

wedding, and where they have continued to reside for fifty-two years. In politics Mr. Comfort is a Republican, he having an abiding faith in the integrity of the successor of the old-time Whig party. He never sought political preferment of any sort, and never held any office except that of road commissioner. He lays no claim to any particular distinction, only assuming the attributes which his life and character have so fully earned,—those of an honest and upright citizen and a Christian gentleman.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BALDWIN.

THIS town is situated southeast of the centre of the county, with a narrow strip, extending to the east border, between the towns of Chemung and Van Etten.

It contains an area of 16,454 acres, of which 10,125 acres are improved.

According to the census of 1875, it had a total population of 1006 inhabitants, of which 979 were native, and 27 foreign born, 1004 white, 2 colored. There were 523 males and 483 females, aliens 15. A voting population of 286, of which 271 were native, and 9 naturalized citizens,

6 aliens. Males of military age, 203. Persons of school age, 143 males, and 128 females. Number of land-owners, 175. Persons over twenty-one years of age unable to read or write, 24.

The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of Baldwin and Wynkoop Creeks, which creeks are also the principal water-courses.

The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys, and a clay loam upon the hills, well adapted to tillage and grazing. As in most other sections of the county, the people here are chiefly engaged in farming. The farms are in a good state of cultivation, and the stock and agricultural implements in use are of the best and most improved kind.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Charles and Warren Granger, brothers, made the first settlement in the territory now known as Baldwin township, in the year 1813. They settled on the site of the village of Hammond's Corners. Warren built a house where John Hammond now resides, and Charles erected one on the corner formerly owned by Elisha Hammond. As they remained here but a very few years, little else is known of them.

The next family to arrive was that of Henry Tice, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He came from Ulster County, this State, and settled in the southern part of Chemung township, in the year 1800. In 1814 he removed to Baldwin, taking up the lot now occupied by the widow of Reynolds Elston. He lived to be ninety years of age. Of a family of twelve children, three are still surviving, as follows: Mrs. Mary Collson, aged eighty-two years, John Tice, aged seventy-eight years, residents of the town of Baldwin, and Jacob Tice, who resides near Elmira, aged seventy years.

Jason Hammond and his sons, Elisha, James, David, Robert R., and Cornelius, came from Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1815, and settled at the corners, purchasing the property owned originally by the Granger brothers. Elisha, the oldest son, was a soldier of the war of 1812, an active and prominent citizen in the settlement, and one who did much towards increasing the population of the new district, raising up a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew to be men and women.

William Hammond, another brother of Elisha, was also a soldier of 1812; was wounded in an engagement with the enemy, taken prisoner, and died in their hands.

Robert R., the fifth son of Jason, still resides on the farm owned formerly by his father. The same year (1815) there came a Mr. Marshall and Francis Drake, who also settled at Hammond's Corners.

In 1816, Charles Dunn and Thomas Baldwin came up from the southern part of Chemung and settled at the corners, while Peter McCumber, from Providence, R. I., settled on Baldwin Creek, two miles down the stream from the corners, and a Mr. Haywood and Simeon Kent settled on the ridge in the southwest corner of the town. Phineas Blodgett also located at Hammond's Corners the same year.

According to the statement of Jeremiah McCumber, Esq., the population of the town was largely increased during the year commencing with the spring of 1817, by the arrival and settlement here of twenty-seven heads of families, all good, substantial citizens, from the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the eastern part of this State. Prominent among them was Jeremiah McCumber, from Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., who settled on lot No. 50 of the Lenox Tract. Mr. McCumber was soon after appointed sub-agent for the sale and care of this tract, and continued as such for many years. He has been a very active man in matters relating to the welfare of his town, and during their lifetime was the intimate friend and associate of Judge McDowell and Isaac Shepard, while they were all citizens of the old town of Chemung, and county of Tioga. In the early years of

his life he went down to the sea as a seaman, in the merchant service of his countrymen, and relates that, at the time the last war was declared between this country and Great Britain, he had started on a whaling voyage, outward bound from New Bedford; when about two hundred miles out they were spoken by an American vessel, and apprised of the war. They returned for fear of capture by the enemy's cruisers.

In the enjoyment of robust health, Mr. McCumber still resides in the town of Baldwin, aged eighty-eight years, claiming to be the oldest man in the town.

John Collson and his sons John, Jonathan, Anthony, Philander, Sprague, David, Daniel, and daughter Sally, came from Dorset, Vt., in 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Philander. He lived to be eighty-five years of age. Of his children now living here, there are Jonathan, seventy-six years of age; Philander, seventy-two years; and Sprague, aged sixty-nine. There are many descendants, and the name is the synonym of integrity and eminent respectability.

Stephen Inman, with his sons Martin, George, James, Stephen, Jr., and Charles, also from Dorset, Vt., came in the same year, and settled in the north part of the town. His wife died in September, 1875, aged ninety-nine years, while he died in February, 1876, ninety-seven years of age.

Among others who settled here in 1817 were Alfonso Lathrop, and his sons Edward and John, from Kingston, N. Y.; Jesse and Josiah Brooks, brothers, from Connecticut; Daniel Higgins, John Blandin, and Gilbert Salnave, from localities unknown.

Isaac Brown, from Orange County, this State, settled on the premises now owned by his son, Aaron A. Brown, in 1818. Of a family of twelve children, the survivors are Aaron A., Nathaniel, and William T., all residents of Baldwin, and most worthy citizens. Abraham Brewer settled on the Bunto place in 1819.

Levi Little, with his family, came from Monroe, Orange Co., in 1819, and first settled at Elmira. In 1820 he removed to Baldwin, taking up a lot on the Lenox Tract, the property owned by his family at the present time. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and proud of his record. Was connected with some of the best families in the eastern part of the State, and though of a quiet, dignified bearing, yet he was prominently interested in all matters relating to the public good and welfare of his townsmen. He was the father of twelve children, and died at the age of seventy-one years, universally respected.

Paul Whitaker, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in the town of Richmond, N. H. At an early age he went to Orange, Mass., where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Vestal, Broome Co. In 1822 he settled on lot 16, in this town, and, at the age of eighty-four years, still resides on the farm opened by him.

James Cooper, another soldier of 1812, together with his nephew, John Cooper, emigrated from New Jersey to Enfield, Tompkins Co., in 1818. Ten years later they removed to Baldwin, settling about three miles east of the village of Hammond's Corners. John Cooper still resides there, at the age of seventy-five years.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Charles and Warren Granger erected the first houses in the town of Baldwin. Warren built where John Hammond now lives, and Charles on the corner formerly owned by Elisha Hammond. These houses were built in 1813. Levi Little built the first frame house, in 1835. John Blandin built the first frame barn, in 1818.

Elisha Hammond built the first saw-mill, on the property now owned by George Inman, in 1828. Charles J. Hutchins built the first grist-mill, 1875. The first crops were harvested by the Granger brothers. Daniel R. Harris kept the first tavern, in 1845. Elijah Ruger carried the first mail, in 1846; the route was from Elmira to Van Etten. The post-office at North Chemung was established in 1846, and Anthony Collson was the first postmaster. His nephew, Captain Paul Collson, is postmaster at the present time. The union church was the first church edifice erected. It was completed in 1852. The first school-house was built in 1821. It stood directly opposite where Jonathan Collson now resides. In 1819, John Tuthill, Jr., taught the first school in a little log house owned by Jesse Brooks. Nicholas Patterson and Miss Anna Tice were married in 1818,—the first marriage that occurred in the new settlement. Simeon Hammond, a son of Jason, was the first child born here, 1815.

The first death was that of Thomas Wheeler, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1820. The first physician was Dr. J. W. Moore, who settled here in 1836. The Methodists formed a society here in 1818. Miles Covel and Jacob Tice kept the first store, in 1840. A Mr. Beckhorn, from Orange County, was the first resident surveyor. John Collson brought the first wagon into the new settlement, in 1817.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Baldwin was formed from the town of Chemung, April 7, 1856. It derives its name from the Baldwin family, a family of much prominence in the history of this part of the country since the first settlement of old Chemung township, Montgomery Co., in the year 1786.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 7, 1856, the town of Baldwin was erected from the north part of the town of Chemung, and pursuant to notice provided by said act, a meeting of the electors of said town was held on the 6th day of May, 1856, at the house of Daniel R. Harris, innkeeper, in said town, where the following town officers were elected: William H. Little, Supervisor; Johnson Little, Town Clerk; Daniel R. Harris, Commissioner of Highways; William R. Drake, William McCumber, and Jeremiah McCumber, Justices of the Peace; Schuyler Smith, Collector; Schuyler Smith, Holly Westbrook, John Bright, Willis Jenkins, Constables; Timothy J. Smith, Overseer of the Poor; Robert R. Hammond, Inspector of Elections.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1856 to 1878 inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1856-57. William H. Little.	1867-69. William H. Little.
1858-59. Robert Casady.	1870-71. Davis Little.
1860. William H. Little.	1872. Gideon G. Smith.
1861. Hezekiah M. Denton.	1873. Allen Cooper.
1862. William H. Little.	1874. J. Smith Little.
1863-64. Robert Casady.	1875-76. Thomas Banfield.
1865-66. Joseph Nixson.	1877-78. Jonathan Collson, Jr.

TOWN CLERKS.

1856-57. Johnson Little.	1870-71. George B. Casady.
1858-60. H. M. Denton.	1872. William H. Casady.
1861. Warren M. Collson.	1873. Amasa R. Herrington.
1862. H. M. Denton.	1874. William R. Hammond.
1863. Charles Tubbs.	1875-76. Charles Casady.
1864. Nehemiah Denton.	1877. William R. Hammond.
1865-68. Charles Casady.	1878. G. S. Little.
1869. John S. Little.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1856. William R. Drake.	1865. William H. Little.
William McCumber.	1866. Daniel Vail.
Jeremiah McCumber.	James De Witt.
1857. Robert Casady.	1867. Israel P. Griswold.
Jeremiah McCumber.	Joseph Cooper.
1858. William H. Little.	1868. John S. Gunterman.
1859. Samuel P. Elston.	1869. Robert Casady.
Daniel Vail.	Marion Vail.
1860. William McCumber.	1870. Charles Dearborn.
Isaac Hicks.	1871. Cornelius Stiles.
Lewis Jenkins.	1872. John S. Gunterman.
1861. Robert Casady.	James Banfield.
William McCumber.	Israel P. Griswold.
1862. Daniel Vail.	1873. Robert Casady.
1862-63. James De Witt.	1874. Isaac Hicks.
1863. Samuel P. Elston.	1875. H. E. Smith.
1864. John S. Gunterman.	1876. Paul Collson.
Wm. H. Little.	1877. John W. Blauvelt.
1865. Robert Casady.	1878. William H. Blauvelt.

VILLAGES.

HAMMOND'S CORNERS (NORTH CHEMUNG POST-OFFICE)

is situated in the valley of Baldwin Creek, near the central part of the town. It contains one church (union), one parsonage (Methodist), one steam saw- and grist-mill,* one store, one grocery, two shoe-shops, one wagon-shop, one cooper-shop, one blacksmith-shop, one district school, a post-office, and about two hundred inhabitants. Its site was owned originally by Charles and Warren Granger.

HICKS

is a post-office station in the eastern part in the valley of Wynkoop Creek.

CHURCHES.

THE UNION CHURCH AT NORTH CHEMUNG

was erected, in 1852, as a church edifice free to all denominations. Seven trustees were appointed, one from the Christians, one from the Methodists, one from the Baptists, one from the Presbyterians, and three from the non-denomi-

* The steam saw- and grist-mill of Mr. Charles I. Hutchins was erected in 1875, and supplies to the inhabitants of the town of Baldwin a want long needed. The engine is of forty horse-power, and the saw-mill manufactures 400,000 feet of lumber per year. The grist mill does a local business only.

William Moore's steam saw-mill, two miles southwest of the village, manufactures about 200,000 feet of lumber per year.



MRS. ABIGAIL LITTLE.

J. Smith Little

LEVI LITTLE.

Levi Little, whose ancestors emigrated to America in company with the well-known Clinton family, of which De Witt Clinton was a descendant, was born in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1791. He was the son of James and grandson of Archibald Little. He learned the trade of a saddler and harness-maker, at which he worked some years. He served fifteen months in the war of 1812, and was detailed with his company to guard the city of New York, and was honorably discharged. On the 11th of May, 1816, he married Abigail Smith, of Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., where she was born in 1795. There were twelve children born to them, eight of whom survive.

In 1819 they emigrated to Chemung County, at the mouth of Baldwin Creek, General Sullivan's "old battleground;" and from there to the town of Baldwin, where himself and estimable wife spent the remainder of their lives. They experienced the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life, but by industry and enterprise surmounted the many difficulties of their position. Mr. Little had an ancestral legacy of \$300, which is all he ever received other than by his own efforts. He purchased one hundred acres of land of Judge Thompson, who was agent for the proprietors, for which he paid three dollars

per acre. Upon this he erected a log cabin, which served as the home of the family from 1819 until 1834, when their circumstances warranted the erection of a frame dwelling, which in turn (in 1857) gave way for the present handsome family residence located about midway between Elmira and Van Etten. Mr. Little was a large contributor towards the erection of the church of North Chemung, and took a lively interest in public affairs in general. Mr. Little died, March 31, 1862, aged seventy-one years, after a long and useful career, deeply regretted by all to whom he was known. It was the good fortune of his wife to linger to a ripe old age, and live to see the wilderness transformed into a thriving village, and her sons and daughters its most prosperous and respected citizens, three of the sons holding offices of confidence and trust. The entire fourscore years of Mrs. Little's life were marked by a more than ordinary power of mind and strength, so that up to the last moment of her existence she commanded the admiration of all. Her last days were brightened and made glad in the satisfaction of seeing that the exemplary principles for good she had labored to inculcate in her children had not been in vain, and made them worthy of esteem. She died Feb. 5, 1875, in the eightieth year of her age.

nationalists. It was built by subscription, costing \$1100, and will seat 250 people. Rev. Dr. Murdock, Presbyterian, from Elmira, preached the dedicatory sermon.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH CHEMUNG.

A class was formed here as early as 1818, among whom were Jesse Brooks and his wife, Henry Tice, and Huldah, his wife, Susan Collson, Abigail Fox, Mrs. Sally Baldwin, Mrs. Fanny Dunn, and Jason Hammond, and Mary, his wife. Jesse Brooks was the first leader. Rev. Hiram Warner and Rev. Mr. Birge were the first circuit preachers. No regular organization existed here, however, until May 20, 1878, when through the zeal and untiring efforts of their present pastor, Rev. A. Ensign, they have become formally and thoroughly organized. The society numbers 153 members in good standing, 37 probationers, and own a parsonage valued at \$800. Their meetings are held in the union church.

SOCIETIES.

North Chemung Grange, No. 227, was formed, with 30 members, in July, 1874. The first officers elected were as follows: Miles S. Nixson, Master; J. Collson, Jr., Overseer; N. Cooper, Steward; E. M. Little, Assistant Steward; G. S. Little, Lecturer; John E. Smith, Treas.; William R. Hammond, Sec.; and A. R. Brown, Chaplain.

The officers for 1878 are Charles Woodhouse, Master; G. S. Little, Overseer; D. M. Collson, Steward; F. M. Hammond, Assistant Steward; John E. Smith, Lecturer; N. Cooper, Treas.; and William R. Hammond, Sec. The grange has a membership of 50 at the present time, and meets for the transaction of business weekly at their hall in North Chemung.

There are no internal improvements to be found in the town of Baldwin, except the ordinary carriage-ways incident to all country districts. This is the only town in the county of Chemung not intersected by a railway, and, strange as it may seem, the people congratulate themselves that such is the fact.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The small town of Baldwin did her whole duty to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, pouring out her treasure, and sending out good men without stint, until the last armed foe had disappeared.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers \$25,775. It is unknown to what amount the town was reimbursed by the State.

The whole number of soldiers sent out and furnished by the town was 116, a complete roster of them being herewith appended.

In compiling the history of the town of Baldwin, we are indebted to Messrs. Jonathan Collson, John Tice, Paul Collson, G. S. Little, Philander Collson, Robert R. Hammond, William R. Hammond, John Hammond, Jeremiah McCumber, Paul Whitaker, William T. Brown, John Cooper, Charles I. Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Collson, and the Misses Lintis for valuable information and many courtesies, to all of whom we desire to return our sincere thanks.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Charles Armstrong, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. March 25, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Francis M. Brown, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.
- Joseph K. Brown, private, 8th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 19, 1863, three years; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, June 12, 1864; disch. at end of war.
- Wm. T. Brown, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year; was at the battles of Fort Spanish, Fort Blakely, capture of Mobile.
- John Bright, private, 107th Inf., Co. B; enl. July 20, 1862, three years; died of wounds received at Dallas, Ga.; wounded May 25; died June 27, 1864.
- Willard Breese, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Stephen Besley, corp., 147th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; lost a leg by reason of wounds received at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
- George Besley, private, 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.
- Marion Bennett, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; died of disease at Falls Church, Va., 1862.
- Wm. J. Brown, private, 161st Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
- Alexander Beckwith, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Daniel Beckhorn, private, 161st Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; died of disease, April 18, 1865.
- James H. Baird, private; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; died of disease, May 2, 1864.
- John L. Cooper, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 6, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Charles Casady, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; slightly wounded, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam; disch. May 22, 1863.
- Walter Cherdavoine, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.
- Allen Cooper, corp., 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865.
- Wm. L. Cooper, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died of disease, 1863, near Hope Landing, Va.
- Jonathan Collson, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 22, 1862.
- Paul Collson, lieut., 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. Sept. 16, 1865; was pro. to lieut. April 15, 1863.
- Lewis Cooley, private, 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; slightly wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. June 6, 1865.
- Elisha Cooper, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, three years; wounded and taken pris. at the Wilderness; died June 1, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
- John E. Casady, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Aug. 30, 1865, at Tallahassee, Fla.; died Sept. 11, 1865, at New York City.
- Andrew J. Caywood, private, 147th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1863; three years.
- John Dalley, private, 161st Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Nelson Downing, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; wounded March 18, 1864; disch. May 20, 1865.
- Jesse Dickinson, private, 161st Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; disch. Oct. 16, 1865.
- Charles R. Drake, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 9, 1865.
- George Fish, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles Fox, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
- Isaac Garrabrant, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
- William Gunterman, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1865; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
- Richard Garrabrant, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alonzo D. Hoftell, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Albert Houston, private, 14th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill, 1862, and at the Wilderness, May, 1864; disch. Aug. 10, 1864.
- John Houston, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. R. Hammond, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Cornelius Hammond, 1st sergt., 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; killed at battle of Dallas, Ga., 1864.
- Mills Hammond, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 10, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1862.
- Uriah S. Hammond.
- Reuben Hammond, private; enl. 1862.
- Wm. Henry Jenkins, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year.
- Enoch M. Little, corp., 194th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 12, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.
- James D. Minzie, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.

Ralsman C. Manchester, sergt., 14th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; died of disease while in service, 1862.

Miles S. Moffit, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. 1862.

Charles Z. McIntyre, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 22, 1862, three years; disch. Aug. 22, 1863.

Wm. Northrop, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, two years; wounded at Antietam; disch. May 22, 1863.

Miles S. Nixon, private, 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.

Jesse Roberts, corp., 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

James H. Roberts, corp., 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

George Rumsey, private, 107th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; died of disease, July 25, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

John Rumsey, corp., 1st Vet. Cav., Co. A; enl. July 30, 1863, three years; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

John M. Roberts, private, 194th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 3, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

David Stege, corp., 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. May 16, 1861, three years; disch. May 22, 1863.

John Sairy, private, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; wounded at Petersburg, 1864; disch. April 11, 1865.

Andrew J. Slawson, private, 93d Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; died from wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 7, 1864.

George Slawson, private, 93d Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. June, 1862.

Schuyler Smith, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

George Simcoe, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

Hathaway Smith, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; died of disease, Jan. 18, 1864.

Wm. Henry Thorp, sergt., 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Feb. 6, 1864.

Henry W. Tice, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 22, 1865.

Miles O. Terril, private, 8th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; disch. close of war.

Edgar Terril, private, 103d Inf., Co. I; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 1864; died soon after.

Wm. Harrison Tice, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; disch. May 22, 1863.

Charles Winfield Tice, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, two years; mortally wounded at Antietam; died Oct. 4, 1862.

Silas H. Whitaker, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of his term.

Edward F. Woodhouse, corp., 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 26, 1863.

George G. Woodhouse, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, one year; disch. close of war.

James Woodhouse, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.

Charles Wood, corp., 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.

William Woodhouse, corp., 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, April, 1864; served till close of war.

Henry Young, private, 50th Eng., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; disch. Aug. 1864; re-enl. in 194th Inf., as corp.; disch. May, 1865.

Names of those credited to this town living elsewhere.

Alvin D. Ayres, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Charles Allen, enl. Sept. 24, 1864, one year.

Wm. A. Adams, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, one year.

Henry A. Benton, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.

Israel R. Brown, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, one year.

Wm. H. Betson, enl. for one year.

Wm. Benoni, enl. for one year.

Joseph Builder, enl. for one year.

Wm. Builder, enl. for one year.

George Cole, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, three years.

Aaron P. Cook, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Nathan S. Denmark, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

James Green, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

John Graham, enl. for one year.

Wm. H. Hudson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Levi Hatch, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Randall L. Hall, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.

Anson Hill, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year.

Alexander Kennedy, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year.

Thaddeus Kelly, enl. Sept. 28, 1864, one year.

James T. Lewis, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

Jeremiah McIntyre, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

George Mills, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

William Martin, enl. for one year.

Geo. W. Rinker, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.

Groyer Reed, enl. March 25, 1864, three years.

Joseph Race, enl. for one year.

John Spencer, enl. for three years.

Clarence Stage, enl. for one year.

S. M. Utter, enl. for one year.

Foster Whittaker, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.

James Wheeler, enl. Sept. 23, 1863, one year.

Names of those who have enlisted from this town and are credited elsewhere.

Asa Brooks, Charles Garrabraut, Lafayette Herrington, Damon Lamphear, Burton Lathrop, Martin McIntyre, David McIntyre, Wellington Nickerson, Joseph Owens, William Ramsey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEREMIAH McCUMBER

was born in Tiverton, Bristol Co., R. I., Feb. 13, 1791, and was the fourth child and third son of Job McCumber, of Scotch descent, who emigrated to this country about the year 1750, in company with his brother Benjamin. Our



Photo. by Larkin.

JEREMIAH M'CUMBER.

subject was reared in Westport, Mass., and at the age of sixteen years started out from New Bedford on a whaling voyage; but after being out seven weeks, the vessel was ordered to report at New Bedford, as the war of 1812 was then declared. For two years after this event Mr. McCumber followed coasting winters, and cod-fishing summers. He then began an apprenticeship at shoemaking, which business he has followed, in connection with other avocations, for a long period of years. In 1813 he removed to Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., and in 1815 married Mary Woodhouse, of Middletown, Rutland Co. By this union was born to them one daughter, viz., Elizabeth, who married Nelson Slawson, of Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., and died March 22, 1846, leaving two sons, viz., Jeremiah and William G., the latter now engaged as reporter on the Orange County Press. Mr. McCumber used his means freely for the education of these grandsons, bearing the responsibilities, so far as possible, of the deceased mother and daughter. In the year 1817 he removed to the town

of Chemung, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he has remained ever since, made a purchase of land, cleared a large tract, and continued improving as long as able to work. Engaged for a time in the lumber trade, and aided in the erection of lumber-mills near his present residence. Has served the town as assessor, commissioner, and justice of the peace. At McCumber's Corners (the place deriving its name from our subject) was damaged greatly by fire in 1875, losing a fine house and contents. Is now residing with Calvin Woodhouse, where, with his wife, he expects to spend the remainder of his days. His first wife died Feb. 1, 1868, aged eighty years, three months, and thirteen days. Married for his second wife his brother's widow, Mrs. Nancy McCumber, Sept. 7, 1868. Mr. McCumber is a well-preserved man of eighty-seven years, and highly respected by all who know him. Incidents of the early settlement of this town, as narrated by him, will be found elsewhere in this work.

JONATHAN COLLSON,

son of John Collson, whose history is given elsewhere, was born in the town of Dorset, Rutland Co., Vt., April 4, 1802. He spent his youth at home on the farm. He



JONATHAN COLLSON.

was fifteen years old the spring following his father's removal to Pennsylvania, and aided in chopping and clearing land until the date of his marriage, which occurred Feb. 10, 1822. He chose for his companion Mary, daughter of Henry Tice, of Chemung County, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Baldwin, then Chemung. By this union there were born eight children, viz., Elizabeth, living at home; Jerusha, wife of Charles D. Woodhouse; William; Mary, wife of Abram Shipman, of Elmira; Susan, wife of George Woodhouse; Warren; Elmira, wife of Edmund Woodhouse; and Jonathan. At the age of twenty our subject began life as a farmer, purchasing some

57 acres, and began clearing and improving. He built a log house, but some five years after exchanged this property for a tract of 57 acres one and a half miles east of Hammond's Corners. This he has added to until he has accumulated about 170 acres.

Mr. Collson is one of the pioneers of this town. He has been commissioner of highways for two years, and although frequently solicited for other positions, has declined the honors. His youngest son, Jonathan, is the present supervisor of the town of Baldwin. Prior to Buchanan's administration he was a Democrat. Ever opposed to the extension of slavery, and of free-soil proclivities, he has been a faithful exponent of Republican principles since 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Collson have both passed their threescore and ten, the latter having been born March 10, 1796.

ANTHONY COLLSON

was born Aug. 12, 1804, at Mt. Tabor, Rutland Co., Vt. He was the third son and fourth child of John and Susanna Collson, both of New England parentage, who removed to Bradford Co., Pa., in March, 1817. Three months later they removed to the town of Chemung (now Baldwin),

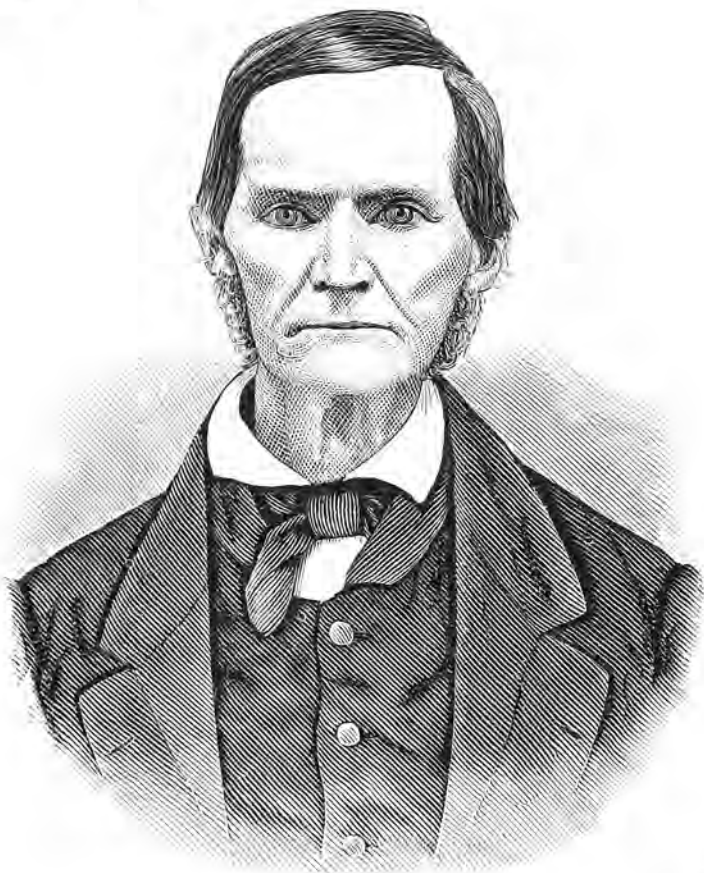


MRS. MARY COLLSON.

where his parents spent their days, and where his father died Sept. 13, 1855, and his mother July 18, 1857, both aged eighty-five years.

Our subject, being desirous of obtaining an education, and having none of the advantages of the present day, would obtain such papers and books as he could, and glean from them all the knowledge possible while watching the cattle by day and during the evenings by the light of a torch. He afterwards boarded with his uncle, Stephen Tuttle, of Elmira, attending school winters, and working on the farm summers. He began teaching in 1826, at the age of twenty-two, and followed it for twenty winters.

In 1828 he married Eunice, daughter of David Mudge, of Otsego Co., N. Y., the result of which union was eight children, viz.: David M., John W., Paul, Emma (died in infancy), Emma, Anthony (died young), Ezra M., and Lydia.

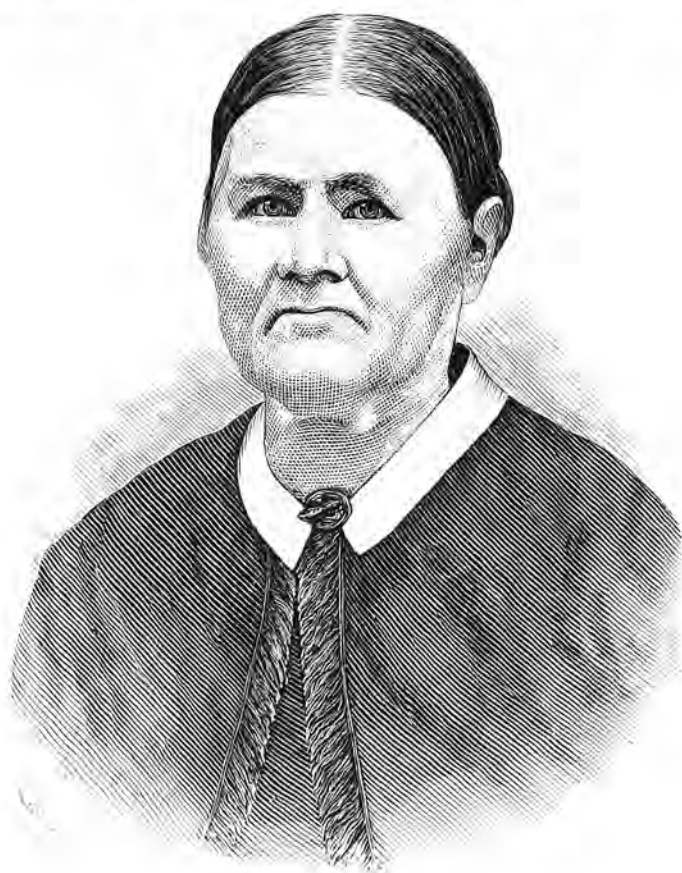


ANTHONY COLLSON.

Mr. Collson was instrumental in the establishment of the first mail-route and the first post-office in the town of Baldwin, being the *first* postmaster, and holding the office as long as he resided in the town. He also served for several years as justice of the peace and school-inspector, and filled many other positions in the gift of the people. In 1848 or 1849 he moved to the town of Thurston, Steuben Co., where he resided until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, A. M. Collson, while on a visit to his former home, Aug. 28, 1870, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Collson was prominently identified with the interests of Steuben County during his residence there. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years, in the various stations of class-leader, exhorter, and local preacher. He took an especial interest in Sabbath-schools, and all educational enterprises. He was an upright man, respected and beloved by all who knew him, both for his moral and social qualities. His widow survives him, and now (1878) resides in Steuben County.

Paul Collson, third son of Anthony and Eunice Collson, was born in the town of Baldwin, in the year 1832. July 22, 1862, he was enrolled in Co. A, 107th New York Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three years. Aug. 16, 1862, he was promoted to orderly-sergeant, and April 5, 1863, at Hope Landing, Va., was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He subsequently received from Governor Fenton (Dec. 16, 1866) commissions as 1st lieutenant and captain by brevet. After the war, June 5, 1867, he was appointed captain in the 110th Regiment New York State Militia. July 9, 1867, he received the appointment of postmaster of North Chemung, which position he still holds. In 1873 he was appointed

by Governor Dix as Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund for Chemung County, which office he has held ever since, notwithstanding the changes in the State executive. Appointed as a Republican by a Republican Governor, he was continued by the Democratic Governors



MRS. EUNICE COLLSON.

Tilden and Robinson. He has also served as justice of the peace in Baldwin for several years. In 1872 he married Sarah, daughter of Philander Collson. Besides attending to his official duties, Mr. Collson is engaged in farming and dairying pursuits, and leads an active life, full of future promise.

PHILANDER COLLSON

was born Sept. 7, 1806, at Mt. Tabor, Vt. He came to Springfield, Pa., in 1817. The same year he moved to Chemung, N. Y. He was married to Miss Lucy McCumber in May, 1832. She died in October, 1875. In February, 1877, he married Miss Betsey McCumber. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom he reared to man and womanhood; and six are now living* to honor their noble sire.

Mr. Collson is an intelligent farmer. He has lived on the same farm for sixty-one years. He has been honored by his townsmen in being elected to various town offices, which he filled with great acceptability.

He was active and energetic in the cause of education. Very much of its present attainment is due to his untiring zeal. He was foremost in all the improvements of the day. He had his full share of grief and trials, but he towered above them all as the oak above the storms. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years, and for a long time held the responsible office of steward. His house has been, and now is, the

* October, 1878.

Photos. by Hart.

welcome home for the itinerant preacher and his family. The poor shower benedictions upon his aged head, having never been sent from his door hungry or unrelieved. He is a man of strong convictions, and when assured of the right never swerved from duty. He won golden opinions

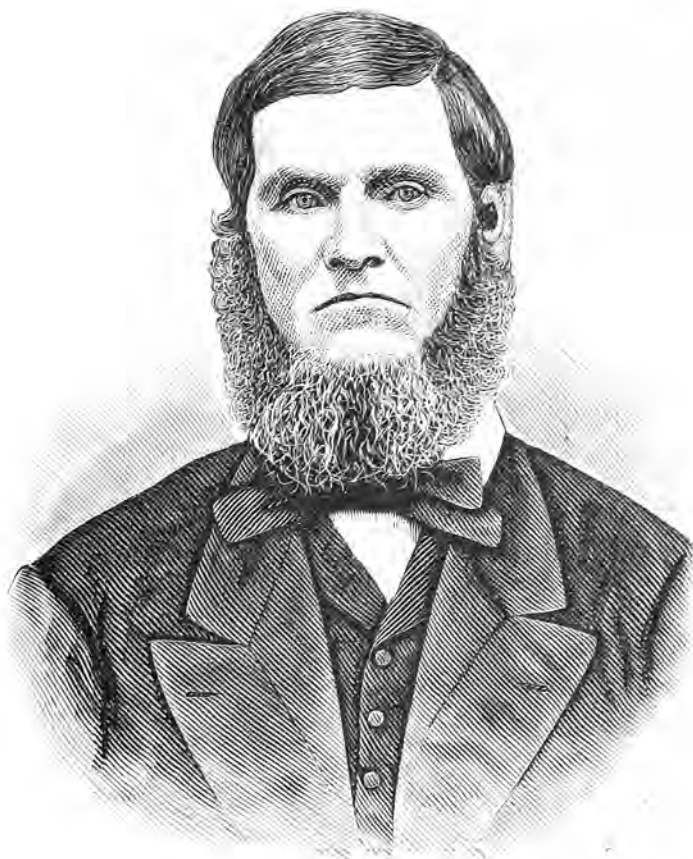


Photo. by Hart.

PHILANDER COLLSON.

from all who formed his acquaintance. He has seen the forbidding forests change to fields of waving grain; the stately mansion rise from the ruins of the log cabins of the veteran pioneer. Cities and villages have sprung up like magic around him. He has seen the lightnings flashing the news over the world; railroads like net-work cover our vast domain. Calmly and grandly he is going down the declivity of life, shedding the hallowed light of a well-spent life.

NEHEMIAH COOPER,

son of John Cooper, and grandson of John Cooper, Sr., a native of New Jersey, was born in the town of Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1822. At the age of three years he removed with his father's family to Alpine, Cayuga Co., where he resided for nine years. He then removed to the town of Chemung (now Baldwin), in Chemung County, where he assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm. He was thus engaged until his twenty-fourth year. In 1842 he purchased twenty-eight and a half acres of land, and two years later twenty-six acres more, after which he embarked in agricultural pursuits upon his own possessions. This small beginning was the nucleus of his present fine farm and home.

In 1846 he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of William Woodhouse, a native of Rutland Co., Vt. By this union were born to them five children, viz., Hannah Ophelia, George Franklin (died young), Lloyd H., Delphine, and Monroe. The latter died at the age of ten years.

Mr. Cooper, like so many of our successful American

farmers, is a self-made man, his chances for an education having been quite limited. For several years he was proprietor of a hotel, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit which now engages his attention. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served his town as assessor for three years, as collector for two years, and has held other offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen.

CHAPTER L.

BIG FLATS.

THIS town lies on the west border of the county, south of the centre. Its surface consists of a broken upland, and in the north and south separated by a wide interval or flat, which extends northeast from the Chemung through the centre of the town, and contains 26,671 acres, of which 16,853 acres are improved, and has a population of 1936, as per census of 1875. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, and in the valleys is a rich and productive alluvial. The Chemung River runs through the town, and has several small tributaries, the principal of which is Sing Sing Creek. The principal business of the inhabitants is agricultural, and tobacco is very largely cultivated upon the flats.

Owing to the smallness of the streams running through this town, but little attention has been paid to manufactures, and the inhabitants have devoted every effort to the cultivation of land and development of its agricultural interests, and in this respect they are eminently successful.

The northern portion of the town is a part of the Watkins and Flint Purchase, and the southern a part of the old town of Chemung.

Certificates of location and of survey were granted to the following persons prior to the final settlement of the Watkins and Flint Purchase; some of them in that tract, the remainder in Chemung township, which was laid out in 1788 by James Clinton, John Hathorn, and John Cantine, and contained 205 lots:

Oct. 15, 1788, James Thornton, lot 125, 336 acres.

Oct. 27, 1788, Henry Wisner, lot 126, 880 acres.

Oct. 21, 1788, John Miller, lot 98, 450 acres in town of Chemung, and assigned to Thomas Nicholson, Jr., Nov. 7, 1791.

Nov. 1, 1788, Tennis Dolson, lot 118, 390 acres.

Nov. 3, 1788, John Harris, lot 119, 420 acres.

Nov. 4, 1788, Abijah Whitney, lot 123, 608 acres.

Nov. 4, 1788, David Perry, a lot of land indorsed 123, of 720 acres.

Oct. 27, 1788, Henry, William, and John Starett, lot 121, 2917 acres, which was assigned, Jan. 12, 1791, to John J. De Moder.

Oct. 28, 1788, Thomas Handy, lot 120, 182 acres.

Jan. 15, 1789, Belden Burt, lots 194 and 198, of 625 and 271 acres.

Jan. 15, 1789, John Miller, lot 199, 400 acres.

Jan. 26, 1789, Henry Wisner, 2000 acres on northerly side of Tioga River, at the mouth of a creek called Sing Sing, and lying near the town of Chemung.

Feb. 17, 1789, Henry Wisner, 2000 acres in the town of Chemung, beginning 10 links south of northeast corner of another tract, granted to him on Sing Sing Creek and Tioga River.

March 23, 1791, a certificate of surveyor-general that Christian Myneer is entitled to lot 117 in town of Chemung, and Thomas Handy is entitled to lot 115, 309 acres, in same town.

March 23, 1791, John Handy, lot 114, 800 acres.

Feb. 29, 1792, Obadiah Gore, Matthias Hollenbach, William Buck, and Avery Gore, 3850 acres, now mostly owned by Stephen Owen, Lewis Fitch, James Tarr, and M. H. Wells.

Feb. 6, 1794, John Hathorn and John Suffern, 200 acres in town of Chemung, and the same date another tract of 200 acres.

The west line of the town is the old Massachusetts pre-emption line, and one of the monuments is still standing about forty rods from Nicholas Mundy's residence, on west side of the road leading from Elmira to Painted Post. It is about two and a half feet high and a foot square, and is marked on one side:

8 miles & 209 Ps.
Var. 3° 20'
west
1792

and on the other:

MASSACHUSETTS
[Rough drawing of a human figure.]
P
PRE EMPTION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Before this territory was divided into townships, and while the lands yet belonged to the State, in 1787, Christian Myneer, with his wife and seven children, came up the river in a canoe, and landed on the north side, and built a log cabin and planted corn. On the other side of the river was an Indian clearing and cornfields. During that summer a man with his family came up the river, and seeing the clearing and cornfields, landed, and went out into the field where Myneer was hoeing corn, and endeavored to impress upon his mind that the land he was on belonged to him, and that he must vacate; but Myneer was not disposed to yield his rights, and after finding that he could not prevail upon him to give up the premises he went on up the river. Myneer remained upon the land where he first settled, and March 23, 1791, a certificate was issued to him of lot 117, of 330 acres, where Noah Symonds now lives, and lying on both sides of the river. Several of his children lived and died here, and his grandson, John Minier, still lives at the village of Big Flats. He was a justice of the peace by appointment for several years. A portrait of him, said to be accurate, is in the possession of John Minier, and was painted by a young lad, about 1833, while the old pioneer was seated with others around the stove in the store of Mr. Arnot, at Elmira. He used to relate that in the next summer after he came in, a party of Indians came from the west, having with them a prisoner, whom they blindfolded and tied to a tree near where the Suspension Bridge crosses the river. They then went away, and were gone three or four

hours, and when they returned they had a quantity of lead with them.

He died in 1837, and was buried on the farm where he settled, and he and his wife lie side by side where they early toiled amid the hardships of pioneer life. Tennis Dolson and his family came next, in 1788, and settled on lot 118, next to Mynier, and the island in the river opposite is called Dolson's Island. He and his wife are buried on the farm. Caleb Gardner and Captain George Gardner, his son, and Henry Starrett came in from Pennsylvania in 1788, and settled above Mynier. Caleb Gardner located on the farm now owned by John Minier, and built a log house between Mr. Minier's house and the river, and the stones that formed the fire-place are still there. He and his wife are buried a short distance from where the house stood, under an oak tree. Henry Starrett settled on the lot, a portion of which is known as Starrett's Hollow. Captain George Gardner settled on the same lot with his father, but nearer where the village now is, and in 1807 built a frame tavern where John Minier's house now stands, and kept it many years, and was one of the enterprising men of the settlement. Clark Winans came in 1788, and settled on Sing Sang (as it was then called) Creek, that runs through his farm, and built a log house on the bank. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of some years since is responsible for the following. Colonel John Hendy lived in what is now Elmira, yet the man and woman referred to are Clark Winans and his wife, who settled in this town and were evidently on their way to this place: "One Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, in the summer of 1788, while Colonel John Hendy was working on his log house, a man and woman, both on horseback, emerged from the Indian pathway, and crossed the Newtown Creek to his land. The man rode before with a basket on each side of his horse, and a child in each basket, while the woman brought up the rear, having on her nag the goods and chattels of the family, for they were man and wife. The husband rode up to Colonel Hendy, inquiring, with much anxiety, if there was a doctor to be found in the vicinity.

"What is the matter?" said the veteran.

"My wife has got hurt by the stumbling of her horse, and wants a doctor as soon as possible," was the reply.

"That is very unfortunate," said the colonel; "for there is no doctor in this wilderness."

He had no shelter nor resting-place to offer them, save the ground, the pine-trees, and the canopy of heaven. They rode on a few rods and stopped, for stop they must, under the best shelter they could find.

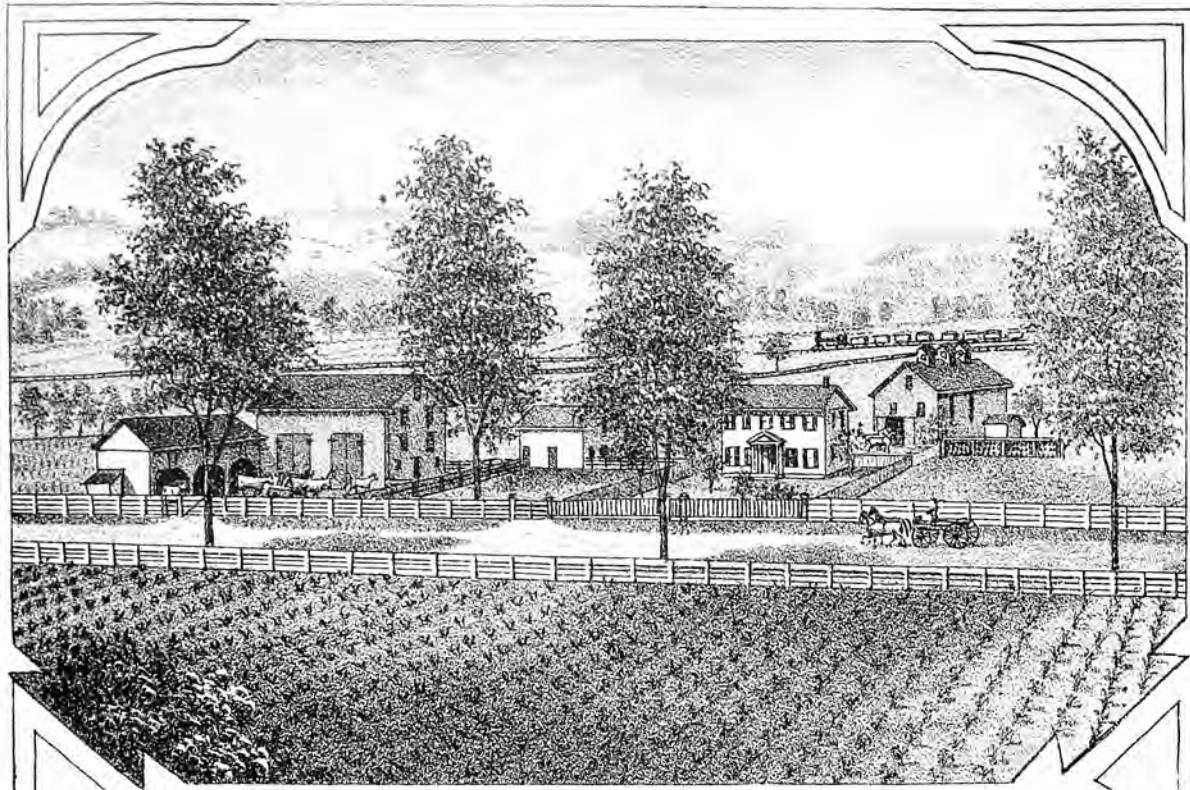
On Sunday morning Colonel Hendy met the man in the woods, near the spot where they had conversed before, and inquiring how his wife was, was answered, "She is as well as could be expected."

The colonel did not think again of the travelers until Monday, when he sent his son to look after them. The boy returned with the intelligence that they were getting ready to start.

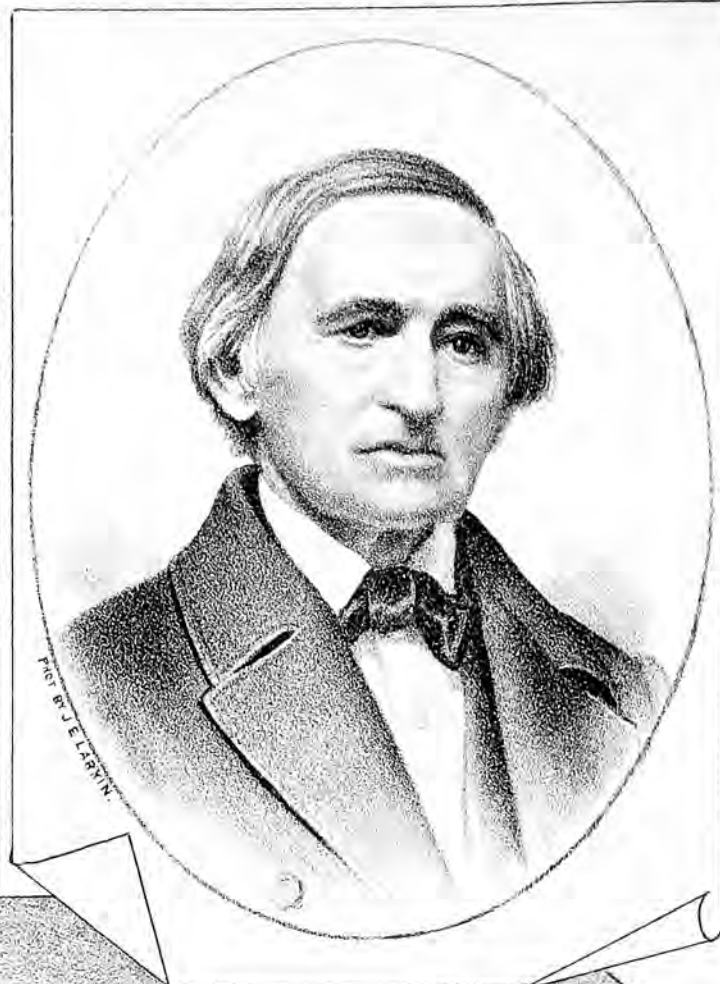
"But how is the woman, my boy?" said he.

"The woman, eh? Oh! the woman has got a baby, and I guess she wants another basket to put it in."

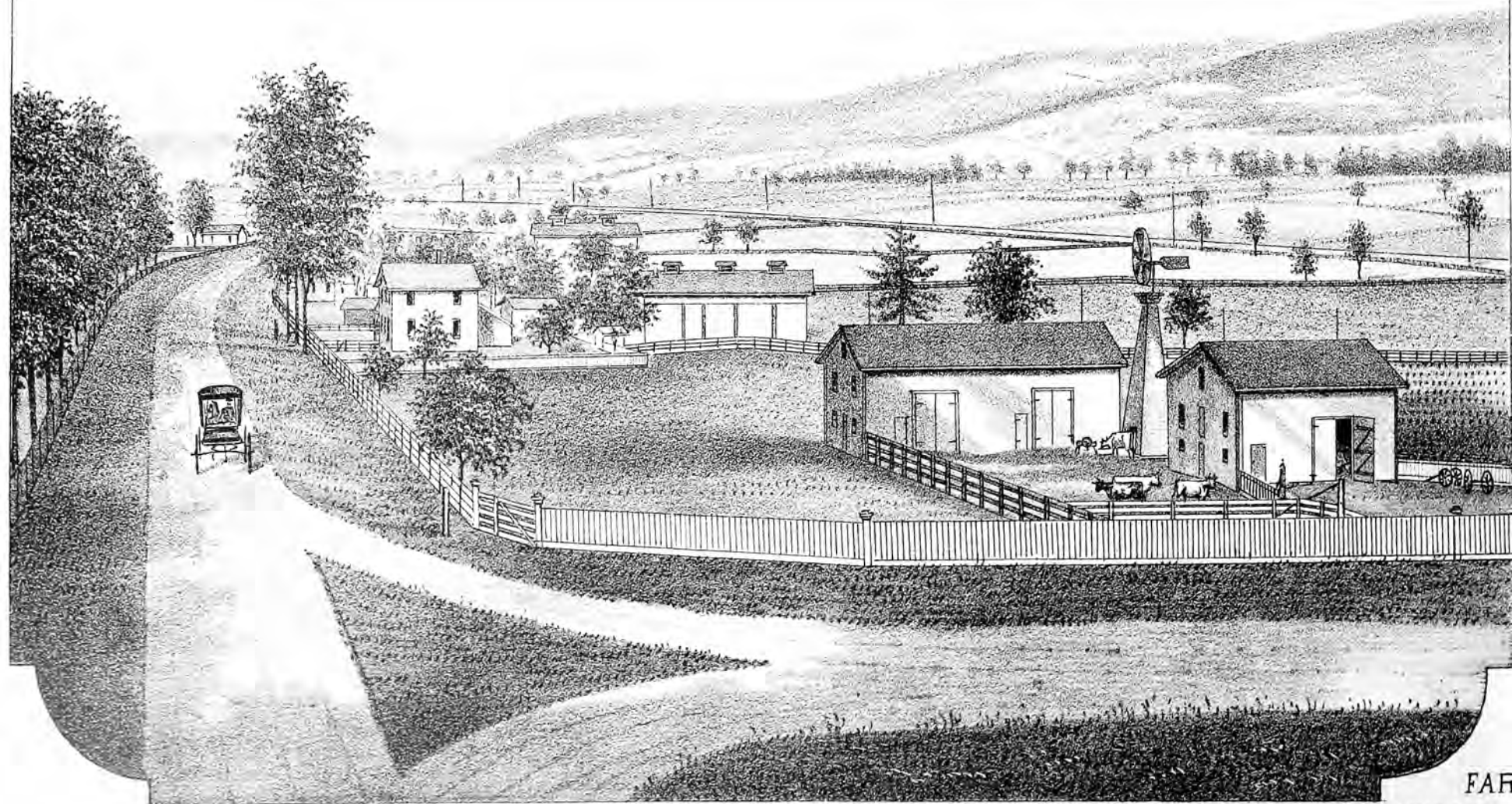
The child whose birth is told above was Clark Winans, Jr.



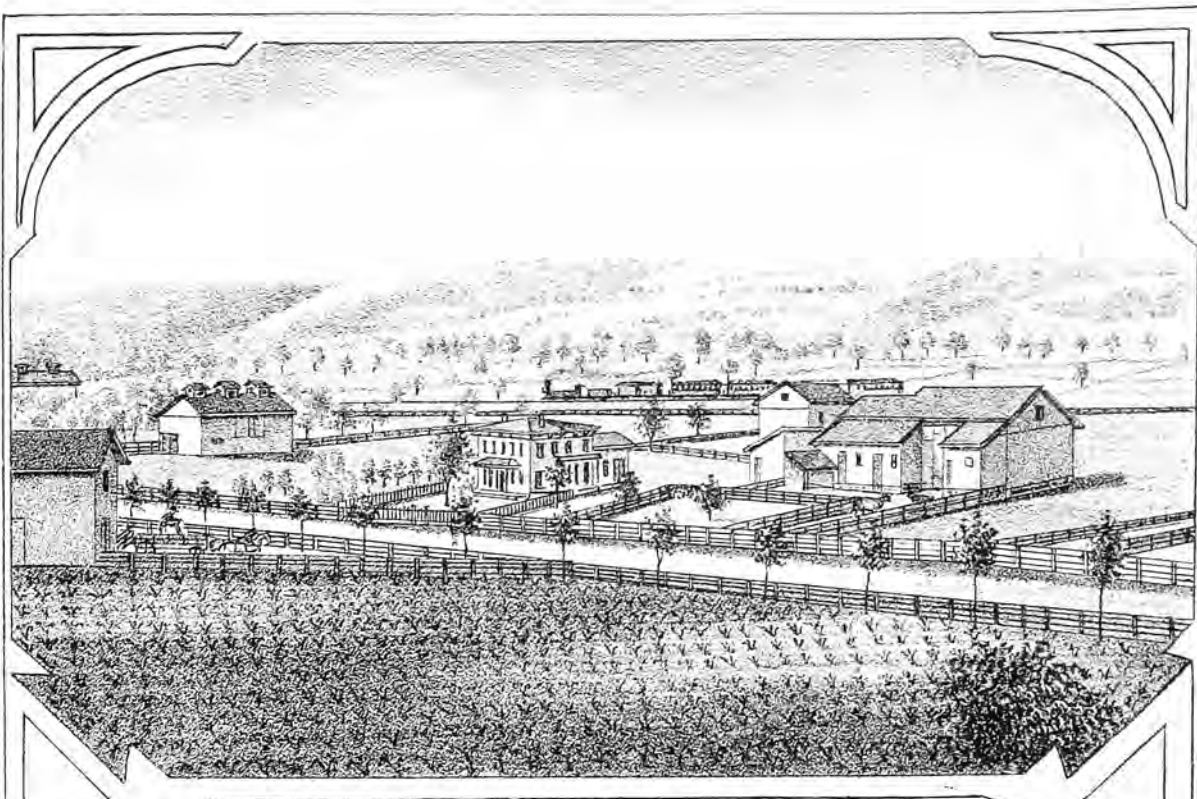
FARM N^o 2



Reuben M. Mundy

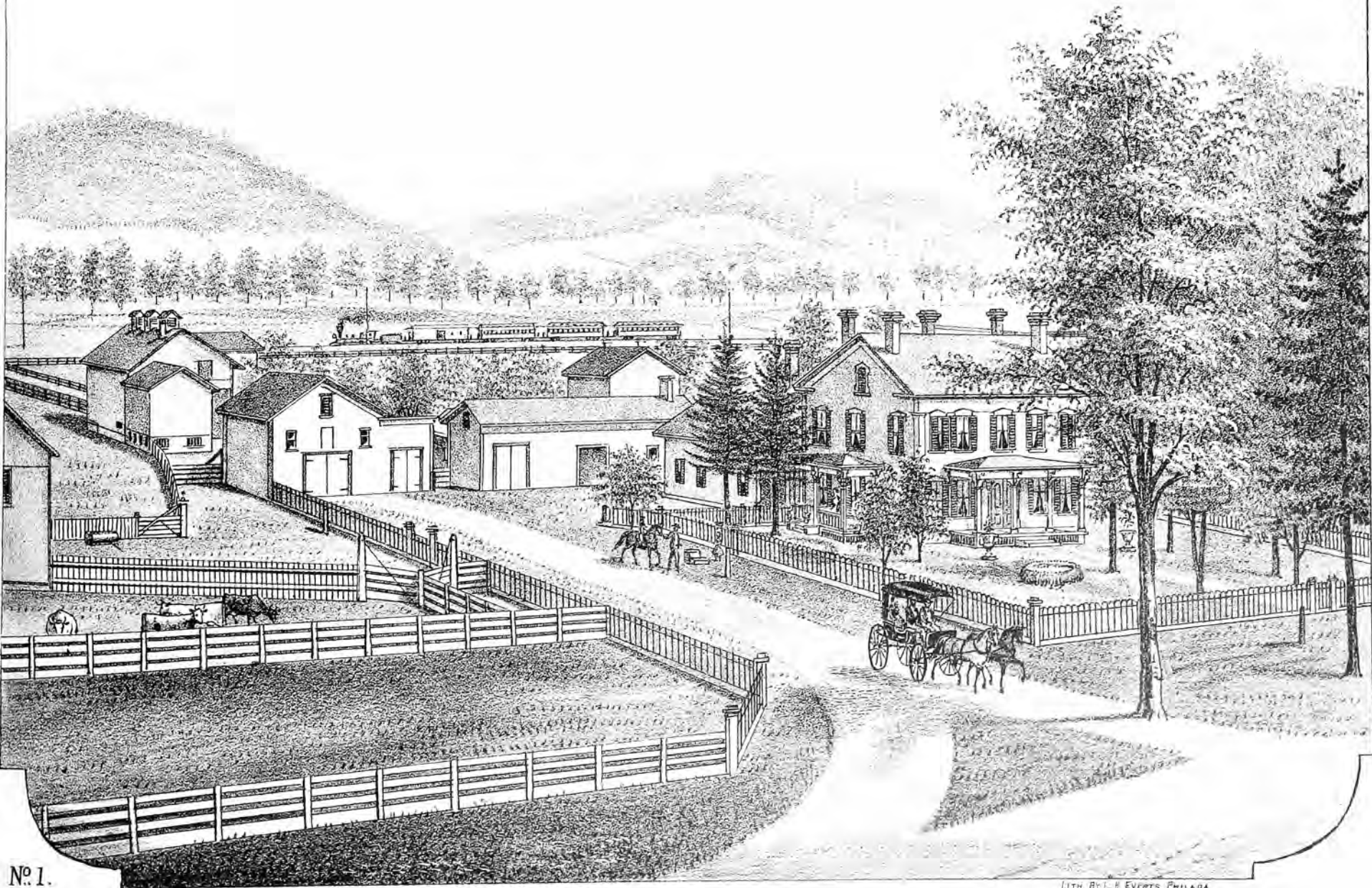


FARM
PROPERTY OF NICHOLAS



FARM No 3

Mr. S. Mundy



No. 1.
MUNDY, BIG FLATS, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

John Winters and Joel Rowley came from Pennsylvania, and settled in 1790. Winters, on the farm now owned by Martin Hammond; and one of the old settlers related to the writer, that Winters told him he paid for his farm of 200 acres by hunting bears and wolves, and getting the bounty from the State and the sale of the skins. Joel Rowley settled next to Colonel George Gardner, where Peter Rinehart now resides, and owned most of the land on which the village of Big Flats now stands. His son, Wilson W. Winters, was born in 1805, and has lived here the most of his life, and here he died in June, 1878, at seventy-three years of age.

William and Robert Miller, Cornelius Lowe, John Emmons, and David Van Gorder came in 1794-95. Robert Miller settled on the farm next to John Winters. He was justice of the peace for several years, and finally moved west. Cornelius Lowe had kept store at Newtown, and settled near where Lowe's Pond now is, and carried on an enterprising trade in skins and furs, carrying them through Catlin to Seneca Lake, thence by bateaux to the portages on Seneca River, and on to Salina, returning loaded with salt to the head of the lake, where it was stored for sleighing, when it was brought over and reshipped in the spring in arks on the Chemung.

David Reynolds, with his two sons, James and Nathan, came from Pennsylvania about 1800, and settled in what is called "Egypt." Afterwards purchased a large tract of land nearer the village, built a log house near where John D. Parks resides, and a saw-mill near the bridge that crosses Sing Sing Creek, as early as 1805. He moved west, his sons remaining here.

John Huey, about the same time, brought in a stock of dry goods from Philadelphia, and opened the first dry goods store in the village, and in the building a part of which now composes the dwelling of Abram Minier. George Schriver was his clerk.

Eleazer Owen came here in 1805 (his wife was the daughter of William Buck, one of the party that took up the tract of 3850 acres in 1792), and settled on the land where Stephen Owen now lives. Eleazer Owen was born in 1780, and died in 1859, at seventy-nine years of age. His father was killed in the Wyoming massacre.

Andrew and John McNulty and Nathan Sanders came in about 1810. Andrew settled where Charles Hammond lives. John married a daughter of Eleazer Owen, and settled where Mrs. Margaret McNulty now resides. Nathan Sanders settled where Lewis Fitch lives, and kept tavern for many years, and is still living, at upwards of eighty years of age. Thomas Taylor, of the *Horseheads Journal*, married his daughter.

Reuben Mundy, from New Jersey, settled in 1819, and bought 225 acres where his son, Nicholas Mundy, lives. Mrs. Catharine Hughson, of Big Flats, and Mrs. Mary L. Owen, of Elmira, are daughters.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Christian Myneer was the first white man who, in this town, laid the foundation for its present prosperous condition, planted the first corn, set out the first orchard, built the first log house, and first frame house and frame barn,

and the first birth, marriage, and death occurred in his family. Christian Myneer, Jr., was born in 1790, and was the first white child to the "manor born" in this town. A daughter of Christian Myneer, about six or eight years old, was the first to obey that dread summons that comes once to all; but Tennis Dolson was the first adult who died in the settlement. Catharine Myneer, a daughter of Christian, and William Applegate were the advance-guard of the host who have willingly enrolled themselves under the banner of Hymen.

The first saw-mill was built by William Miller, before 1800, on Sing Sing Creek, a short distance above where the grist-mill of S. S. Stephens stands.

Captain George Gardner built the first frame tavern, in 1807, where John Mineer's house now stands, and in 1810 the first Masonic lodge was organized, and meetings held in the attic of this tavern.

The first cemetery was located in Big Flats, and the first recorded death is that of Amos Rowley, who died June 5, 1809, aged thirty-nine years. A few feet from this store stands a locust-tree that is a living monument to his father, as he lies buried under it. The second recorded death is of Isabella Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, who died July 14, 1809.

The first church organization was Baptist, in 1807, and the first regular pastor was Rev. Roswell Goff. The first church edifice was erected in 1827. The first school-house was erected in the corner of the cemetery lot as early as 1815, and the first teacher was Cornelius McGinnis.

The first brick house was built by Clark Winans, in 1812, from brick manufactured on the premises.

The first distillery was built by Aaron Cook, near where Valentine Tarr lives, and was burned in 1812.

The first postmaster was Robert Miller.

The first tobacco was raised by Sidney Elmore, in 1850, on what is now the John D. Parks farm.

SCHOOLS.

The report of the condition of the schools of the town is taken from the county superintendent's report for 1877.

The town is divided into eleven districts. The number of children of school age is 506. There have been 247 weeks of school, and 384 pupils. There are 7 male and 11 female teachers, and a library of 637 volumes, valued at \$178. There are eight frame school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$5940.

Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$155.93
State appropriations.....	1051.14
Taxes.....	1644.59
Other receipts.....	177.00
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Total.....	\$3028.66
Paid teachers' wages.....	\$1911.55
Other expenses.....	228.21
School-house repairs.....	816.33
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	2956.09
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Balance on hand.....	\$72.57
State appropriation of 1878.....	1123.95

SOCIETIES.

In 1810 a lodge of Freemasons was in existence, and held their meetings in the attic of Captain George Gardner's tavern. Daniel E. Brown was W. M.; Captain George

Gardner, Benjamin Farrell, and others were members. For a time they maintained a goodly number, but finally disbanded. A new charter was obtained July 11, 1855, and a lodge was instituted as Big Flat Lodge, No. 378, Dr. C. Peebles as first W. M. Their meetings were held in Dr. Peebles' house; they number at present 81 members, and H. L. Storms is the W. M.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organization in the town was of the Baptist denomination, and was constituted, Aug. 30, 1807, by a council from the churches of Romulus, Ovid, and Chemung, by Elders Caton and Goff, with 28 members. Their first services were held in George Shriver's barn, and afterwards in school-houses. The first edifice was erected in 1827, and occupied the first time Jan. 19, 1828. It was situated about 100 rods northeast from where J. R. Lowe resides, and is now used as a tobacco house. In 1852 a meeting-house was built, and first occupied Sept. 9, 1852, at the village of Big Flats, at a cost of \$3000. The first pastor was the Rev. Roswell Goff, and he was succeeded by Revs. Philander D. Gillett, under whose patronage the first church was built, Stephen Wise, Aaron Jackson, Benjamin R. Swich, Daniel Reed, James Coffin, Isaac Estabrook, Samuel Keim, J. W. Emery, David Burroughs, Chas. L. Bacon, Wm. N. Entwistle. They have no pastor at present, and number 95 members, and have a Sunday-school of 70 members, with a library of 200 volumes. J. R. Lowe, Superintendent.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized here years ago, and a meeting-house was built on the property of Comfort Bennett, but is now disorganized, and the building is used as a granary by Mr. Bennett.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized about 1825, and the first deacons were Nathan Reynolds, Charles Frye, and Joseph Pound. A Sunday-school was held in Esquire Robert Miller's barn, across the street from the school-house. Seats were arranged on the barn floor, and about 100 children were gathered there. Revs. Rouse, Ford, and S. Jones preached before the church was built. The first settled pastor was the Rev. M. Harmon, and was succeeded by Revs. — Shaw, — Whiting, Sidney Mills, — Clark, T. Harrington, C. W. Higgins, E. S. Willson, Wm. Atwood, and S. D. Jewell, who is the present pastor. They have at present 61 members, and a Sunday-school of 75 members. S. T. Owen, Superintendent. The church was built on its present site in 1828-29, by Benjamin Farrell, Eleazar Owen, Nathan Reynolds, Robert Miller, Charles Frye, John Winters, Clark Winans, and David Reynolds, and dedicated January, 1830; Rev. David Harrower, an old Scotch covenanter, making the dedicatory prayer.

THE METHODISTS

in this section held meetings at an early day, and the Rev. Edward T. Gilbert was the pastor about the time the Presbyterian Church was organized in 1825, but he soon after joined the Episcopal Church, and the society had a feeble existence, being supplied with circuit preachers until 1853,

when it was reorganized under Rev. John Nevin, presiding elder, with eight members. Rev. Isaac Ketchum was the first pastor, and he has been succeeded by Revs. F. Kent, George Wilkinson, W. E. Pindar, John Hutchins, William Walzworth, Eli Brown, R. D. Munger, Harris Peck, W. Slother, A. T. West, G. J. Dubois, A. W. Staples, C. W. Winchester, A. S. Durling, J. Sackett, A. D. Edgar, S. S. Rhinevault, and G. E. Moxy, who is the present pastor. The church contains 90 members, including two appointments, Quackenbush Hill and Sing Sing. The present church edifice was erected in 1865.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized in 1830, and soon after a church-building was erected above the bridge by Mr. John Mineer; Captain George Gardner contributing the land, and Trinity Church, of New York, \$800. Rev. E. T. Gilbert was the first rector. In about 1842 or 1843, by removals and other causes, it was discontinued; but services were held occasionally by Revs. Skinner, Burrows, and Lighborn, of Corning, and Hull, of Elmira. In 1859, Rev. Mr. Moody became their rector.

Oct. 24, 1861, Bishop De Lancey visited the society, and gave an order for incorporation, and L. A. Tuttle was chosen Senior Warden; A. H. Gales, Junior Warden; William Woodward, W. A. Tuttle, John Haggerty, A. J. Bennett, A. D. Huey, O. T. Tuttle, Jedediah Stowe, and A. B. Steele, Vestrymen.

Application was made to Bishop De Lancey to appoint Rev. Henry M. Brown a missionary minister for this church and Horseheads, which was granted; and he was succeeded by Revs. Robert R. Goudy, John A. Bowman, and George W. G. Van Winkle. They have no pastor at present. Number of communicants, 16.

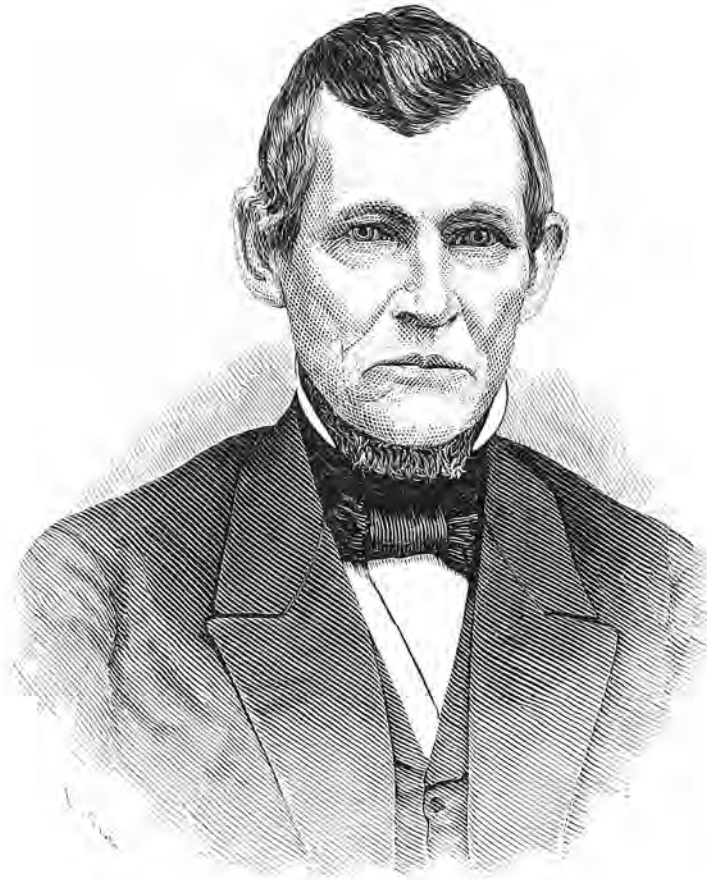
A church was erected (where it now stands) about 1831, at a cost of \$6000, Lorain A. Tuttle contributing \$3000.

In the Big Flats cemetery a plain, unpretending obelisk marks the last resting-place of William Mapes, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. At its dedication John L. Sexton, formerly a resident of this town, but now in the bureau of statistics at Harrisburg, Pa., delivered an address commemorative of the old veteran and his long life, from which we compile the following sketch:

A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

"William Mapes was born Oct. 28, 1754, on the north branch of the Raritan River, New Jersey. He enlisted in the army of the United States, and soon afterwards was in the battle of Monmouth, and was borne from the field with right arm pierced with a bayonet, and left knee shattered with a bullet. After his recovery he went with General Sullivan, and assisted in destroying the Indian settlements and cornfields through this section. He was one of the heroic remnants of the Continental army, who were gathered together Oct. 19, 1781, to receive a formal discharge from Washington. He received his discharge from Washington's own hand, and bore that chieftain's signature. On his way home to New Jersey, he witnessed the parting of Washington and his generals at New York.

"Half a century rolls by. The constitution of the United States had been made, Washington had been called from



Lauren A. Tuttle

Prominent among the citizens of Big Flats—men who by business activity, fair dealing, and foresight conduced to the prosperity of the town and village—were the brothers, Lauren A. and William A. Tuttle. Lauren A., the elder, was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1803. With the learning obtained at the district school, at the age of sixteen he engaged as a clerk in the country store of his uncle, and at the age of twenty-one was taken into business with him as a partner. He remained there until July, 1837.

May 31, 1832, he married Miss Mary Ann Butler, of Greene County, N. Y.

Having accumulated a capital of \$3000, Mr. Tuttle left Windham in 1837, and with his horse and carriage journeyed westward in search of a favorable location for his business.

After visiting several places in Western New York, he settled at Big Flats, and formed a copartnership with his brother, William A.

The firm soon became prosperous in trade with the settlers of the fertile valley and of the well-timbered country surrounding. By close attention to legitimate business they were saved from the snare which so frequently entraps men in prosperity, that of entering into unwise and unprofitable speculation; while their integrity and good faith made them shun debt, which, as a whirlpool, so frequently engulfs the incautious trader. They never were obliged to compromise with creditors by paying a percentage; neither did they distress their debtors, or urge them to trade beyond their means.

Such characters seldom fail to win the respect and confidence of the people. Both brothers have held the office of supervisor of the town, William A. having been elected and re-elected several times, as also to the office of town clerk. For more than twenty years the post-office was kept at their store, one or the other brother holding the office of postmaster. No one wished for a change, and no petition was circulated for that purpose while the firm remained.

In every office duty was performed without blunder and without fraud.

Mrs. L. A. Tuttle died at Big Flats, February 8, 1838, leaving a child which survived her three months; her two children which were born at Windham died in infancy.

Mr. Tuttle did not marry again. Baptized at Windham, he continued a member of the Episcopal Church, was confirmed by Bishop De Lancey, continued a faithful communicant, and as a crowning act of a long and useful life he contributed the magnificent sum of three thousand dollars toward the erection of St. John's Church, Big Flats, a beautiful Gothic structure, both an ornament to the village and a memorial that, although he now rests from his labor, his work does follow him.

At the organization of the parish in 1861, Mr. L. A. Tuttle was elected senior warden, and continued in that office until his death, March 19, 1875, having worked no ill to his neighbors, but doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God.



Wm. A. Tuttle

WILLIAM A. TUTTLE was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1810. Was educated in the district school of that place, and like his brother, Lauren A., began life as a clerk in a country store.

About the year 1836 he removed from Windham to Reading, Steuben, now Schuyler Co., N. Y. He began business there at first on his own account, and soon afterwards in partnership with his brother, Perez S. Tuttle. April 17, 1838, he married Miss Mary Ross, of Reading, and removed to Big Flats in the autumn, entering into business with his brother, Lauren A.

An unswerving Democrat, he always held office when his party was successful; that of supervisor several times, and more than once was elected town clerk. When that party was in power he was postmaster, but if defeated the office passed over to his brother Lauren.

In his intercourse with his neighbors he was kind and helpful; his counsel was sought in many cases of business embarrassment, or other trouble. His religious education was Episcopal. Baptized into the church at Trinity, Windham, yet circumstances prevented him from an active membership.

His life was without reproach. At his death he left to his family a pattern of domestic virtue worthy of imitation. He died April 4, 1864, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Margaret McNulty, of Big Flats, and two sons, William Edgar and Charles O. Tuttle, who with their mother reside in the village of Horseheads. Their brother, Henry L., died in 1862, at the age of fourteen.

The memory of Lauren A. and William A. Tuttle will not soon fade; their good deeds were not "interred with their bones," but will bless many generations of grateful citizens.

his home at Mount Vernon by the unanimous suffrage of the people, to act as chief executive of the infant Republic, serving with equal fidelity and zeal in the high capacity of chief magistrate, as he had when in command of the Continental army. He had again retired to the peaceful shade and walks of his loved Mount Vernon to enjoy domestic peace and tranquillity, and been succeeded by Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and the hero of New Orleans. A second war with Great Britain ensued, in which the rights of adopted citizens were more fully understood and defined, developing new powers, and bringing into public notice new men and measures. The population of the country had increased from three to ten millions. The arts and sciences, agriculture and manufactures, were in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Steam had been used as a motive-power, internal commerce had been fostered; the Erie Canal, uniting the great chain of inland seas with the ocean, had been completed; new States had been admitted to the Union,—coequal sovereigns with the original thirteen. The new Republic of Texas had, by the inspiration and influence of our free institutions, been warmed into life, and was contending with Mexico for her independence. The corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument had been laid, and Webster had immortalized the fame of his countrymen; the Star-spangled Banner was known upon every sea and respected in every country.

“General Williamson, with his party of English and German emigrants, had been conducted into the wilds of Southern and Western New York by Benjamin and Robert Patterson, two soldiers of the Revolution. Colonel John Hendy had settled upon the banks of the Chemung, near Ka-na-we-o-la. James Clinton, John Hathorn, and John Cantine, assisted by Moses De Witt, had surveyed this section of the State, and had opened up the former abode of the red man, and the axe of the daring and hardy pioneer had converted this region—the vast wilderness of 1779—into a country rich in agricultural productions. Thirty-five new counties had been organized west of Montgomery, the mother of counties; hamlets, villages, towns, and cities had sprung up, as if by magic, over the entire region. Fifty years, I say, had passed away since the farewell of Washington to his army on the banks of the Hudson, when an old man,—a veteran of the Revolution, his head silvered with the frost of more than eighty winters,—made his appearance in our midst; fifty years before he had passed over this region in pursuit of the enemies of our country; and took up his abode at Big Flats, and lived here for more than twenty years, and died April 1, 1856, aged one hundred and three years, and was buried in the cemetery at Big Flats.”

CEMETERIES.

In the first laying out of this settlement, as they began to cluster together on and near where the village of Big Flats now stands, a tract of three-quarters of an acre was set apart by the proprietor of the land where the cemetery now is for cemetery and school purposes. July 24, 1845, an organization was perfected, and the Cemetery Association of Big Flats was incorporated, and new ground was purchased adjoining the old, and the whole contains about four acres.

The first President was William A. Tuttle; John Haggerty, Vice-President; William Woodward, Treasurer; and John D. Williams, Secretary. The present officers are John Storms, President; Dr. William Woodward, Treasurer; and Dr. George A. Woodward, Secretary. There are no other associations in the town, but several smaller cemeteries, the oldest of which is near the old Baptist church above J. R. Lowes.

BIG FLATS

is situated near the west border of the town, and is a station on the Erie Road. It contains four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian), hotel, dry-goods store, three groceries, blacksmith-shop, three carriage-shops, two tobacco-packing houses, a cigar-manufactory, school-house, post-office, steam-mill, town hall, millinery-store, and five physicians.

The Big Flats Steam-Mill was built by H. Voorliess in 1869, as a grist-mill, with three run of stone. In 1872 a saw-mill was attached, with a capacity of cutting 750,000 feet of lumber per annum. It is operated by an engine of 60 horse-power, and is now owned by Voorhess & Rhinhardt.

Big Flats Grist-Mill is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village, and on Sing-Sing Creek, and is where William Miller built the first saw- and grist-mill in town, and was built by S. S. Stevens, who still owns it. It is run by water and has three run of stone.

Quackenbush & Co. manufacture about 60,000 cigars a month, and employ 10 hands. They commenced business in 1876.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The canal which passes through this town from west to east is termed the Chemung Canal Feeder, and was constructed at the same time the other portion was, which extends from the Chemung River at Elmira to the head of Seneca Lake.

At one period the feeder conveyed a larger portion of freight than the direct canal, and about 1850 one-eighth of the tonnage arriving at Albany passed through this branch, consisting principally of coal and lumber. The Erie Railroad passes through the town, having a depot at Big Flats.

There are two bridges crossing the river in the town,—one, a suspension-bridge, built about 1870 by the town at a cost of \$15,000; the other is incorporated as the Lumberman's Bridge, and crosses at the southeast corner of the town.

The members of the Assembly who have represented this district from this town are Colonel George Gardner, Samuel Mineer, and John Haggerty.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The territory of which this town was formed was taken from Elmira, while that town was in Tioga County, April 16, 1822, and takes its name from the broad flats that extend through the town.

No records can be found of the officers of the town from its organization till 1830.

The following is the list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as accurately as they can be ascertained:

SUPERVISORS.

1830-32. George Shriver.	1858-60. W. A. Tuttle.
1833-37. Samuel Mineer.	1861. W. H. Palmer.
1838-40. C. L. Gardner.	1862-63. W. A. Tuttle.
1841-42. W. A. Tuttle.	1864. John A. Stewart.
1843-46. T. N. Bennett.	1865. Henry Mineer.
1847. J. M. Park.	1866-67. Lorenzo D. Hughson.
1848. Samuel Mineer.	1868-69. Samuel Mineer.
1849. J. N. Park.	1870. Judah Shriver.
1850. James Hughson.	1871. Samuel Mineer.
1851. J. N. Park.	1872-73. Thomas Cuddebach.
1852-53. Paul W. Breed.	1874. Cephas Breed.
1854. John Haggerty.	1875. Stephen T. Owen.
1855. H. Mineer.	1876. Cephas Breed.
1856. W. A. Tuttle.	1877. John R. Mineer.
1857. John Haggerty.	1878. James Tarr.

TOWN CLERKS.

1824. John Miller.	1850-51. J. M. Brown.
1825-28. T. Brooks.	1852. W. T. Overhiser.
1829-31. Robert Miller.	1853-55. John M. Brown.
1832. T. Brooks.	1856-61. William Woodward.
1833-35. W. Wyatt.	1862-63. G. M. Norman.
1836-38. Edmund T. Gilbert.	1864-65. William Woodward.
1839-40. W. A. Tuttle.	1866-69. W. E. Tuttle.
1841. D. B. Brown.	1870. N. E. Munson.
1842. B. A. Rose.	1871. T. W. Reed.
1843. D. B. Brown.	1872. Willis M. Hilton.
1844. W. A. Tuttle.	1873-74. J. R. Mineer.
1845. H. D. Lovell.	1875. George W. Woodward.
1846. Horace Miller.	1876. Abram B. Mineer.
1847. W. A. Tuttle.	1877. William Woodward.
1848. Lorenzo Brown.	1878. Huldah L. Storms.
1849. Horace Miller.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

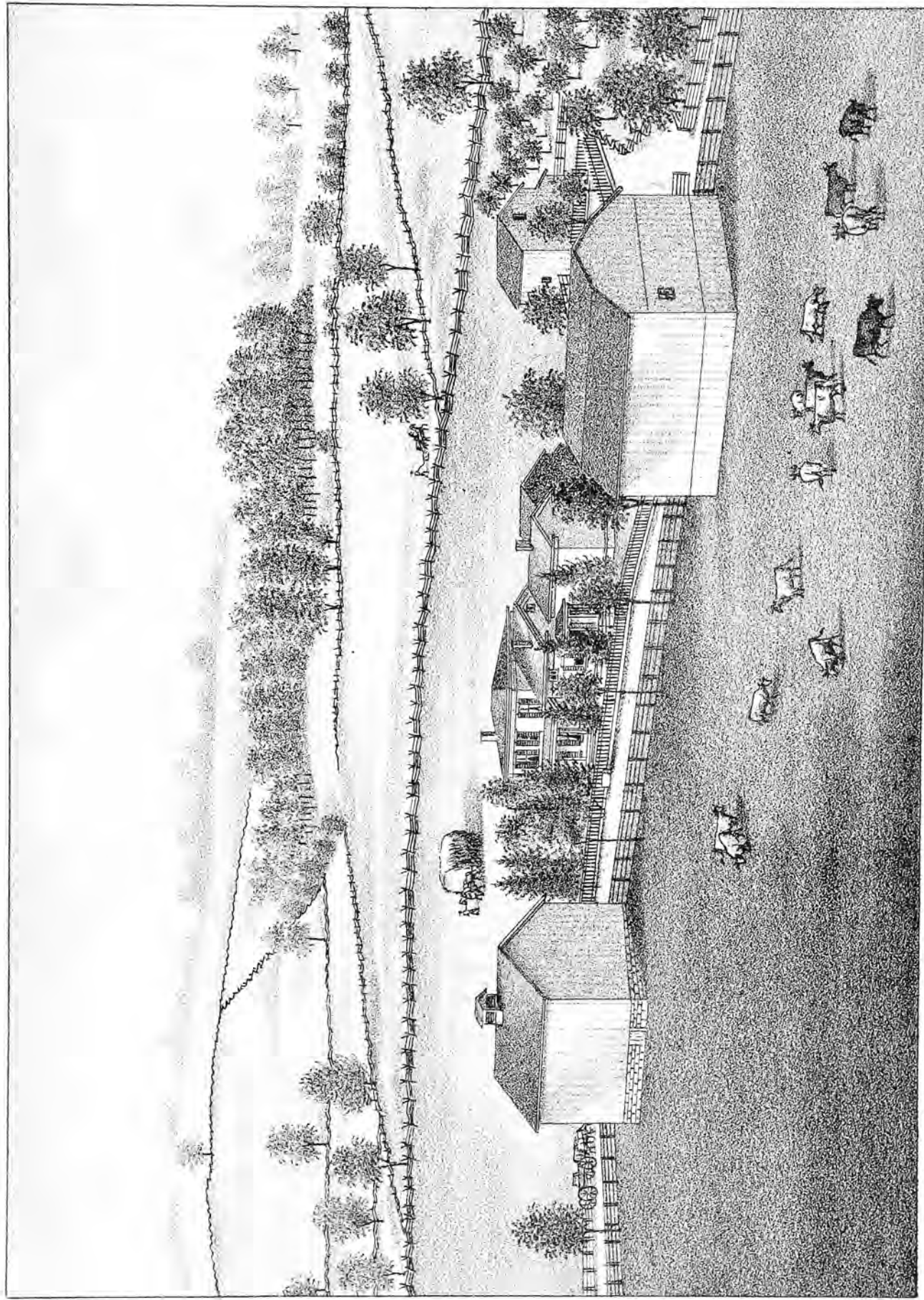
Abel Rogers.	Reuben Lovell.
Abel Crofut.	Henry Mineer.
George A. Gardner.	A. S. Tuller.
J. L. Sexton.	Cephas Breed.
J. C. Scofield.	J. L. Sexton.
S. K. Wollcott.	Henry Wood.
M. J. Wheeler.	L. A. Tuttle.
Nelson Hotchkiss.	W. A. Seely.
Andrew W. Gilbert.	G. W. Haines.
J. D. Williams.	Elmer Gilbert.
John Rockwell.	John Campbell.
Aaron Whitney.	James E. Tarr.
John A. Stewart.	S. H. Smith, Jr.
William Clark.	J. R. Lowe.
George W. Menthan.	George S. Voorhess.
Henry Mineer.	

Credit is due to Dr. William Woodward, Dr. C. E. Peebles, John Mineer, John L. Sexton, J. R. Lowe, John E. Tarr, Rev. S. D. Jewell, Dr. T. Reed, and others, for information that has been valuable in the compilation of the history of this town.

MILITARY RECORD.

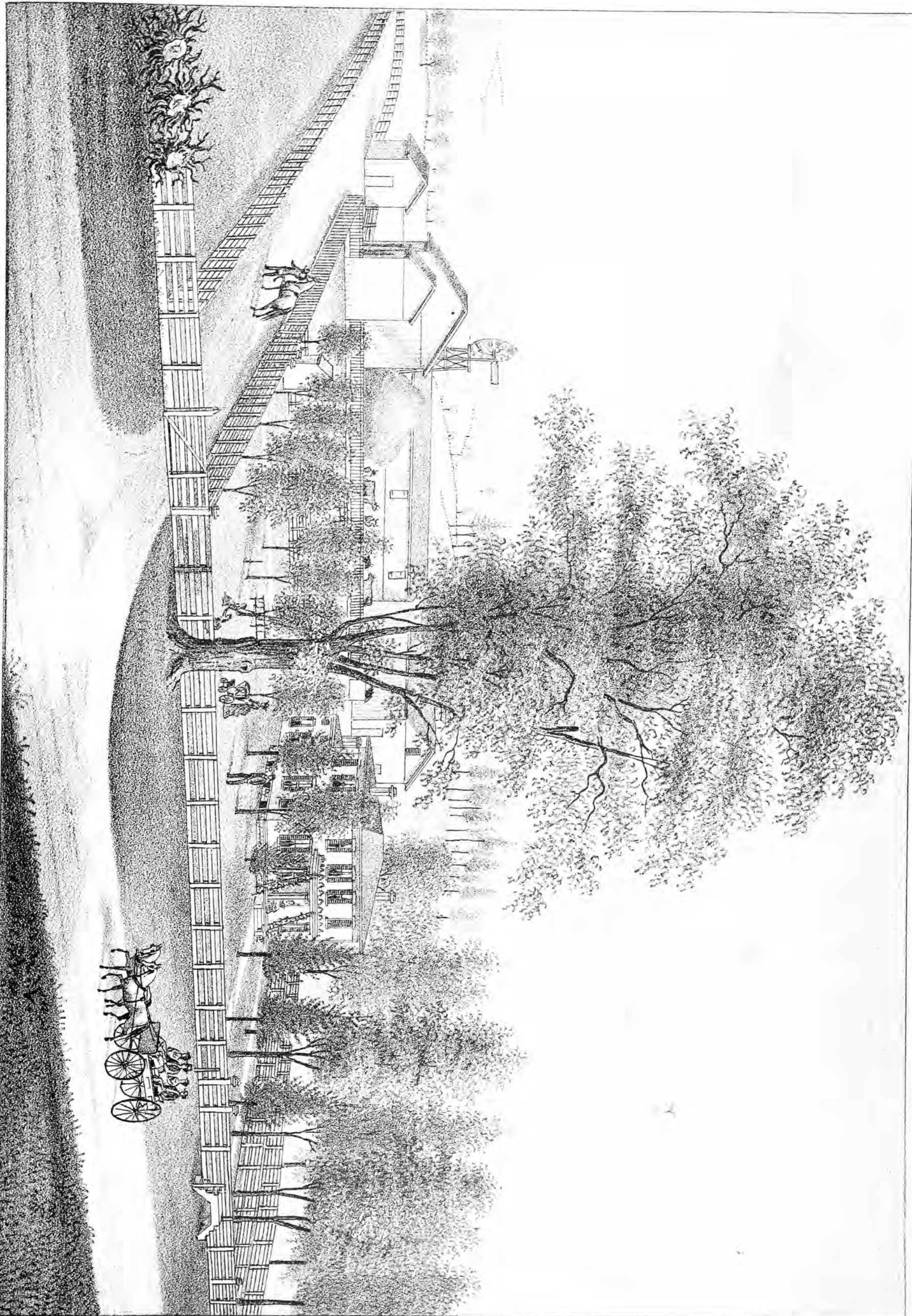
John D. Seaman, private; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Wm. Carley, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
 Judson Smith, private; must. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Jerome Conklin, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; must. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
 James Arnold, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Ira Carley, corporal, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Jonathan Downing, private; must. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Geo. W. Collins, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; must. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
 Eleazer Hogancamp, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; must. Dec. 26, 1863, three years; engaged in battles of Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Black Oak Swamp, Peach-Tree Creek, and through with Sherman on the March to the Sea; disch. at Ogdensburg in Aug. 1865.
 Hiram T. Foster, private; must. Jan. 2, 1865.

John Vanderacker, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, three years; disch. Jan. 30, 1864, on account of hernia.
 Chas. Quackenbush, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863, three years.
 Chas. Slater, private; must. Elmira.
 John White, Jr., private, 5th H. Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 John D. Humphrey, private; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Sylvester A. Weaver, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 14, 1863, three years.
 Geo. Cragin, private; must. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Geo. W. Brant, private, 10th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 James Hoffmann, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; wounded in foot before Petersburg.
 Geo. Daily, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. E; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Erastus Stonemets, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years; wounded slightly in left foot at Piedmont.
 Eleazer Downing, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Geo. Teeter, private; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 John B. Carterline, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years; on guard duty at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg; no battles; in hospital at Frederick City; disch. Sept. 23, 1864; general debility and disability.
 John Price, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; built corduroy-roads and pontoons in and about Petersburg; disch. June 28, 1865.
 Wm. H. Potter, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years; in battles of Martinsburg, Bolivar Heights, Winchester, Plattsburg, and Cedar Creek; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Ethan A. Edwards, private; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 George Ellis, private; must. Jan. 2, 1863.
 William Sanford Owen, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; must. Dec. 25, 1863.
 James A. James.
 John B. Rowley, private, 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Mar. 21, 1863, three years; in the battle of Petersburg; disch. June 8, 1865, at Alexandria.
 James B. Bowker, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Mar. 28, 1863, three years.
 Orlando V. Craus, carpenter, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Feb. 20, 1863, three years.
 William Zimmer.
 Charles Griggs, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Feb. 24, 1863, three years.
 George B. Wellington, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1863, three years.
 Luke Masterson, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1863, three years.
 Jacob Leonard, private, 179th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1863, three years.
 Wm. Jackson.
 Jesse Cornell.
 Wm. A. Heath, 50th Eng.
 John A. Miller, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. A; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; at Harper's Ferry, Piedmont, Lynchburg; re-enlisted Feb. 23, 1864.
 John M. Davis.
 Wm. Collins, private, 97th N. Y. Vol.; enl. Feb. 4, 1865, one year.
 David O. Keefe, 1st corporal; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 Benjamin West, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 Hiram D. Olcott.
 George Le Clare, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, one year.
 James Howard, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 James O. Brien, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 Martin Cowan, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 John Burke, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 Frederick Teuscher, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. Feb. 11, 1865, three years.
 Levi Baxter Slickerman, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. K; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, three years.
 Charles Kingsley, private, 176th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 Joseph Davis, private, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 Patrick Ryan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 William Moore, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 John Evans, private; must. Dec. 26, 1865.
 Frederick Shoak, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 Abraham Van Outen, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 Jefferson J. Stephens, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 28, 1865, one year.
 Charles F. Cook, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 9, 1865, three years.
 John J. Jordan, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 13, 1865, one year.
 Daniel Dowings, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. A; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; at battles of Piedmont, Winchester, and Lynchburg.
 George B. Toby, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865, one year.
 Orlando Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run.
 Frederick Westerle, private; enl. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Nathaniel W. Campbell, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; at battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg.
 Archelist Campbell, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July 18, 1865, three years; at battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg; wounded in thigh at Chancellorsville; died of chronic dysentery at Atlanta.
 Alfred C. Dates, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded in finger at Dallas, Ga.
 William Kellogg, private, 5th N. Y. Vet. Cav.; must. Nov. 5, 1863.
 William Johnson, private; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; three years.
 John Edwards, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Edmund Dan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Morris Mannix, private; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, two years.



UTR. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. E. HARRIS, BIG FLATS, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF J. R. LOWE, BIG FLATS, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERIS, PHILA. PA.



VARNUM MCDOWELL.

VARNUM MCDOWELL,

the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 18, 1795, in the town of Dracut, Middlesex Co., Mass., near the city of Lowell. While he was quite young his parents moved to Charlestown, N. H., where he obtained a liberal education. During the war of 1812 he served in Captain Warner's company, and went to Claremont to oppose the British, but hearing that the enemy had passed down the St. Lawrence the troops were dismissed. In 1814 he was drafted to serve as a drummer, but failed to get into active service. In 1816 he started with a horse and wagon, containing a chest of tools, to find his two brothers, who had previously emigrated to New York State. He arrived in the town of Chemung (now Erin) Jan. 1, 1817, where his brothers had located. He then commenced to clear away the timber and erect a house of pine logs on the farm which he still owns. He married Elizabeth Jay in 1823, a union which has been blessed by six children, all living, except one who died in the West at the age of twenty-two.

Mr. McDowell was the first collector in the town, and for sixteen subsequent years held some local office, when his failing eyesight compelled him to decline further honors. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his farm. Politically he was an old-line Whig until 1856, when he joined the Democratic party, the principles of which he has since advocated. In 1865, at the age of seventy years, he retired from his farm, and, with his wife, located in the city of Elmira, there to spend the remainder of an industrious and honorable life. Of a social and generous disposition, he gave with a liberal hand from the plenty with which he was blessed, and always sought to promote the best interests of his town and county. Of the strictest honesty and integrity, both himself and companion are loved and honored by their many acquaintances.

DAVID J. PARK

was born in 1798, at what is now Bloomsburg, N. Y. In early youth his parents moved to Wyalusing, Pa., and a few years later farther up the Susquehanna to Wysox, in Bradford County, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. He then moved with his parents to what is now the town of Erin, in Chemung County. They found the country densely



DAVID J. PARK.

timbered, but they commenced, like other pioneers, to erect a home. Four years later his father and mother both died within a week of each other. He was thus left to support a family of sisters in a "howling wilderness," with no neighbor nearer than four miles. Hardship and privations stared him in the face, but he resolved to remain. With unflagging energy he labored until fifty acres were paid for; by frugality and industry he added acre to acre until he became an extensive land-owner.

In 1824 he married Miss Susan E. Park, by whom he had eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters,—all of whom are living near the old homestead, with the exception of the youngest daughter, who is deceased. Even under the disadvantageous surroundings of his life in the woods, he determined to give his children the advantage of an education. Eight of the ten now living have been school-teachers. His oldest son remembers being often carried on his father's back part of the long way to school.

In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat; but his highest ambition was to do his part well in his own sphere, and, with few exceptions, he declined all public honors and emoluments. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He was a man of integrity and of generous impulses. He died at the age of seventy-three, on the farm where he had lived more than half a century. His wife survives him at the present time (1878), with her mental powers still strong, the honored grandmother of fourteen children.

A. H. Park, oldest son of David Park, is a man of prominence in the town; was elected town clerk at the early age of twenty-one; since which time he has held the important positions of town superintendent of public schools and supervisor; was also postmaster of State Road Post-office for fifteen years. The station at Park, on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, where he now resides, was named in his honor. Besides being a charter member of Southern Light Lodge of F. A. M., he has filled other honorable stations in both church and State.

James J., the second son, has been twice supervisor of the town, and has held various other positions of honor and trust.

Byron T., the youngest son, has attained notoriety in the political world by his opposition to secret societies, having been one of the presidential electors on the anti-Masonic ticket at the last election. The sons are all men of character and integrity.



Henry Farr



Jane Farr

HENRY FARR.

One of the pioneer citizens of the town, as well as one of the oldest residents of Chemung County, was Henry Farr, the subject of this sketch.

His parents, Richard and Jane (Quinn) Farr, emigrated from England to the parish of Glenavey, county of Antrim, Ireland, where Henry was born, in 1792, being next to the youngest in a family of five brothers and two sisters. His parents died when he was but five years old. He resided in the place of his nativity until he was twenty-eight years of age, having previously married (Feb. 14, 1815) and become the father of two children. In the year 1822 he turned his face towards America; he landed at Montreal, Canada, but immediately went to Moore, Clinton Co., N. Y., from whence, after a residence of four years, he came to Chemung County. He came first to Elmira, but remained only a few months, removing to the town of Big Flats, where he purchased land and commenced building a home for himself in the wilderness. He continued to reside there until the year 1871, when he ceased his labor and removed to the village of Horseheads, purchasing a residence on the corner of Mill and Pine Streets. There he spent the remainder of his days, enjoying the competence earned by a half-century of toil, and there he passed away from earth, Feb. 7, 1877, at the ripe old age of eighty-five.

Mr. Farr was the father of six sons and five daughters, viz.: John, born Jan. 12, 1816, now residing at Montrose, Mo.; Valentine, born May 15, 1818; Elizabeth Jane, born April 15, 1823, married D. F. Brown, and died Dec. 12, 1865; Esther, born March 5, 1826, married A. R. Dupuy,

and now living at Bath, N. Y.; Sarahette, born Aug. 17, 1828, died May 3, 1855; William Henry, born Jan. 28, 1831; James E., born April 15, 1833; George W., born Oct. 2, 1836, died April 25, 1856; Dayton S., born Dec. 18, 1839, died March 23, 1841; Mary D., born Oct. 23, 1845, married, Nov. 29, 1877, Mr. F. H. Fisk, a merchant of Meadville, Pa. Valentine, William, and James are residents of Big Flats.

Mrs. Jane Farr was the daughter of Valentine and Betsey McCann. She was born June 15, 1798, in Kallade parish, county Antrim, Ireland. Her mother, Betsey Suffern, was of Scotch descent, but her father was a native of Antrim. In 1815 she married Henry Farr, and was his companion for sixty-two years. On the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, in 1865, they celebrated their "golden wedding," and in 1875, again their children, relatives, and friends met to commemorate the sixtieth wedding anniversary of this venerable couple, on which occasion their pastor, Rev. C. C. Carr, on behalf of the three sons present, made a presentation of an elegant gold-mounted ebony cane to Mr. Farr,—“a staff to aid him in his declining years.” Two years later, Mr. Farr passed from the River of Life into the Ocean of Eternity. He left a wife, four sons, and two daughters to mourn his loss. He was long an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and his life was blameless.

His widow still survives (1878), hale and hearty for one of her years,—another example of the many of the hardiness and longevity of the north of Ireland race.



Photos. by Larkin.



Ch. L. Bacon A.M.

Sarah S. Bacon

REV. CHARLES L. BACON.

Rev. Charles L. Bacon, A.M., son of James and Eunice Bacon, was born Jan. 12, 1813, in the town of Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He spent his early life in his native town, and in the towns of Jerusalem, Yates Co., and Shelby, Orleans Co.

In early life he resolved on pursuing a course of study preparatory to professional life. Accordingly, he pursued studies preparatory to college in the Academies of Bethany and Middlebury, Genesee Co.

In June, 1834, he entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and graduated with honor from that institution in August, 1838. He immediately took up his residence in the State of Michigan, resolving to identify himself with the moral and religious enterprises of that then young and growing State.

He was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, Feb. 13, 1840. During seven years he labored earnestly and successfully, enduring the hardships and submitting to sacrifices incident to his calling in a new country. He served the churches of Medina, Lenawee Co., and Brooklyn, Jackson Co., as pastor, but extended his labors widely in the newly settled country circumjacent, where he is remembered as an able minister of the gospel. His health failing, in 1845 he returned to his native State, and settled in Mount Morris, in Livingston County.

In 1850 he moved to Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., where he remained fifteen years. In 1865 he moved to Reading, Schuyler Co., where (including about two years at Townsend) he remained about six years. In 1870 he settled at Big Flats, Chemung Co., where he still resides. Thus for forty years he has been an earnest and successful minister of the gospel, having baptized over five hundred persons, the fruit of his own labors; preached six hundred funeral sermons, and married about five hundred couples. When the life of the nation was menaced by traitors he took a decided stand for the Union, and labored day and night to create a public sentiment to sustain the government, and fill the decimated ranks of our army. He has also been a faithful advocate of the temperance reform, and all other causes calculated to elevate his fellow-men.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary L. Baker, of Hamilton, N. Y. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah S. Minier, widow of the late Henry Minier, Esq., of Big Flats; both ladies of intelligence and refinement, and every way qualified to be the soul and centre of a truly Christian home. Blest with a competence, they are spending the evening of life in "otium cum dignitate," but ever ready to perform those kindly offices which tend to promote the happiness and well-being of those around them.

James M. Williams, private, 4th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Charles Ostrander, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Joseph Richard, private, 4th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; one year.
 Ambrose Hardwich, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 James Martin, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year.
 Bradley Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, one year.
 Philip Croak, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 William Ellison, private, 161st N. Y. Regt., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; at siege of Mobile and Spanish Fort.
 Alphonso Webber, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; at siege of Mobile and Spanish Fort.
 John Buller, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 George S. Cable, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Abram Wood McCord, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 John Tolon, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Henry W. Chase, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Ralph Hess, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864, one year.
 Amos Couklin, private; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Amos Conklin, Jr., private, 14th Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 George H. Case, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Elias Green, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864, one year.
 Lewis J. Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
 Charles G. Crandall, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Alexis S. Halbert, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Jacob V. Shappe, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; one year.
 Joseph N. Kibbe, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Harry Beardsley, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 John Bryant, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
 James A. Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Frank Wehrle, private, 3d U. S. Cav.; three years; reported from headquarters A. A. P. M. G. W. D., N. Y.
 Melville Slater, private, 5th N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.
 Benjamin Smalley, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Norton Calvin Gregory, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; engaged in battle at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga; wounded in right cheek; disch. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Zeno Whitcomb, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
 Wm. Edgar Palmer, 1st sergt., 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.
 Jerry L'Amoreaux, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. one year and six months.
 James Clark, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. March 6, 1865, one year.
 John McCannich, drummer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1861, three years; died near Atlanta, Ga., of chronic diarrhoea, Oct. 11, 1864.
 Jairus L'Amoreaux, private, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. K.
 John Smith, private, 89th N. Y. Inf., Co. A.
 James Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 15, 1861, three years; pro. to q.-m. sergt., April 29, 1862; to 2d lieut., Oct. 26, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 29, 1862; re-enl. for three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Liberty, Salem, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, Martinsburg, and Shenandoah Valley.
 Amos Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to q.-m. sergt., 1863; at Lynchburg, Salem, Liberty; wounded in face at Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864; died from the effects, July 29, 1864.
 John Jason Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Wm. Rowley, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. June 10, 1861, three years.
 Norman Peter Smith, private, 86th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; died March 25, 1863.
 Robert Price Owen, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. 1862, three years.
 Noah Webster Simons, private, 1st N. Y. V. Cav., Co. B; enl. May 3, 1861, two years; entered service in 38th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; in battles 1st Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, taken prisoner; kept one month; exchanged June 15, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1862, in Vet. Cav., Co. B; at battles of New Market, Piedmont, and Lynchburg.
 Jeremiah H. Fransue, private, 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Horace Pound, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 18, 1864, one year.
 John H. Webber, Frederick Burling.
 Daniel Goff, died in the service.
 Clarkson Hughes Reaser, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. L; enl. April 23, 1861, two years; pro. to orderly sergt., Co. F, 23d N. Y. Rifles; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Cav.; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, New Market; wounded in neck at Piedmont.
 Orrin Hooker, private, 4th N. Y. Cav., Co. K; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; appointed corp. Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 3d sergt. Sept. 1, 1865.
 Linford Reaser, George Quackenboss, Wesley Groom, John E. Ellsworth.
 Andrew Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Warren Elliot.
 John J. Sillsbee, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.
 Theodore Ellsworth, David F. Hubbard, Philip Campbell, David N. Clark, Jas. Ward, Wm. Williams.
 Linus Z. Mills, private, 35th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. June, 1861, two years; pro. to orderly sergt. in 1862; in battles of Sulphur Springs, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.
 John Seymour, private, 161st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

James B. Wainwright, private, 15th N. J. Inf., Co. I; enl. July 28, 1862, three years; at battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness; wounded at Cedar Creek.
 James Edwin Farr, 2d lieut., 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; at battles of Cold Harbor, Squirrel Level Road, Peebles' Farm, Pegram's Farm, Hatcher's Run; pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1865; wounded at Peebles' Farm, Sept. 30, 1864.
 Daniel Losaw, private, 86th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; at battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg; detailed to City Point Hospital.
 George Hogancamp, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; at battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Dallas, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Chantilly, Gettysburg.
 Allen Overton, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; at battles of Dalton, Fayetteville; in hospital at Chattanooga.
 Frank Eugene Brown, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. 1865, one year; pro. to 3d corp.
 Wm. R. Eacher, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Adolphus W. Crans, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. Aug. 13, 1863, three years; at battles of Snickersville, New Market, Piedmont, Leetown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Ashby.
 John Parks, private, 40th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. April 2, 1861, two years; at battles of 1st Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Wilderness, Spottsylvania; pro. to 1st corp.
 Joseph Parks, private, 5th N. Y. Art., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1863, one year.
 Robt. H. Farr, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Jeremiah K. McIntyre, blacksmith, 24th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; at battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Stony Creek Station, Weldon Road.
 Nathan Webb, private, 1st Rifle Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Jasper Mix, private, 10th N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Oct. 17, 1862, two years; at battles of Leesburg, Antietam, U. S. Ford; taken prisoner, and taken to Libby Prison, kept eight days and exchanged; wounded at Leesburg.
 Warren W. Quackenboss, private, 1st N. Y. M. Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 17, 1864, one year; at battles of Charles City and New Market.
 Gabriel T. Harrower (2d), private, 1st Pa. Rifles, Co. A; enl. July 21, 1861, three years; at battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam.
 Wm. Henry Brant, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.
 George Leonard, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. 1862, three years; at battles of Antietam, Kingston, and Dallas.
 James D. Hunter, private, 10th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years.
 Henry D. Blanchard, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Sept. 8, 1862, three years.
 Wm. James Butler, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. M; enl. June 30, 1864, one year.
 Alfred Myers, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Res., Co. A; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl. Aug. 15, 1864; in seventeen battles; had served five years in the navy.
 Abijah Hathaway, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A.
 Ralph F. Howard, private, 3d N. Y. II. Art.; enl. March 16, 1864, three years.
 Alfred S. Cranmer, private, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded in thigh at Antietam, and disch.; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B; at battles of Winchester, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap.
 Fitch Riley Owen, private, 35th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. for two years; pro. to 3d corp.; at battles of Antietam, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, White Sulphur Springs, Chantilly, Grovetown, Rappahannock, and Manassas.
 Henry Sanders, private, 1st Lincoln Cav.; enl. April 20, 1864, three years; at battle of Shenandoah Valley.
 Charles Basher, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865, one year.
 James R. Ramsdell, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865, one year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REUBEN M. MUNDY,

a veteran of the war of 1812, was a native of the State of New Jersey, born near the city of New Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1793. He was married on the 4th day of November, 1818, to Hannah Mundy, of Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y., who was born there May 17, 1793. The following are the names and dates of birth of the children of Reuben M. and Hannah Mundy: Nicholas S., born at Benton, Dec. 26, 1819; Catharine, born at Big Flats, Aug. 13, 1821; Si-meon Lafayette, born at Big Flats, Feb. 10, 1825; Mary Louisa, born at Big Flats, Aug. 3, 1829. All are now

living except Simeon L., who died by casualty, Dec. 18, 1853.

Reuben M. Mundy moved into the town of Big Flats in or about the year 1820, and settled upon a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, which he purchased of Jonathan Roberts on the 14th day of June, 1820. This farm is now owned by Nicholas S., and to it have been added nearly three hundred acres, making it perhaps the most valuable, as it is one of the most productive, farms in the county.

Reuben M. Mundy was a most successful farmer. To the business of agriculture he devoted all his energies, and was repaid with prosperity and wealth. In his tastes and habits he was more intent upon attaining celebrity as a good farmer than honors as a politician, although very decided in his political opinions, which were those of an old-line Whig. Later in life, on the formation of the Republican party, he acted with the Democrats. He was remarkable for decision of character, and by integrity, charitableness, and fair dealing he held a high place in the estimation of all who knew him. He died at Big Flats, Jan. 23, 1862, and Mrs. Mundy at Big Flats, April 26, 1868.

Nicholas S. Mundy lives on the homestead farm, and cultivates this with its added acres. Like his father, he is proud to be a successful tiller of the soil, which yearly yields him ample returns, enabling him to render aid to many who are the objects of his bounty and munificence. For the past twenty-five years he has made a specialty of the culture of tobacco, being among the first to embark in that line of production in the valley. He has devoted a large acreage to this special product, averaging about twenty acres per annum, and in the year 1870 had some forty-two acres under cultivation, for the curing of which he has a large number of houses, which are superior both in durability and neatness of finish. Mr. Mundy is active and enterprising, and gives promise of many years of usefulness.

The sisters of Mr. Mundy are Catherine, the wife of Alfred Hughson, of Big Flats, and Mary Louisa, the wife of George H. Owen, of Elmira.

CHAPTER LI.

CATLIN.

THIS town is formed from territory embraced in the Watkins and Flint purchase. Prior to this purchase, Preserved Cooley received, March 23, 1791, a certificate of location of twenty-two and a half acres in the northeast part of the town, and John Nicholson one of seven hundred acres, lying on the road leading from Newtown to the head of Seneca Lake (this tract now being in the towns of Veteran and Catlin). It lies in the northwest corner of the county, and borders on Steuben and Schuyler Counties. The surface is hilly uplands, the highest being from two hundred to four hundred feet above the valleys. The soil is well adapted for grazing. The principal streams are Port Creek, Sing Sing Creek, and Hubbard's Run. It contains an area of 23,044 acres, of which 15,609 are improved, and has a population of 1423, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The eighteenth century had passed away, the troubles with the Indians had ceased, the relations between this and the mother-country had become friendly, the cabins of the pioneers dotted the hill-sides and valleys in many portions of this State as they followed up the rivers and settled upon them, difficulties had again arisen with England which culminated in the war of 1812, and were again satisfactorily arranged, before the woodman's axe had disturbed the unbroken forest, or the rude log cabin of the pioneers had been erected within the limits of this town.

John Martin was a captain in the war of 1812, and served through that struggle, and lived afterwards in what is now Ithaca, until about 1816, when, with his family, consisting of his wife and child, he came into this town and settled on what is known as Martin's Hill, in the southwest corner of the town, where William Masters now lives. He was an energetic man and rapidly cleared a tract of land, erected a log house, and commenced improvements incident to a new country, but in 1828 he sold his property to Charles King and removed to Michigan.

Aaron Davenport came in from New Jersey about 1818, and settled on land adjoining Martin, where George Westlake lives. He remained until 1830, when he removed to the West. Benjamin Cure came in soon after Davenport, and settled north of Martin, where William Edminster owns, and in 1833 sold to Abel Bulkley and removed to Potter Co., Pa. Erastus Beard, with several sons, Horace Tupper, Edward Beebe, and Darius Wood, settled near here in 1820. Horace Tupper settled where William J. Carter now owns, Edward Beebe where Jacob Gould lives. About this same time, Andrew Phineas came in from Canada, and William Rowley, and settled down in the valley of Port Creek; Phineas where Robert T. Bucher lives, and Rowley where George Ide resides. Abel N. Sweet and Dennison Herrick, in 1821, came in from Connecticut. Sweet settled where his son Dennis was born and still lives.

James J. Smith settled in 1823, upon the farm where his sons Philip and Sanford reside. Peter, an older brother, now the oldest settler living in the town, resides at Port Creek. In 1824, Jacob Bucher came in with his family, consisting of his wife and several children (three of his sons are still living at Port Creek), and settled on Port Creek where Samuel Bucher, his son, owns.

William Haines settled about the same time, farther up on Port Creek, and afterwards sold to Thomas Kniffin, and where the heirs of Ira Cole now reside. Benjamin Lewis, Uzal Dickerson, John P. Cornell settled about 1823. Peter Ostrander came from Ithaca and settled on what is known as Reaser's Hill in 1825, and returned there, but finally settled at Port Creek about 1830. James Wheeler in 1825 settled where Peter Ostrander now lives.

Orange Hubbell built the first house, north of James I. Smith, where John Kimball lives, near Catlin Centre, on the middle road. About 1828, Ebenezer Close, — Lacey, Elder Thomas Sheardown, Alanson Owen, Jeduthan King, — Gregg (who soon sold to John Woolsey), David Clemens, and others came in from the north and settled on the middle road. In 1828, David Johnson came in

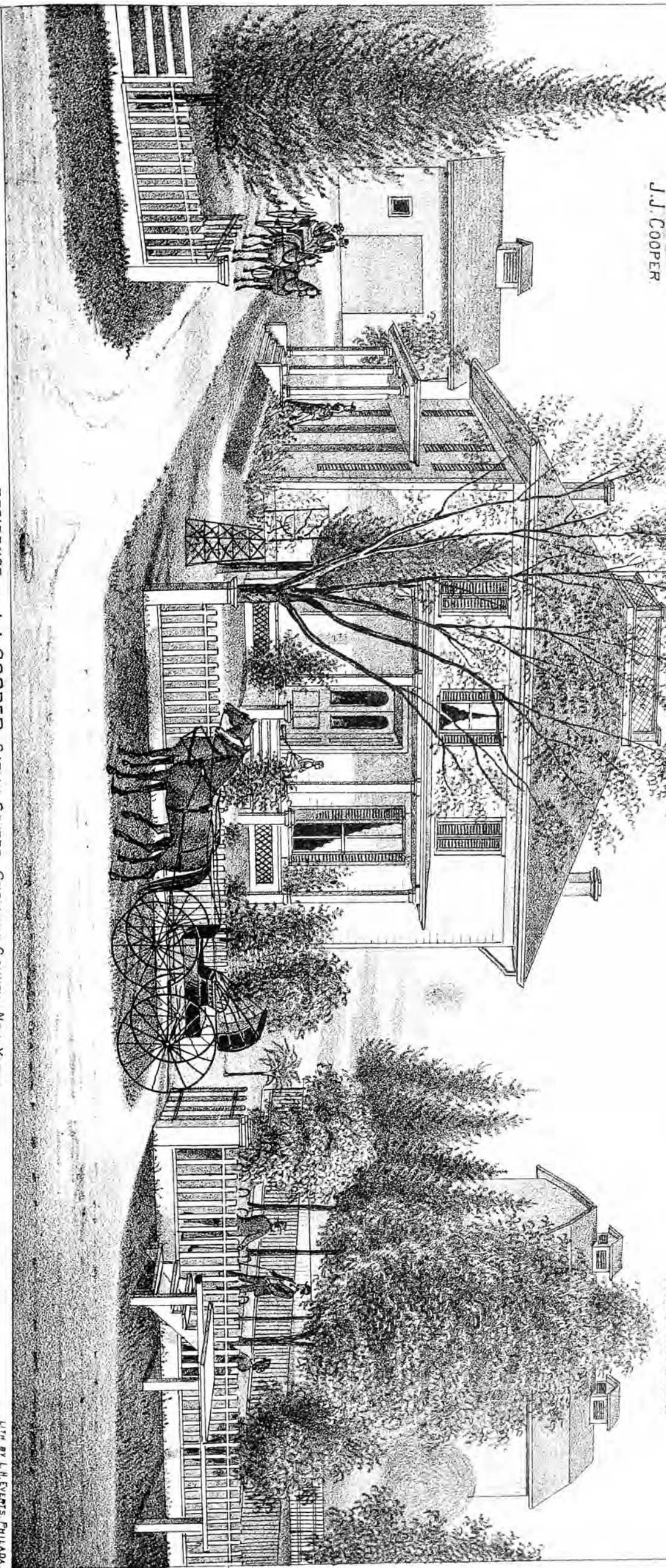


J. J. COOPER

PHOTO BY J. E. AMKIN



MRS. J. J. COOPER



RESIDENCE OF J. J. COOPER, CATLIN CENTRE CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA.



Photo. by Marsh.

JOHN KIMBLE.

John Kimble was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 23, 1789, and is consequently now in his ninetieth year. He is the son of Peter and Eve (Kouse) Kimble, who were among the old settlers of his native county. He received what little education he had time to acquire in the public schools of Sussex Co., N. J., and has followed agricultural pursuits as a vocation the greater part of his life.

On the 6th of March, 1816, he united in marriage with Lydia Scott, daughter of Joseph Scott, who was born at Muncy, Pa., on the 16th of March, 1793. She died on the 19th of June, 1839. They had a family of nine children, the names of whom, and the dates of whose births, are as follows: Peter, born March 5, 1817; married Mary Davis. Eve, born Nov. 5, 1818; died March 30, 1841. Henry S., born Dec. 29, 1820; married Lucetta Stine. Deborah, born June 10, 1822; married Phineas Catlin, of Odessa. Joseph, born June 24, 1825; married Sarah Austin. George, born Dec. 24, 1826; married Mrs. Martha Ray. William, born May 27, 1829; died Feb. 23, 1856. Jemima, born Sept. 25, 1832; married James Backer. John, born Aug. 29, 1837; died March 31, 1841.

Between two and three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Kimble married again, August 15, 1841, choosing as his second wife Mrs. Martha Truesdell, by whom he had two children, namely: James D., born February 15, 1847; married Lizzie Lane. Charles A., born October 8, 1850; died May 13, 1862.

Mr. Kimble removed to the town of Catlin in 1844, and has since resided there. He has reached the good old age of eighty-nine years, and is still hale and hearty, which is owing to the regularity of his habits, and a temperate and industrious life. He has been an enterprising farmer for many years, and has lived an honest and upright life. His friends and neighbors regard him as a man of irreproachable reputation, whose life has been as nearly blameless as it is possible for erring humanity to be. In politics Mr. Kimble is a Republican; in religious belief he is liberal.

The portrait which accompanies this brief sketch of his life has been inserted by his daughter, Mrs. Phineas Catlin, as a token of filial regard, and as a deserving representation of a worthy man on the pages of local history.



John Ten Brook

JOHN TEN BROOK was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 5, 1767. His father and grandfather, both of the same name, were born respectively Dec. 21, 1738, and Dec. 9, 1715. The latter died at the age of twenty-three years, three months before the birth of his only child. The ancestry has been traced no farther back on the father's side. The mother of John Ten Brook, of Elmira, Charity Van Neste by name, was directly descended from Sarah Rappelye, the first white child born in what is now New York City, whose birth took place July 7, 1625, when the little colony was in peril of starvation. The governor called at the house the day after the birth of this child, and inquired of the mother if they had any bread; she replied that they had none; he, unwilling to accept the answer, searched the house, and found one Indian dumpling, which he divided, taking one-half and leaving the other. On the next day a cargo of provisions arrived, and the governor sent to the Rappelyes a measure of flour. John Ten Brook's father was colonel of a New Jersey regiment of militia in the Revolution; his regiment was called out, and the son could remember to have gone to the camp with supplies for his father. When the war was over the father sold his farm for \$9000, and from the patriotic conviction that the government would not allow the holders of its paper to suffer, took the whole sum in Continental money. This was soon worthless. The family removed to the west branch of the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was married, in 1793, to Allie Low, also of New Jersey birth and Holland descent, and settled on wild land one and a half miles northwest of Horseheads, which property he still owned at the time of his death, in 1843. He died while on a visit to Lenawee Co., Mich., and was buried there. His wife died in 1832, and was buried at the Marsh meeting-house. Both were members of the church assembling there, and the husband one of its deacons. He was long clerk of the Baptist Church first formed in 1796 at Chemung, and was for about fifteen years one of the overseers of the poor of the town of Elmira. Of this marriage were:

1. Anna, born in 1794; married to John Mead, farmer, about 1816; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1833, where both died, leaving children and grandchildren. Both were members of the Baptist Church.
2. Rebecca, born in 1796; married to William McNulty, farmer, of Big Flats, about 1820; died in 1821.
3. Catharine, born in 1798; married about 1819 to Jabez Fisk, farmer, of the town of Veteran. Mr. Fisk was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded at the sortie at Fort Erie by a ball passing between the neckbone and windpipe, for which he always received a pension. They removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1833. They raised a family of thirteen children. Both are dead.
4. William, born in 1800, farmer; married to Nancy Miller in 1828; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1832; has been several times supervisor and justice of the peace; has long been a deacon of the Baptist Church, and still survives. He has had no children but an adopted daughter. His wife died in September, 1878.
5. Garret, born in 1803; married about 1825 to Hannah Gannon; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1831, with the first company that went from the neighborhood, and which was nearly two months in reaching their destination. He served as justice of the peace of his township, being the same which contained a part of the village and

now city of Adrian. He went to Mississippi in the war of the Rebellion to aid an adopted son, for which he was too late; his own system became charged with malaria. He died in 1868, and his wife survived him but a week. Both were members of the Baptist Church. They left a considerable family.

6. John, born in 1805, farmer; married to Jane Abison about 1836; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1845, where he died about 1864, leaving his wife and four children, one having died about the same time with himself. The eldest son, William, served in the late civil war, in which he reached the rank of captain; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but on recovery returned to duty. John Ten Brook was a member of the Baptist Church, and his widow is now a member.

7. Allie, born in 1807; married to George Livesay, farmer, in 1826; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1831, where she died about 1867, leaving her husband and a large family. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

8. Margaret, born in 1809; married in 1840 to Alexander Brooks, of Factoryville, Tioga Co., N. Y., as his second wife. Her husband died in 1875. She survives, and is a member of the Baptist Church in Waverly. Has no children of her own.

9. Lydia, born in 1812, and died in 1814, and was one of the few, if not the first, buried near the meeting-house which was then being built, but never finished, near the residence of Mr. Joseph Hoystings.

10. Andrew, born Sept. 21, 1814; graduated A.B. in 1839; in theology in 1841; pastor of Baptist Church in Detroit, Mich., 1841-44; started the *Michigan Christian Herald* in 1842; was married in 1842 to Sarah Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., and again in 1868 to Mrs. Emma Smoot, of Washington, D. C.; professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan, 1844-51; editor of the *Baptist Register*, at Utica, N. Y., 1853-55, when it was removed to New York City; consul of the United States to Munich, Bavaria, 1856-62; and librarian of the University of Michigan, 1864-77. He has contributed much to periodical literature in the quarterlies and monthlies, and has published a volume entitled "American State Universities and the University of Michigan," pp. 410, 8vo: Cincinnati, 1875. Of seven children, he has only a daughter and son surviving.

11. George V. N., born in 1817; graduated A.B. in 1842; in theology in 1845; preached in several Baptist churches in Western Michigan; was twice married; had a son by his first wife, and a daughter by his second, and died at Centreville, Cass Co., in 1856.

12. Cornelius L., born April 15, 1819; was married to Martha Smith, Sept. 26, 1844; is a farmer by occupation, but has taught school, and has made some attainments in both vocal and instrumental music. The children are three daughters, named Ann Eliza, Margaret, and Louie, and a son named John. He lives in the town of Catlin, Chemung Co., in which he is now serving his third term as a justice of the peace, during one of which he was one of the judges of the county. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and he is now doing religious service as superintendent of the Union Sunday-school in Pine Valley. His wife has been for four years past helpless from paralysis. He is the only member of this large family who has remained in the immediate neighborhood of the father's first settlement.

from Crawford's Settlement and settled in Johnson Hollow, and built a frame house.

In 1831, Jonathan Woodruff settled, selling the next year to Matthias Backer, where his son Henry Backer now lives.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first log house was erected by John Master, in 1816. In 1820 the first log school-house was built, on Martin's Hill, near where Jacob Gould lives, and the first teacher was Eunice Bartram. Horace Tupper, about 1826, built a furnace in the woods on his farm, James I. Smith building a charcoal pit to supply it with fuel. The first road was laid out in 1823, and was between the settlement at Port Creek and Martin's Hill, and is yet open, but little used. An ashery was built by a Mr. Tallmadge in 1826, on the farm now owned by Michael Smith.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Uzal Dickerson, May 13, 1823, and Horace Tupper was the first supervisor, and George Lewis was the first town clerk.

The first marriage was Benjamin Cure, Jr., to Miss Doty, in 1826.

The first cemetery was on Horace Tupper's farm, and he was the first one buried there, in 1827.

Jacob Bucher built the first tavern, in 1825, and kept it for many years. The first saw-mill was erected on Port Creek in 1827, by James Wheeler, near and above where the grist-mill of William G. Northrup now stands. John Ostrander built the first grist-mill, and it is still standing, and owned by William G. Northrup. The frame for a grist-mill had been put up earlier by Stephen B. Munn, but never completed.

John Ostrander built the first blacksmith-shop, in 1837, for Jacob Harman, who was the first blacksmith at Port Creek.

There are no churches in the town. Several of the members of the Baptist Church of Big Flats, living at this place, petitioned that church to be set off as a branch, which was granted about 1835 or 1836, having about 30 members, being supplied with ministers from other places, and holding services in school-houses. The Methodists have four classes, containing about 100 members, at Tompkins Corners, Catlin Centre, Port Creek, and East Creek.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was on Martin's Hill, and the largest one is at Port Creek, the land for which was given by Stephen B. Munn for cemetery and school purposes. There are one or two others in the town, near the more thickly-settled portions of the town.

PORT CREEK

is the largest settlement, and lies a little north of the centre of the west line of the town and the county, and is in the valley of Port Creek, and contains two hotels, post-office, school-house, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, grocery, and depot, and is a station on the Corning and Geneva Railroad.

TOMPKINS CORNERS, OR CATLIN,

is a small hamlet on the south line of the town, about three miles from the east line; contains a post-office, school-house, grocery, blacksmith-shop, and cradle-factory.

The mills in town are as follows: A steam saw-mill at Catlin Centre, a saw-mill on Sing Sing Creek, and a grist-mill on Port Creek.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Corning and Geneva Railroad was commenced in 1876, and completed in 1877, and runs through a portion of this town, and near the west line, and has a station on Port Creek.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed from Catharine, April 16, 1823. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Uzal Dickerson, May 13, 1823, and elected Horace Tupper supervisor, and George Lewis town clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from the organization of the town:

SUPERVISORS.

1823-26. Horace Tupper.	1856. Milo P. King.
1827-31. Claudius Townsend.	1857. Henry Backer.
1832. Peter Mills.	1858-60. Edwin Harvey.
1833. Claudius Townsend.	1861. Luther Hornbeck.
1834. Lucius Tracy.	1862. Milo P. King.
1835. Alanson G. Everts.	1863. Willis S. Quigley.
1836. Timothy Wheat.	1864. Milo P. King.
1837-39. Ira Cole.	1865-66. Joseph Rickey.
1840-42. Thomas S. Nicholas.	1867. Amos F. Curry.
1843-45. Abraham Primmer.	1868. Wm. J. Carter.
1846. John R. Brown.	1869. William G. Northrop.
1847-48. Henry Backer.	1870-72. Nathaniel Owen.
1849-54. John N. Beers.	1873-78. Dennis H. Sweet.
1855. Ira Cole.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1823. Geo. Lewis.	1856-57. Lewis Hornbeck.
1824-35. John P. Cornell.	1858. Amos F. Curry.
1836. John Woolsey.	1859. Luther Palmer.
1837. Daniel Lane.	1860-61. Samuel Sherman.
1838-41. Abraham Primmer.	1862-64. Horace Burns.
1842-43. Henry Backer.	1865. Joseph J. Cooper.
1844-45. John Small.	1866. Nelson Colegrove.
1846. Caleb S. Upson.	1867. Nathaniel Owen.
1847-48. Sidney L. Ringer.	1868. Calvin J. Barbour.
1849-50. Nelson Colegrove.	1869. Nathaniel Owen.
1851. Robert H. Thayer.	1870. C. L. Ten Brock.
1852. John Cooper.	1871-75. Jas. H. Bennett.
1853-55. Milo P. King.	1876-78. J. J. Cooper.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Lucius Tracy.	Abraham Primmer.
Alanson G. Everts.	Daniel Lane.
Jacob King.	Ira Cole.
Lucius Tracy.	John Woolsey.
John P. Cornell.	Johnson Carter.
Benona Peck.	Asa D. Smith.
John D. Myers.	Ira Cole.
Daniel Tracy.	Abram Hyatt.
Ira Cole.	Samuel M. Hastings.
Abraham Hyatt.	Abel N. Sweet.
Ezra Southworth.	Henry Stewart.
John D. Myer.	Henry Hall.
Seth Rice.	John N. Beers.
Samuel M. Hastings.	N. Colegrove.
Ira Cole.	Daniel Lane.
J. King.	Alanson Owen.
A. N. Sweet.	Cornelius L. Ten Brock.
Samuel M. Hastings.	Nelson Colegrove.
John Woolsey.	Henry H. Peck.

James M. Woodworth.
Watson Cole.
Joseph Cortwright.
Philip M. Wight.
Walker V. Personius.
Richard House.
Joseph H. Price.
John H. Bedford.
Asa D. Smith.
Philip M. Wight.
Amos F. Curry.
John F. Mosher.
William Edminster.
Sidney A. Palmer.
Wm. H. Shaw.
Philip M. Wight.

James Ross.
Martin Bailey.
Levi B. Edminster.
Wm. Dillmore.
Ebenezer Nye.
John Chandler.
Charles R. King.
Joseph H. Price.
Philip M. Wight.
Geo. Westlake.
Andrew Saylor.
Cornelius L. Ten Brock.
Wm. J. Carter.
Martin Bailey.
J. L. Kniffin.
C. L. Ten Brock.

SCHOOLS.

According to the report of the superintendent of schools of Chemung County for 1876, the town contains 13 districts and has 488 children of school age; 287 weeks of school; 4 male and 16 female teachers and 407 pupils; a library of 285 volumes, valued at \$81; 10 frame school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$4265.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876.....	\$47.52
State appropriation.....	1100.21
Received from taxes.....	695.00
Other receipts.....	144.00
Total	\$1986.73
Paid teachers' wages.....	\$1656.28
Other expenses.....	208.72
	1865.00
Balance on hand.....	\$121.73
State appropriation, 1878.....	1164.39

For information received in this town we are indebted to Nathaniel Owen, Peter Smith, Dennis Sweet, J. J. Cooper, Henry Backer, Jacob and Samuel Buckner, Joseph H. Price, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.

O. P. Mosier, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Win. J. Bailey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Archibald Demun, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Martin Wade, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died at Andersonville.
Isaac Varian, private, 23d N. Y. H. Art.; enl. May, 1861, two years; re-enl. March, 1864, 87th N. Y. Regt., three years.
Geo. N. Smith, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, three years; wounded at Anahatchie Valley, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863.
Gilbert H. Rulapaugh, private, 136th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; re-enl. 16th Vet. Res., Aug. 1864.
Frederick A. Matthews, private, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1864, three years.
John Riley, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. January, 1864, three years; trans. to 14th N. Y. H. Art., December, 1864.
Alfred Stout, private, 20th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Benj. J. Alexander, private, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. October, 1861, three years; re-enl. December, 1863.
Eden Hunt, private, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. January, 1864, three years.
John Dickens, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. February, 1865, one year.
Martin Bailey, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. October, 1864, one year.
Isaiah Slater, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, one year.
Richard Personius, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Elnathan Personius, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1861, three years; re-enl. January, 1864, three years.
Eli Personius, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. February, 1864, three years.
Chauncey C. Johnson, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
Harrison Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Elmer E. Johnson, corporal, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864, three years.
Joshua Kendall, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Levi H. Weed, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Lorin O. Cooly, private, 129th Ill. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Jno. Cummings, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
Chas. R. King, musician, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1861, three years; re-enl. navy September, 1864, one year.

Albert King, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Elijah Scott, private, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Israel Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, three years.
C. Vandemark, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1863, three years.
Herman C. Curry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Horace B. Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, three years.
Joseph H. Price, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864; slightly wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
Jacob Weaver, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
Jno. H. Webber, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
James Webber, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Wm. Rowley, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June 1, 1862, three years.
Benj. Middaugh, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
John Middaugh, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
Brant Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. October, 1864, one year.
Wm. Hovey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Wm. Morgan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, two years.
Joseph Smalley, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years; wounded at Dallas, May 25, 1864.
Wm. H. Ostrander, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 11, 1862, three years.
John Price, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Amos Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
J. Elbert Hubbell, private, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lewis J. Kimball, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
John H. Bedford, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Minor B. Colegrove, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1863, three years.
Chauncey Robinson, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
Frank Savery, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Harley Hazen, musician, 140th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
Mark S. Hazen, private, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Samuel R. Hazen, private, 140th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
John Small, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Oscar Savery, private, 3d Ill. Art.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
John Perrigo, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Elias Green, Jr., private, 12th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Wm. C. Saylor, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Phineas R. Stevens, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Geo. A. Ringer, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861, two years; re-enl. 61st N. Y. Inf., September, 1864; was prisoner at Richmond two months.
Henry Crawford, corporal, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Charles Cole, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years; wounded and taken prisoner in North Carolina, March 8, 1864.
Amos Johnson, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863.
John Webber, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June 1, 1862; re-enl. 1863.
Sylvester Bailly, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862.
Lewis Weaver, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Chas. B. Hubbell, private, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
Henry C. Saylor, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years.
Isaac Bedford, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
John Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862.
Wallace W. Fulkerson, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
John Quigley, private, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
John Savery, private, 14th U. S. Regs.; enl. July, 1861, three years; wounded at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
H. S. Woolsey, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
Oliver Cady, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865, one year.
Stephen Ward, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1865, one year.
Oliver Larkum, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years.
Timothy Dean, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
James Pearce, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.
John Kendall, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864; taken prisoner, June 9, at Staunton; paroled Sept. 11, 1864.
Jacob Perry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
Jason Smart, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, three years.
John Dingman, private, 134th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam.
Wm. H. Shaw, engineer, 71st N. Y. S. M.; enl. April 20, 1861, three years.
Phinney F. Gridley, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.
Henry F. Wicks, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June, 1865.
Timothy Connelly, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
Wm. Hovey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
Wm. Brooks, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
Sam'l Johnson, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Marshall Smith, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed at Snicker's Gap, Va.
Frederick Sullivan, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
De Witt C. Wilber, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Daniel D. Tompkins, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
John H. W. Bailey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, one year.
Geo. Hoag, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 16, 1865, one year.
Oscar Weaver, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 18, 1865.
Daniel Hoag, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 29, 1865.



Henry Backer



Julia Gould Backer

HENRY BACKER.

Henry Backer, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1815. His father, Matthias Backer, and his grandfather, Christopher Backer, were both born in Hunterdon County. His great-grandfather, Matthias Backer, was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1750. His ancestry on his mother's side was from Holland. He was the oldest of eleven children. When he was sixteen years of age his father came to Catlin, which was then one dense forest. When he was twenty-two years of age he devoted his time to study, and fitted himself for school-teaching, in which he engaged for some time. He has held numerous offices of trust. He finally devoted his whole time to farming, and has become a substantial farmer, and by constant labor and good management has acquired a comfortable home. He resides on the old homestead of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and has another farm in the same town of one hundred and sixty acres.

At the age of twenty-eight he married Julia Gould,

an estimable young lady, seven and one-half years his junior. Four children have blest their home, the older two of whom died in infancy. The remaining two have grown to womanhood, and engage in school-teaching.

The subject of this sketch is sixty-three years of age, is of good health, energetic, strong will, and has always been an early riser, to which may be attributed his good health and youthful appearance.

Julia Gould Backer, wife of the above, was born March 16, 1823, in Sussex Co., N. J., the daughter of Gideon and Mary Gould. When Julia was six years of age her father died, leaving her mother with six children.

In 1835 the mother and children came to Catlin to reside. At the age of twenty she was married to Henry Backer. She has always been a devoted wife and a faithful mother. Her health has been of the best until latterly. She comes of a long-lived family on her mother's side, and has a fine constitution.

Wm. O. Cady, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 30, 1865.
 Daniel Ladue, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. April 3, 1865.
 Walker V. Personious, capt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; three years.
 Eleazer Perry, private, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, two years; died at Rock Point Hospital, March 4, 1865.
 Levi Hoag, private, 106th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Wm. Whitford.
 Archibald Demun.
 George A. Ringer.
 Henry Crawford.
 Phineas R. Stephens.
 Madison Owens.
 Emery Johnson.
 Franklin Cogswell.
 John H. Perry.
 Lemuel Colegrove.
 John R. Frank, private, 23d Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 Isaac Weller.
 John A. Knoop, enl. 1864.
 Charles R. King, private; enl. Sept. 1864, navy vessel "Seneca."

DIED IN SERVICE.

Edward Matson, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 6, 1863.
 James M. Gould, private, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
 Dyer F. Gibbs, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863; died at Washington Brigade Hospital, Oct. 26, 1864.
 Richard M. Kimball, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 11, 1865.
 Mahlon Davenport, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863; died at Washington Hospital, Feb. 21, 1864.
 Watson Cogswell, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, April 22, 1865.
 William Loomis, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, Sept. 4, 1864.
 Andrew Cady, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861; died at Washington, Jan. 1862.
 Datus E. Buck, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, Nov. 28, 1862.
 Isaac L. Miller, private, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863; wounded, and died at Washington, July 4, 1864.
 Wm. J. Personious, sergt., 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 De Witt Johnson, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, April 11, 1864.
 Henry Brown, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Enlisted from town, 132; substitutes and bought, 58; total, 190.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

J. J. COOPER

was born at Southgate, England, Feb. 19, 1820, and came to America with his parents when but twelve years of age, in the "Princess Royal," an English vessel. His father first settled on Long Island, in the neighborhood of Patchogue, but subsequently removed to the town of Catlin; but the son, J. J., went to Ithaca, where he learned the saddler's and harness-maker's trade of A. A. Standard. Soon after attaining his majority, on account of his health, he abandoned his trade, and returned to his father's home and farm, where he assisted in agricultural labors until he became strong and robust. Then, in connection with his brother William, he "took up" a lot of wild land, which they cleared and improved. The country was then a wilderness, and the only houses were those built of logs, with huge fireplaces that consumed wood by the cord. Coal and kerosene were unknown, and there was not a railroad in this part of the State. He afterwards sold to

his brother, and purchased of Jacob Backer, Dec. 12, 1853, the farm on which he now resides.

He was married, Jan. 18, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Frank, at Moreland, Schuyler (then Chemung) Co. Their children are as follows: Fred. B., born March 18, 1859; John R., born Feb. 15, 1861; Carrie Belle, born Feb. 5, 1869; and Fannie A., born Sept. 29, 1875.

Mr. Cooper is of the Democratic school of politics. In 1854 he was postmaster at Catlin Centre. In 1865 he was elected town clerk, and again in 1875. He has been a very successful farmer. A view of his residence, with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen on another page.

CHAPTER LII.

CHEMUNG.

THE town of Chemung is the southeast corner town of the county, and contains an area of 27,624 acres, of which 16,420 acres are improved. It had a population of 1998 inhabitants according to the census of 1875, of which 1901 were natives and 97 foreign born; 1996 white and 2 colored; 997 males, 1001 females, 17 aliens. A voting population of 541, of which 495 were natives and 45 naturalized; males of military age, 393; persons of school age, 244 males 311 females; number of land-owners, 259; persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read or write, 28.

The surface of the town is a hilly upland, broken by deep and narrow valleys. The principal water-courses are the Chemung River, which, flowing in an easterly direction, crosses the town in the south part, and Wynkoop Creek, which, flowing southerly through the centre of the town, becomes a tributary of the Chemung. Baldwin Creek forms part of the boundary line on the west border. The soil in the valleys is a deep, rich alluvium, and a gravelly loam upon the hills; all of it being well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, in which occupation most of the people are engaged. Abundant crops of corn, fruit, and the cereals reward the husbandman for his toil. The tobacco plant is also quite extensively cultivated along the rich bottom-lands of the Chemung River.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A majority of the early settlers of Chemung viewed this country for the first time as soldiers under General Sullivan, when he invaded and laid waste the villages and cultivated fields of the bitterly-hostile *Iroquois*. These hardy Continental troops, coming as they did from the cold, sterile soil of New England and Eastern New York, the Jersey sands, and the inhospitable companionship of the Pennamites of Pennsylvania, were astonished to behold such a fertile region as here lay outstretched before them.

The vast fields of corn, pumpkins, beans, and other products, planted and cultivated with the rudest implements, in the hands of a savage people unaccustomed to the pursuits of agriculture, assured them that this was the land they had long sought. As one views this valley to-day, is it at all surprising that they resolved to return and settle here

when peace permitted? Though peace with England and her savage allies was concluded in 1783, and the Indians never made another fight in this State after their terrible chastisement by Sullivan in 1779, still numerous and large parties of them returned to their old hunting-grounds, and committed many outrages and murders upon the venturesome frontiersmen who had pushed too far out from the established settlements. This fear of the treacherous savage, and the long distance to be traversed with wives and little children before reaching the valley of the Chemung, deterred any from attempting a settlement until about 1786. It is possible that two or three families may have settled here as early as 1785, but, in the absence of any written record to the contrary, we believe that no permanent settlement was made here until the spring of 1786, when William Wynkoop, William Buck, and his son, Elijah Buck, Daniel McDowell, Joseph Bennett, Thomas Burt, Enoch Warren, and his son, Enoch Warren, Jr., came up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers in canoes and Durham boats, and made a settlement extending from Wynkoop's Creek west to the second Narrows Hill. Israel Parshall, Samuel Beidelman, Jonathan Griswold, John Squires, Abijah Batterson, Jacob Kress, Thomas Keeney, and Isaac Baldwin and his sons came the next year (1787), and settled in the valley west of the Narrows Hill (Squires, Batterson, and Keeney taking up a location on the south side of the river); and they were followed soon after by Ebenezer Green, Jacob Lowman, James Wilson, Uriah Wilson, David Burt, Justus Bennett, Benjamin Wynkoop, John Hillman, Joseph Drake, Moses De Puy, Jacob Decker, Samuel Westbrook, and at least twenty other families, prior to 1800.

Major William Wynkoop came from Saugerties, N. Y., and located on lot No. 1, a tract of 515 acres, lying near the mouth of Wynkoop Creek. He was of a Holland Dutch family, and served as a volunteer in the American army at the battle of Saratoga. A gentleman of decided ability, energetic and generous in his business relations, he was ever to be found among the foremost in any undertaking which led to the advancement of public enterprise or the welfare of his neighbors. He died in 1827, aged seventy-four years.

William Buck, with his sons Aholiab, Asahel, and Elijah, emigrated from New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., and settled first at Wyoming. The sons were all in the Continental army. Captain Aholiab Buck, with his nephew William (a son of Asahel, and a lad but thirteen years of age), were in the fort at the massacre. William was killed before the garrison surrendered. Captain Buck was one of the ill-fated fourteen who met their death by the hands of murderous Queen Esther. Lieutenant Asahel Buck was killed in an encounter with the Indians in February, 1779. During these years of savage warfare, Sergeant Elijah Buck was serving with the Continental army, in New Jersey. After the war closed he returned to Wyoming, and remained there until 1786, when he journeyed up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, and settled on lot No. 3 (the site of Chemung village). His father (William Buck) came up from Wyoming soon after, and died here in 1799. Esquire Elijah Buck was a very prominent citizen during the early settlement of the valley. He filled many positions of trust

and honor in his town, county, and for the government, and, after a long life of usefulness, died in 1830, at the age of eighty-one years.

His son, Asahel, was also a gentleman of superior attainments, and as a lawyer, citizen, and friend, was universally respected.

George W. Buck, a son of Asahel, represented his county (Chemung) in the State Legislature in 1840 and 1867, and was an active participant in all matters relating to the advancement and prosperity of his town and county.

Mr. A. H. Buck, the only surviving son of Asahel, is a resident of the town at the present time, and is justly esteemed as a surveyor, farmer, and worthy citizen,

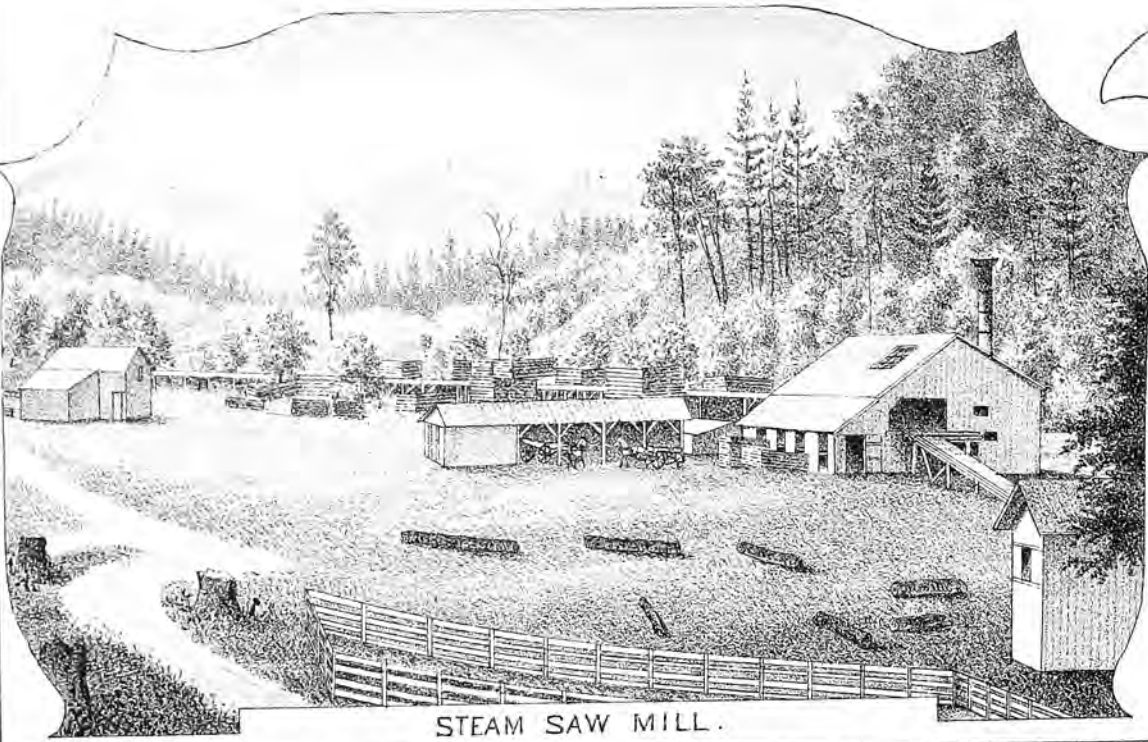
Captain Daniel McDowell, a Scotchman by birth, and a soldier of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, settled here in 1786, and located on lots 4 and 5. He was a remarkable man,—remarkable alike for his superior scholastic abilities as well as for his courage, endurance, and feats of strength and agility. Though but twenty-five years of age when he came to Chemung, he had already passed through scenes which fall to the lot of but very few men in a lifetime. With true Highland zeal, he had espoused the cause of the colonists, and in that seven years' struggle, as the captain of a company of scouts, the Tories and Indians had learned to fear and respect him. While on a scouting expedition near Stroudsburg, Pa., his brother was killed and himself wounded, but, after a long race for life, he finally escaped capture by swimming a river.

At Shawnee, Sept. 12, 1782, he, with several of his command, were taken prisoners by the Indians; from thence they were taken to Niagara, where, in the presence of a large body of Indians, they were compelled to run the gauntlet. The muscular frame, almost superhuman bravery, and extreme agility of Captain McDowell enabled him to pass through that terrible ordeal, and he was the only one, among many, who escaped death.

He was subsequently banished to Quebec, where, after undergoing many acts of cruelty at the hands of his captors, and languishing in prison a year, broken in health, he was allowed his liberty. While on his way to Niagara as a prisoner, the route led along an Indian trail near the present location of Chemung Depot, where the party halted at a spring to quench their thirst. Captain McDowell was so impressed with the beauty of the scene, the broad bottomlands, with here and there patches of corn, pumpkins, and beans, and the abundance of wild fruit, that he determined, if ever released, to return and settle in this fertile and inviting region. This determination, as we have seen, was carried out. The Indians gave him a name very expressive of his character, physically and mentally,—“Keto” (meaning the iron man). In the Confederation of the *Iroquois* he was well known, and being conversant with the Indian tongue, was both feared and respected by them.

Captain McDowell was intimately associated with the early development of the Chemung Valley, and was foremost in the formation and organization of the old town of Chemung. He died in 1808, while yet in the prime of his life, in his forty-fourth year.

Hon. Jno. G. McDowell, son of Captain McDowell, was born in Chemung, Feb. 27, 1794, and at the time of his

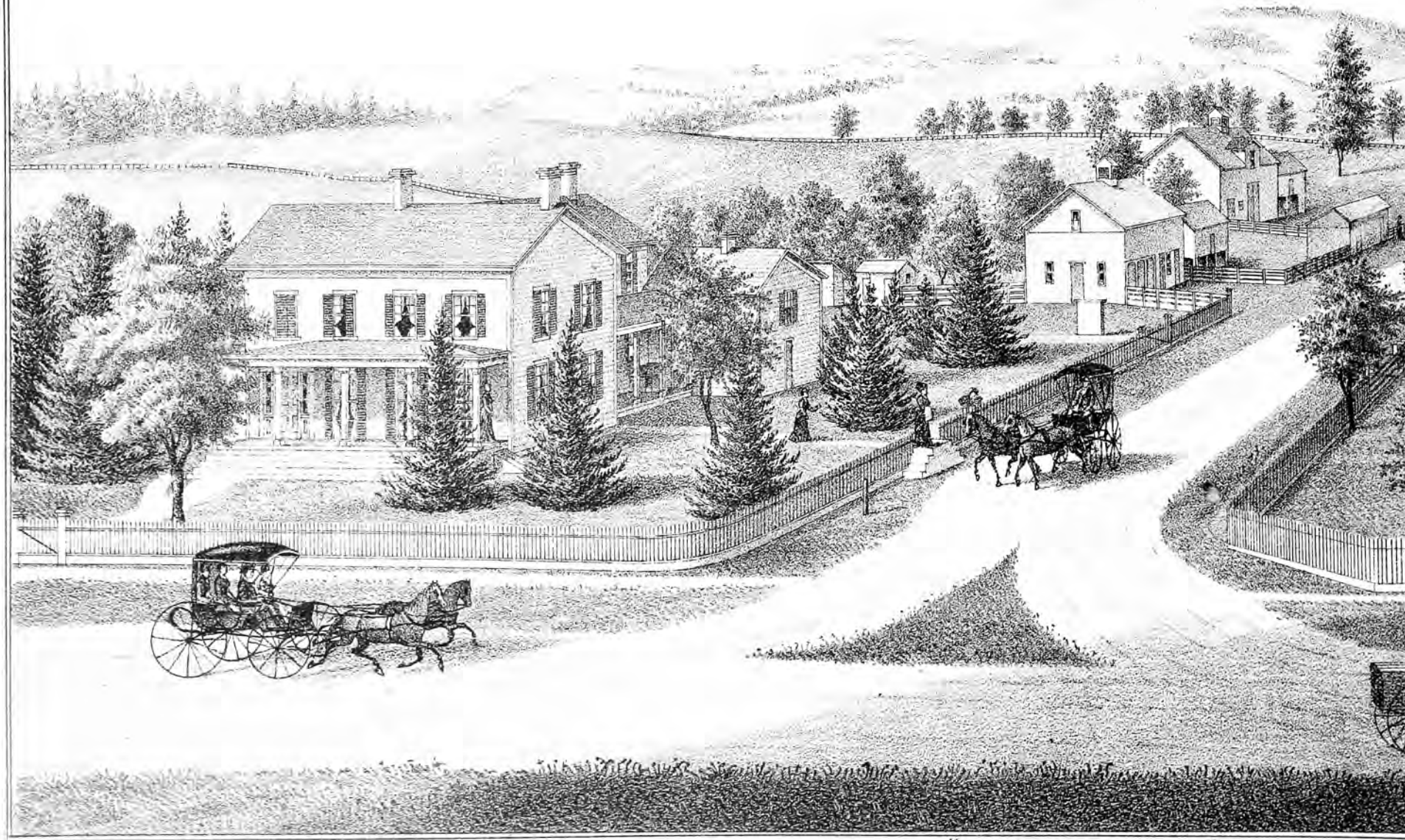


STEAM SAW MILL.



H. W. OWEN.

(PHOTOS.



"MINNIE DALE FARM." PROPERTY OF J. E.

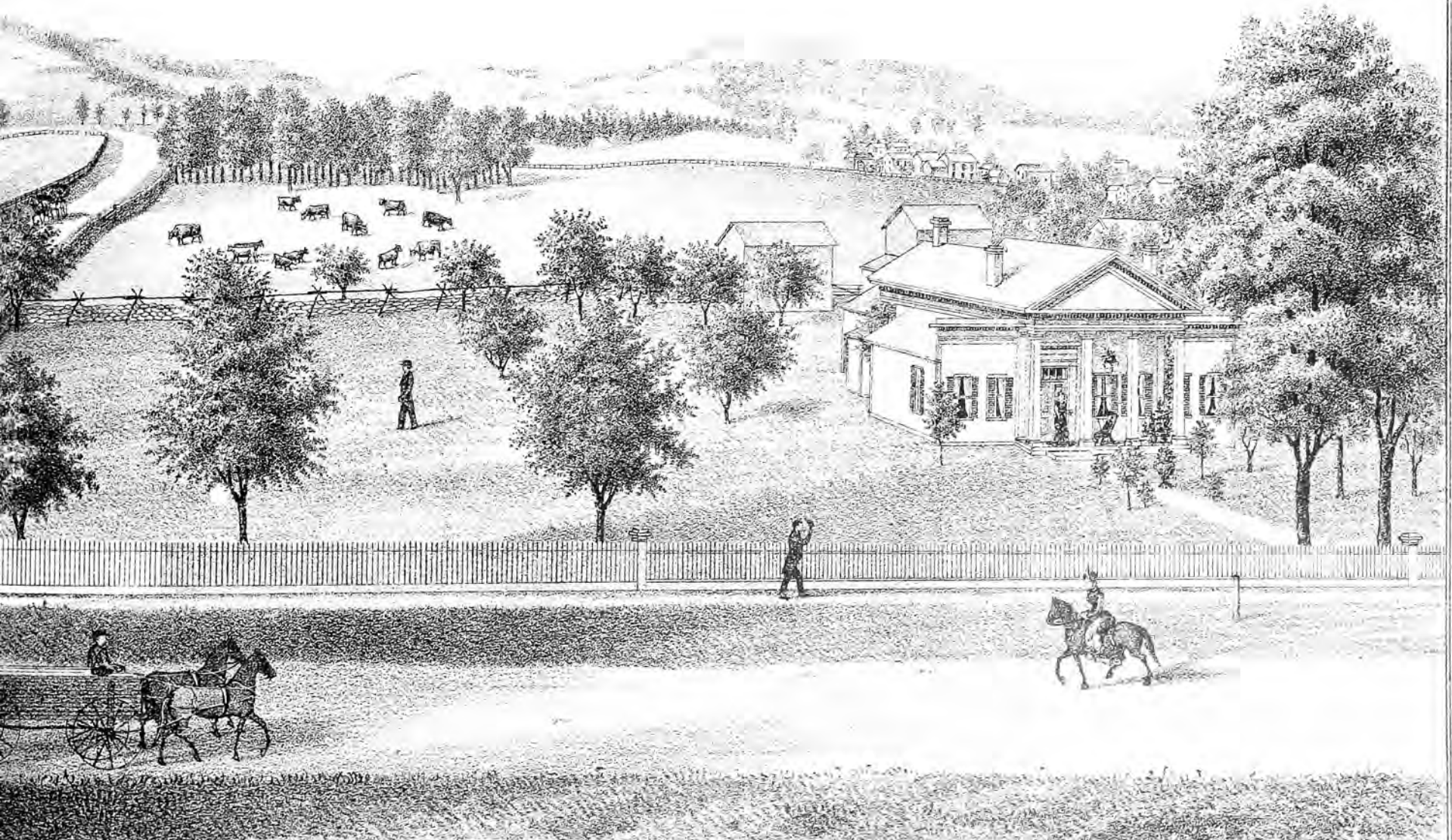
BY VAN ALKEN.



JESSE OWEN.



DAIRY BARN, OPPOSITE HOUSE.



death was seventy-two years of age. During the war of 1812 he was appointed first lieutenant and aid-de-camp, and subsequently captain and paymaster. Under the old constitution he was the contemporary in political life of Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marcy, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal relations. He was much in public life, and represented his district in the Assembly during the years 1830-31. In the fall of 1831 he was elected one of the four senators from the old Sixth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Delaware, Broome, Otsego, Chenango, Tioga, Cortland, and Tompkins. About this period he was appointed president of the Chemung Canal Bank, and, under the act for loaning the surplus revenues of the United States, Judge McDowell was appointed by Governor Marcy Commissioner of Loans. His last appearance in public life was as presidential elector in 1852. In every relation of life John G. McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendships, and his greatest pride and pleasure was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. His memory will ever be cherished and revered as a true gentleman of the olden school. Two of his sons, R. M. and J. L. McDowell, are residents of the city of Elmira.

Among the prominent citizens who settled here in the earliest days we should not forget to mention the names of Thomas Burt, who came from Connecticut, and located on lot No. 7, containing about 700 acres. He lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Of Enoch Warren and his son Enoch Warren, Jr., who came from Connecticut, and settled just west of the Second Narrows. Sands Warren (a grandson of Enoch Warren, Jr.), now nearly ninety years of age, resides in the central part of the town.

Israel Parshall came from Long Island, and settled on the property now owned by his grandson, Asa Parshall. At the treaty held with the Indians at Newtown, in 1790, Asa, one of the sons (and father of the present owner of the homestead), ran a foot-race with one of the fleetest Indian runners, and came off victorious. Samuel Beidelman was from Easton, Pa., and located on the farm now owned by Gordon Snell, in 1787. He was a most worthy citizen. Henry S. Beidelman, a grandson, and many other descendants now reside on the homestead or in the immediate vicinity. Thomas Keeney, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Hartford, Conn., and settled on the south side of the river. He lived to be over ninety years of age. Jacob Kress, another veteran of the Revolutionary war, came from Ulster Co., N. Y., accompanied by his son, John Kress. They settled on lot No. 14. The father lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Jacob Lowman, another very prominent citizen and active business man, came from Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1788, and first located about one-half mile west of the Lower Narrows, where Robt. C. Wilson now lives. Until about 1800 he was engaged in boating on the river. He brought up and sold to the settlers such merchandise as they needed in that early day, and received as pay such produce as the people had to sell. He afterwards settled down on the farm now owned by his son, Mr. George Lowman, who was born in this town in the year 1795.

One of the most prominent families of this valley from

the earliest settlement to the present time was the Baldwin family.

Isaac Baldwin, the elder, with a family of eight sons and three daughters came from Wyoming in 1787, and settled near the mouth of Baldwin Creek. Thomas, the second son, was a sergeant in the Continental service, and was wounded in the battle at Newtown. His son, Vine Baldwin, is claimed to have been the first white male child born west of the Allegheny Mountains. Sons of Vine Baldwin are living in the following locations: Thomas, at Troy, Pa.; Vine, at Wellsboro', Pa.; Robert C., in Chemung; as does also Miles C., who is as well known a farmer as there is in the county.

Waterman, the third son of the elder Isaac, was a remarkable character. It is believed that he filled to the full his measure of usefulness during the war of the Revolution, in a capacity similar to that of Harvey Birch, whom Cooper has made immortal in the tale of the "Spy," and under the immediate eye of Washington himself. At least, "Watt," as he was called, prided himself as one whom Washington had trusted. He possessed a silver-mounted saddle, which had been given to him by the officers of the army, and a horse called "Roanoke," which performed some feats that were wonderful. "Watt" was also an adopted son of the famous Indian chief Cornplanter, who had been struck by his bravery and coolness shown under discouraging circumstances. He did not take very kindly to the ways of civilization, preferring life on the mountains and in the woods. Innumerable incidents of a striking and humorous character are told of him, few of which have ever seen the light. He was taken prisoner by the Indians three times. It is related that when the surveying-party were running out the line between this State and the State of Pennsylvania one of their number was killed by an Indian. The tribe to which the murderer belonged were induced, by threats or otherwise, to surrender him to the whites. A meeting of the settlers was called, and after an investigation it was determined to send him to Niagara, and the hat was passed to raise money to defray expenses, etc. Fourteen cents was the amount collected. Waterman, Baldwin, and another were detailed as the party to take him in charge. They started out one morning early, and returned the same day. At the present time, a trip to Buffalo and return in the same day would be no unusual thing. Is it to be presumed that Baldwin and his companion accomplished the journey as quickly?

INITIAL EVENTS.

Major Wm. Wynkoop built the first framed house, the boards and timbers for which being sawed out by a whip-saw; he also built the first grist-mill. Asa Parshall erected the first brick house, in the year 1829. Elijah Buck, Wm. Wynkoop, and Daniel McDowell cleared and opened the first farms. Wm. Wynkoop kept the first tavern, 1788. A man by the name of Teater was the first to carry the mail through the valley. He made the trip once a week. Stephen B. Leonard owned the first stage-line, and Joseph Batterson was one of the first drivers. The post-office was established about 1810, and Elijah Buck was the first post-master. Samuel Walker was the first school-teacher. He

was killed afterwards by the Indians. Master Cooper also taught school at a very early day, in Israel Parshall's weaving-room. The first church edifice erected was that of the Methodists, near Wynkoop's Creek, built 1838. The first religious society was formed by the Baptists, in 1789, Rev. Roswell Goff being the leader. Guy Maxwell (a young surveyor) and Eleanor Van Steinberg, a step-daughter of Major Wynkoop, were the first couple married. It is related that young Maxwell engaged the services of a justice of the peace living at Tioga Point. The justice on his arrival found that he was outside of his jurisdiction, whereupon the large party then assembled at Major Wynkoop's adjourned to the field near the 63d mile-stone, and crossing the imaginary line dividing the States of Pennsylvania and New York, the happy pair were made one.

The first birth recorded is that of Morris Catlin, son of Israel and Ditha Catlin.

The first death was that of William Bosworth, from Connecticut. He was an uncle of Elijah Buck, and died 1790. Dr. Hovey Everitt was the first physician to settle in the town,—previously the people had been attended by Drs. Hopkins and Spring, from Tioga Point. Moses De Witt was the first surveyor, and ran out all the lots for the first settlers.

Nathaniel Goodspeed was the first commissioner of highways, in 1788. Elijah Buck kept the first store. Asahel Buck, his son, was the first lawyer.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Chemung was formed March 22, 1788, as a town of Montgomery County, and comprised within its limits all the territory described and bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania line, and running from said point of intersection due north along said partition line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga River; thence with a straight line to the Owego River, to intersect said river at the distance of four miles on a straight line from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; thence down the Owego and Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; and thence along the same to the place of beginning."

In 1791, on the erection of Tioga County, the town boundaries were changed, being limited to the Cayuta Creek on the east, and extended northward to the north bounds of the county,—the same then being identical with the north line of the present town of Hector, in Schuyler County.

The town of Elmira, as Newtown, was taken off April 10, 1792; Erin, March 29, 1822; Baldwin, April 7, 1856; and a part of Ashland, April 25, 1867. The town derived its name from the river Chemung,* an Indian word signifying Big-horn.

The town records for the years 1788, 1789, and 1790 have been lost, except a list of persons (innkeepers) to whom a license was granted for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, which list will appear in another place.

TOWN-MEETING, 1791.

Proceedings of a town-meeting held at the house of George Hornell, in Chemung, April 5, 1791:

"Pursuant to a law of the Legislature of the State of New York, Entitled an act for the dividing of the county of Montgomery, passed the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one." Mr. Daniel McDowell, late town clerk, having advertised a town-meeting agreeably to the above-mentioned act, Esquires Brinton Paine, Bezaleel Seely, and John Miller, Inspectors, met agreeably to the advertisement, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen town officers:

Abner Kelsy, Supervisor; John Kunkle, Town Clerk; Brinton Paine, Bezaleel Seely, and Lebius Hammond,† Commissioners of Highways; Conrad Smith, Jr., Constable and Collector; Christian Loop, John Parkhurst, Daniel De Witt, and James Cameron, Constables; Joseph Hinchman, Phineas Catlin, and Caleb Baker, Assessors; Abraham Miller, Esq., William Jenkins, Samuel Seely, Thomas Keeney, Elijah Buck, Esq., Thomas Baldwin, Brinton Paine, Esq., Cornelius Lowe, and Caleb Gardner, Fence-Viewers; David Burt, Thomas Baldwin, and Wm. Jenkins, Pound-Keepers.

Overseers of Highways, Epenetus Owens, First District; Elijah Drake, Second District; Thomas Baldwin, Third District; Joshua Carpenter, Fourth District; Phineas Catlin, Fifth District; Thomas Handy, Sixth District; and Elisha Brown, "Big Flat" District. Overseers on the south side of the river Tioga (Chemung), Thomas Keeney, First District; Abler Kelsy, Second District; Wm. Jenkins, Third District; and Abner Hatfield, on Seely's Creek.

The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace from 1791 to 1878, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

1791-92. Abner Kelsy.	1841-42. Alonzo I. Wynkoop.
1793-94. Daniel McDowell.	1843-44. Daniel D. McDowell.
1795-96. Elijah Buck.	1845-47. George H. Buck.
1797-1803. Enoch Warren.	1848. Daniel F. Pickering.
1804-9. Jacob Lowman.	1849. George Lowman.
1810. Thomas Floyd.	1850. James M. Baldwin.
1811. Benjamin Wynkoop.	1851. George W. Buck.
1812. Thomas Floyd.	1852-53. William H. Little.
1813. Jacob Lowman.	1854. I. B. Clark.
1814-16. Benjamin Wynkoop.	1855. William Collson.
1817. Thomas Floyd.	1856-58. George W. Buck.
1818-29. Asahel Buck.	1859-60. Robert C. Wilson.
1830-31. Isaac Shepard.	1861-63. George W. Buck.
1832-33. Ninolia T. Wynkoop.	1864. Robert C. Wilson.
1834-35. Alpheus H. Tozer.	1865-69. George W. Buck.
1836. Isaac Shepard.	1870-71. Robert C. Wilson.
1837-38. John G. McDowell.	1872. Gordon Snell.
1839. Harry N. Floyd.	1873-76. John G. Lowman.
1840. John G. McDowell.	1877-78. Ulysses W. De Witt.

TOWN CLERKS.

1790. Daniel McDowell.	1803. Elijah Buck.
1791-92. John Konkle.	1804-6. Joseph Green.
1793-98. John Kress.	1807-10. Elijah Buck.
1799-1800. Daniel McDowell.	1811-12. Jacob Kress.
1801-2. John Kress.	1813-19. Elijah Buck.

† Mr. Hammond was the only person that made his escape, of fourteen that were set down in a circle to be killed by Queen Esther, after the great defeat at Wyoming.

* See Chapter XXXVI., "Civil History Chemung County."

- 1820. John G. McDowell.
- 1821. Benjamin Wynkoop.
- 1822-25. John G. McDowell.
- 1826-27. Benjamin Wynkoop.
- 1828. William Foulke.
- 1829. Joseph Foulke.
- 1830. Benjamin Wynkoop.
- 1831-32. Harry N. Floyd.
- 1833. Jacob Snell.
- 1834. William Seaward.
- 1835-38. Ninolia T. Wynkoop.
- 1839-43. Oliver D. Boyd.
- 1844. John Pickering.
- 1845. Daniel F. Pickering.
- 1846. William Lowman.
- 1847-48. Wilson Gamage.
- 1849. Noble Weller.

- 1850-54. Henry Baker.
- 1855. Wilson Gamage.
- 1856. Harris Peck.*
Asahel Buck.
- 1857. Elias B. Doolittle.
- 1858-59. Andrus Gere.
- 1860. Elias B. Doolittle.
- 1861-63. C. C. McKinny.
- 1864. Allen W. Smith.
- 1865. James M. Sawyer.
- 1866. Charles Ruggles.
- 1867-68. John H. Orcutt.
- 1869. James M. Sawyer.
- 1870-72. Ulysses W. De Witt.
- 1873. William C. Buck.
- 1874-78. Martin Wood.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 1791. Brinton Paine.
Bezaleel Secley.
John Miller.
- 1793. Elijah Buck.
- 1830. William McKinstry.
- 1832. Jacob Batterson.
Milo Smith.
- 1833. Sabin Hatch.
Phineas Squires.
- 1834. Ninolia T. Wynkoop.
M. Griswold.
- 1835. George Landis.
Levi Little.
- 1836. Isaac M. Griswold.
Milo Smith.
- 1837. Ninolia T. Wynkoop.
Martin Lowman.
Joseph K. Coleman.
- 1838. M. Griswold.
William Guthrie.
- 1839. Anthony Collson.
- 1840. William Guthrie.
- 1841. John Benedict.
- 1842. Miramin Griswold.
- 1843. William McComber.
- 1844. William Guthrie.
- 1845. John Kent.
- 1846. Belden Burt.
- 1847. William Lowman.
Wells Newton.
- 1848. Gersham H. Guthrie.
- 1849. Elijah Kress.
Asa Parshall.
- 1850. George W. Roberts.
- 1851. Noble Weller.
- 1852. Zachariah Tarble.

- 1853. James F. Jones.
- 1854. George W. Roberts.
- 1855. Asahel Buck.
Robert Cassidy.
- 1856. George P. West.
Gordon Snell.
- 1856-57. Noble Weller.
- 1858. Gordon Snell.
- 1859. M. S. Robbins.
- 1860. D. D. Harnden.
George P. West.
- 1861. Andrus Gere.
- 1862. Noble Weller.
Gordon Snell.
- 1863. Noble Weller.
- 1864. Daniel Cornwell.
- 1865. Simon B. Lathrop.
John A. Carey.
- 1866. Andrus Gere.
- 1867. Noble Weller.
Albert P. Maxwell.
- 1868. John A. Carey.
John Benedict.
- 1869. Thomas B. Hanyon.
- 1870. James F. Harlow.
- 1871. Gordon Snell.
- 1872. Andrus Gere.
A. D. Carey.
- 1873. John A. Carey.
- 1874. Mason Harrington.
- 1875. George Decker.
- 1876. George W. Drake.
Phineas S. Roberts.
- 1877. Noble Weller.
- 1878. Andrus Gere.
Elijah Smith.

The names of innkeepers retailing liquors with license, by the payment of £2 each, for the year 1788, are as follows: William Wynkoop, Joel Thomas, Anthony Rummerfield, Ezekiel Brown.

The following were innkeepers and retail liquor dealers, licensed by the payment of £2 each, for the year 1789: Jacob Shinneberg, Christian Loop, Joseph Hinchman, William Wynkoop, Moses Brown. In 1790 there were licensed for the same purpose, by the payment of £2 each, Joel Thomas, John Konkle, Messrs. Dunn & Hornell, Isaac Baldwin, Ezra Patterson, and John Love.

Ashkenaz Shappee is permitted to keep a ferry and retail strong and spirituous liquors, not to be drank in his own house, by the payment of £2.

* Resigned.

MARCH, 1788.

TOWN OF CHEMUNG,

To SAMUEL TUBBS, DR.

To twenty-two days spent in his office laying out roads £ s. d.
in this town, at the rate and allowance of the State laws
for such service per day, 6s..... 6 12

At a town-meeting held April 3, 1792. it was voted unanimously that forty shillings be paid by the town for every wolf killed within its limits. To be paid in grain.

The following description of the bounds and limits of the several road districts in the town of Chemung in 1791 is copied *verbatim*.

"1st Dist. Begins at the town line called Kyuta, or Shepard's Mill Creek, and extends to William Wynkoop's Mill Creek. 2d Dist. Begins in the middle of Mr. Wynkoop's Mill Creek, and extends to Mr. Isaac Baldwin's Mill Creek, on the middle of the bridge. 3d Dist. Begins on the middle of the bridge at Mr. Isaac Baldwin's Mill Creek, and extends from thence to the middle of the bridge at Newtown Point. 4th Dist. Begins on the middle of the bridge at Newtown Point, and extends from thence northwardly to the old town line, and westerly to Abisha Marks' Ferry, including cross-roads, etc. 5th Dist. Begins at the said ferry, and extends to the middle of Mr. Thomas Hendy's Narrows. 6th Dist. Begins at the middle of Hendy's Narrows, and extends from thence to the Massachusetts Pre-emption line. 7th Dist. Begins at the old town line, and extends to Catherine's Town and Seneca Lake. Districts south of the River Tyoga.—1st Dist. Begins at Westbrook's Ferry, and extends to the middle of the Narrows. 2d Dist. Begins at the middle of the Narrows, from thence extending to the middle of Mr. Culver's bridge. 3d Dist. Begins at the middle of Culver's bridge, and extends from thence to Marks' Ferry. 4th Dist. Begins near the graveyard, and extends from thence west thro' to the Inhabitants on Seely's Creek."

The following quaint records are from the book kept by the Overseer of the Poor, and are copied *verbatim* :

THE FIRST TRAMP.

A complaint com to me against Abrom jonson as a straglin fellow on April the 9th, 1798. he, hearin the news, went ameaditly.

THOS. KEENEY, *Oerseer of the Poor.*

AN UNGODLY MAN.

Dec. the 28th, 1798. Received of Elias Meadow six Shillings for breach of the Sabath by the hand of Esqur. Buck.

THOS. KEENEY, *Overseer of the Poor.*

A WORK OF LABOR.

The town of Chemung,

To Thos. Keeney, Dr.

To looking plases and riting up too pair of indenters for binding out too of Mitchel bennits children as apprintices..... £ s. d.
0 12 0

ANOTHER TRAMP.

MARCH THE 12TH, A.D. 1799.

The town of Chemung, to Thos. Keeney, Deter.

To one day and a half going down to John Shepards to warn the widow Moss out of this town, and finding that she was not a resident hear, I warned her out..... \$1 00

The following is a copy of an assessment-roll of the real and personal estate in the town of Chemung and county of

Tioga, made the 10th day of December, 1799, according to the directions of the statute entitled "An Act for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes." Assessment made by John Kress, Thomas Keeney, and Elijah Buck, assessors of the town of Chemung:

Name and Description.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.
Elijah Buck, house and farm.....	\$2,282.00	\$305.00
Daniel McDowell, house and farm.....	2,417.00	257.00
Thomas Burt, house and farm.....	2,728.00	118.00
Benjamin Wynkoop, house and farm.....	1,983.00	66.00
Johnson Miller, house and lot.....	363.00	30.00
Jacob Lowman, house and farm.....	187.00	128.00
Uriah Wilson, house and farm.....	340.00	186.00
Josiah Pierce, house and farm.....	470.00	78.00
Franz. Snekenberger, house and lot.....	153.00	90.00
Adam Hart, house and lot.....	89.00	76.00
Joseph Drake, house and lot.....	17.00	52.00
William Sisco.....	.....	30.00
John Daily.....	.....	50.00
George Hill.....	.....	30.00
Joseph Bennett, house and farm.....	1,190.00	40.00
John Budd, house and farm.....	212.00	70.00
Simon Simonson.....	.....	60.00
Jane Cortright, house and lot.....	347.00	86.00
Thomas Wilson, house and lot.....	70.00	50.00
Jonathan Wilson.....	.....	40.00
Abial Fry, house and farm.....	862.00	124.00
Thomas Keeney, house and farm.....	95.00	184.00
Kinney Burnham, house and farm.....	620.00	16.00
John Hillman, house and farm.....	570.00	40.00
David Burt, house and lot.....	1,164.00	80.00
Justus Bennett, house and farm.....	1,130.00	117.00
Joseph Green.....	.....	14.00
Ebenezer Green, house and farm.....	1,065.00	94.00
John Squires, house and farm.....	1,789.00	98.00
Abijah Batterson, house and farm.....	1,695.00	89.00
John Squires, Jr.....	.....	40.00
D. Vancamp.....	.....	4.00
B. Burt, house and farm.....	1,698.00	86.00
B. Hules.....	.....	30.00
Samuel Kress, house and lot.....	1,802.00	48.00
John Westbrook.....	.....	336.00
Samuel Westbrook, house and farm.....	1,490.00	127.00
Elias Medaugh, house and farm.....	626.00	154.00
V. Medaugh.....	.....	15.00
Jacob Slingman.....	.....	18.00
C. Hart, house and lot.....	135.00	76.00
Asahel Burnham, house and lot.....	314.00	40.00
Abraham Bennett.....	.....	15.00
Jacob Decker.....	.....	10.00
Isaac Rawson.....	.....	12.00
Silas Baldwin.....	.....	4.00
Waterman Baldwin, house and farm.....	1,032.00	91.00
Moses Depue, house and farm.....	1,871.00	119.00
Jacob Kress.....	.....	50.00
Samuel Vangorden, house and farm.....	765.00	68.00
James Wilson, house and farm.....	2,079.00	46.00
Abraham Brewer, house and farm.....	603.00	88.00
Gideon Griswold, house and farm.....	372.00	162.00
Jonathan Griswold, house and farm.....	553.00	109.00
Elisha Griswold, house and farm.....	525.00	146.00
Robert Cassady, house and farm.....	300.00	87.00
Zachariah Van Wye, house and farm.....	150.00	56.00
Joseph Van Wye.....	.....	34.00
Cornelius Kress, house and farm.....	705.00	18.00
George Kress.....	.....	34.00
Ebenezer Kress.....	.....	24.00
Enoch Warren, house and farm.....	895.00	150.00
Enoch Warren, Jr., house and farm.....	1,542.00	146.00
Israel Parshall, house and farm.....	1,252.00	132.00
Thomas Keeney, Jr.....	.....	12.00
Asa Parshall.....	.....	26.00
Samuel Bidelman, house and farm.....	1,712.00	44.00
Ephraim Bennett.....	.....	30.00
E. Brewer.....	.....	20.00
Jacob Gray.....	.....	12.00
John Kress.....	.....	10.00
J. Thomas, land.....	17,541.00	.....
Samuel Hepburn, land.....	409.00	.....
A. Wells, land.....	85.00	.....

VILLAGES.

CHEMUNG VILLAGE,

lying near the southern border of the town, east of the centre, is pleasantly located on a plain which rises to the height of about twenty feet above the bottom-lands of the Chemung River. It is built upon the land owned orig-

inally by Daniel McDowell and Elijah Buck. Years ago it was known as Buckville. It is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), one school-house, two hotels, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, one cabinet-shop, one meat-market, a post-office, about forty dwelling-houses, and two hundred inhabitants.

CHEMUNG CENTRE,

on Wynkoop's Creek, near the northwest corner of the town, has one store, one saw-mill, one blacksmith-shop, a post-office, and about thirty inhabitants.

OWEN'S MILLS,

a hamlet on Mallory Creek, northeast of the centre of the town, contains one store, one saw-mill, one cooper-shop, a post-office, and about twenty-five inhabitants.

SCHOOLS.

From the report of the school commissioners of the county of Chemung for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following:

The town is divided into 17 districts, and has 15 frame school-houses, valued, with their sites, at \$6890. 748 children of the school age reside in the town, of whom 601 were pupils of the public schools, which were in session 486 weeks during the year, and were taught by 9 male and 19 female teachers. 677 volumes were in the libraries, valued at \$273. The income of the school treasury was as follows: Balance on hand September, 1876, \$190.30; received from the State, \$1746.48; received from taxes, \$1560.45; received from other sources, \$751.80; total income, \$4249.03. Paid teachers' wages, \$3612.96; other expenses, \$524.89; total disbursements, \$4137.85. Appropriation from the State for 1878, \$1829.60.

CHURCHES.

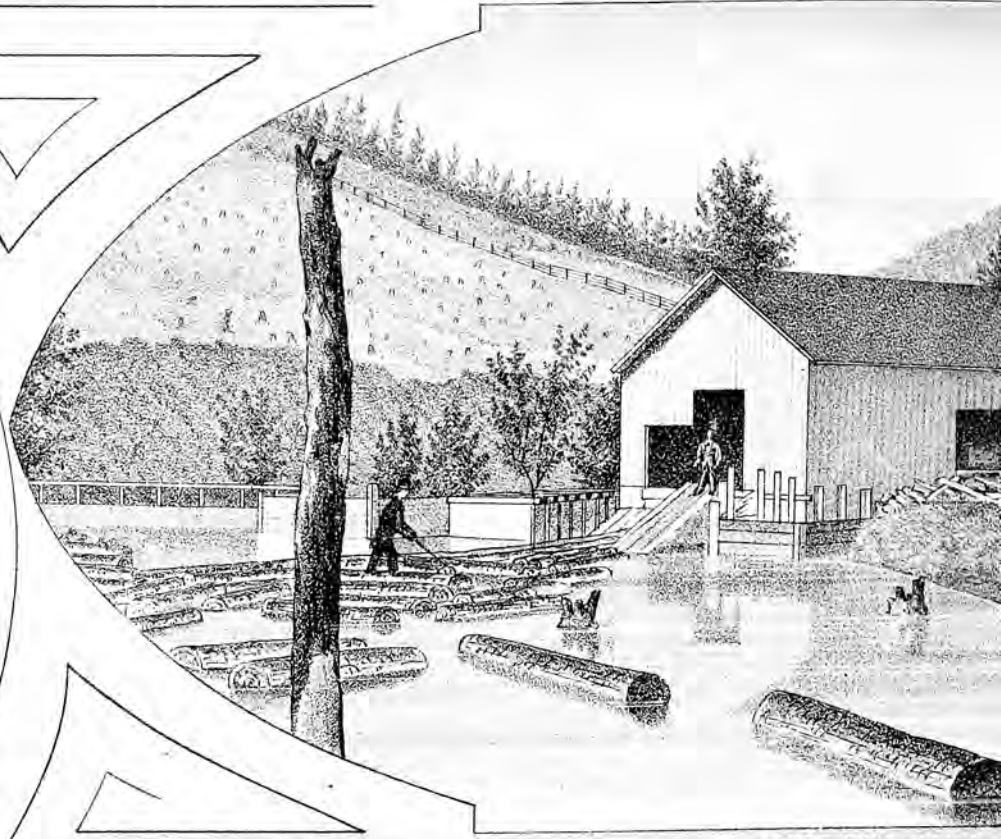
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHEMUNG

was formed during a revival in the year 1819. The original society numbered about 30 members, among whom were Jerry Holland and his wife, James Ribble and his wife, Epenetus Owens and his wife, Philip McConnell and his wife, Joseph Swain and his wife, William Kellogg and his wife, Stephen Vanderlip and his wife, Nancy Floyd, Katie Floyd, Julia Wynkoop, Betsy Swain, and Treadway Kellogg. The first meeting was held in the school-house near Wynkoop's Creek. Rev. Horace Agard was the first presiding elder, and Rev. Sophronus Stocking one of the first circuit preachers. Rev. William H. Pearne was the first resident pastor. The society continued to hold its meetings in the school-house until the year 1838, when they built a small church a few rods east of Wynkoop's Creek, which was occupied until 1849, when the Erie Railway Company bought them out, and the society proceeded to the erection of a church in Chemung village. It was completed in 1850, at a cost of \$1500, and has sittings for 450 persons. The society numbers at the present time 130, and the Sunday-school classes 85. Martin Wood, Superintendent of Sunday-schools; Rev. I. B. Hyde is the present pastor.

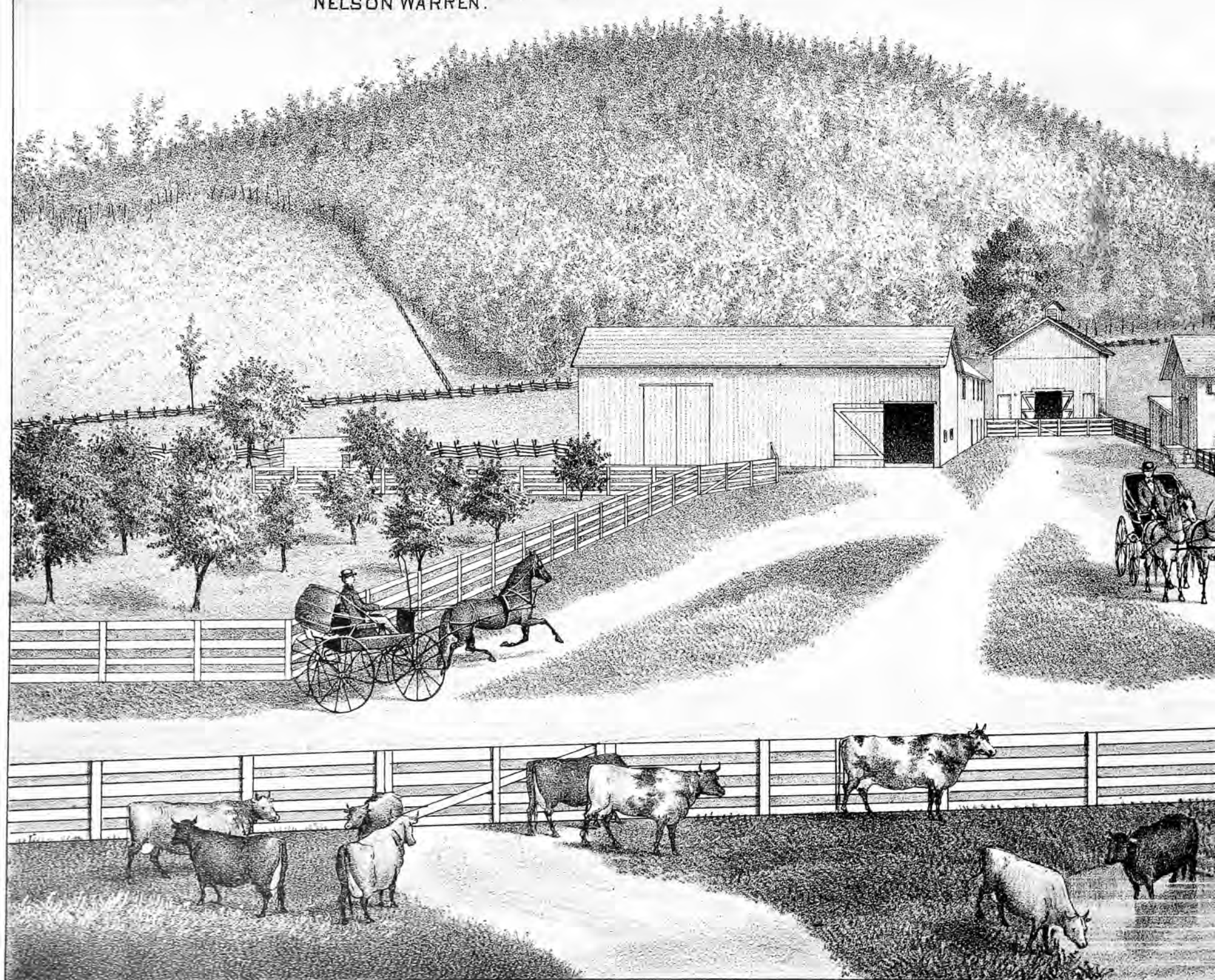


PHOTO BY J. E. CLARK

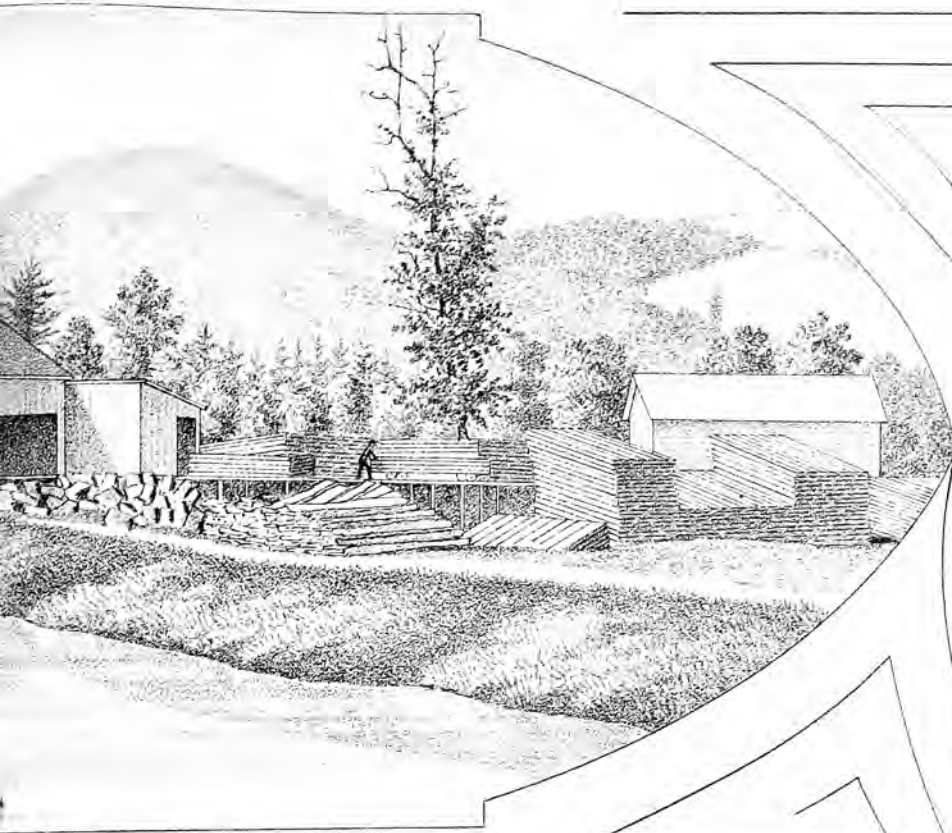
NELSON WARREN.



THE OLD MILL



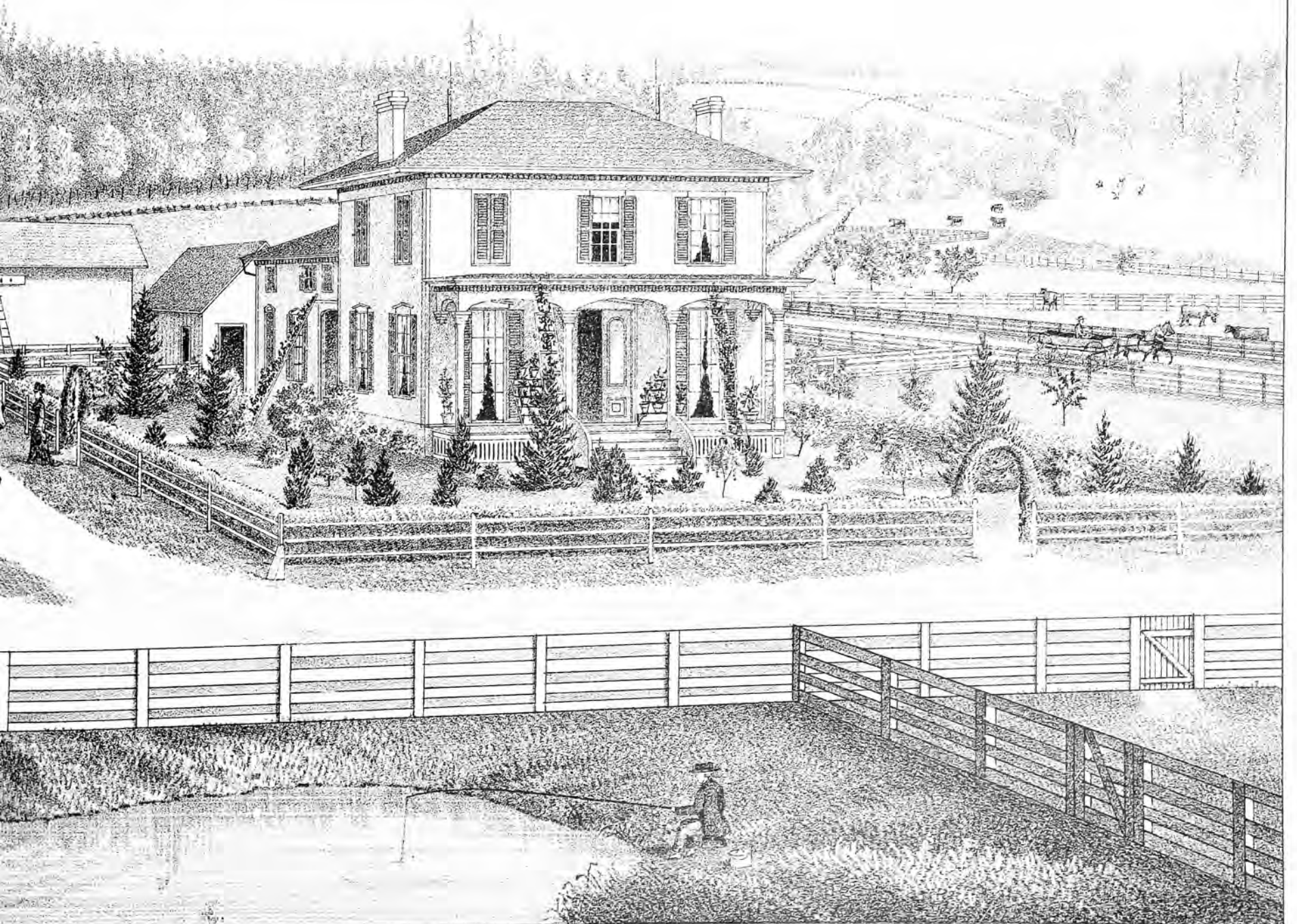
RESIDENCE OF NELSON WARREN.



OPPOSITE.



JERUSHA S. WARREN.



CHEMUNG, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHEMUNG

was organized at Dry Brook, Feb. 3, 1855. Previous to that time they were a branch of the Factoryville Church, and had built a small church edifice at Dry Brook about 1848. The society, upon its organizing as an independent body, was composed of 73 members, among whom were Phineas Rogers, Reuben R. Tooker, Stephen Vanderlip, William H. Bassett, William F. Rogers, Zelotus G. Carpenter, Samuel H. Rumsey, Stephen Hoover, Hawley B. Rogers, John H. Hicks, Samuel Corey, Abraham H. Knight, C. D. Hill, Ruth Rogers, Hulda Bowling, Emma M. Knight, Phebe H. Bennett, Mary A. Saunders, and 55 others. The society continued to occupy the church at Dry Brook until 1870, when the present church of the society, located in Chemung village, was completed, at a cost of \$5000. It will seat 400 people. Rev. J. M. Coley was the first pastor. The society has a membership of 60 in number at the present, and 40 pupils in Sunday-school, of which A. H. Knight is Superintendent. Their present pastor is Rev. William H. Garnett.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie Railway, which was completed to this point in 1849, enters the town at the southeast corner, and, following the course of the Chemung Valley, passes Chemung village (which is a station), and leaves the town south of the centre, on the west border.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

By an act of the Legislature, passed May 4, 1869, and amended May 14, 1875, authorizing the construction and maintenance of a free bridge over the Chemung River, in the town of Chemung, Mijamin Griswold, Jesse Owens, and Henry Baker, of the town of Chemung, were appointed bridge commissioners to locate and construct a bridge, at a cost not exceeding \$18,000, and to issue bonds which should be binding on the town. The commissioners, after filing bonds in the penalty of \$25,000, went forward and constructed the present beautiful structure, which is situated about one mile southwest of the village of Chemung.

It is of great convenience and importance to citizens of the town living south of the river, as well as to those residents of the United States who live in Johnny Cake, Pa.

SOCIETIES.

The *Chemung Valley Lodge, No. 350, F. and A. M.*, was chartered June 8, 1855, and organized with the following officers: Asahel Buck, Master; Henry Baker, Senior Warden; William Guthrie, Junior Warden. The present officers are E. Gere, Master; George W. Drake, Senior Warden; Fletcher Snell, Junior Warden; James Marvin, Treas.; Wilson Ruggles, Sec. Regular communications are held in Masonic Hall, Chemung.

Chemung Grange, No. 204, was instituted May, 1874, with 40 members and the following officers: Joshua S. Holbert, Master; Miles C. Baldwin, Overseer; Peter Bennett, Lecturer; Willard Doolittle, Treas.; M. C. Gardner, Chaplain; John M. Crispin, Sec. The present officers are Joshua S. Holbert, Master; Miles C. Baldwin, Overseer; William Holbert, Lecturer; Willard Doolittle, Treas.;

Joseph Joslin, Chaplain; John M. Crispin, Sec. The grange numbers 106 members at the present, and meets every alternate Friday in Grange Hall, Chemung.

MILITARY.

The part taken by the old town of Chemung during the war of the Rebellion was a grand and noble one, such as we should expect from the descendants of her Revolutionary pioneers. She responded promptly to every call of the general government for volunteers, and was represented on nearly every battle-field in Virginia. Others of her sons marched with General Sherman to the sea.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers \$39,145, and in expenses relating to the same \$1760, making a total of \$40,905. It was reimbursed by the State to the amount of \$12,900; the full amount expended being \$28,005.

The town raised by subscription, for the relief of soldiers' families, \$200.

We desire to return thanks to Messrs. Nile F. Wynkoop, A. H. Buck, Miles C. Baldwin, Asa Parshall, H. C. Beldeman, George Lowman, Gordon Snell, Dr. Gere, R. M. McDowell, Martin Wood, John Bosworth, A. H. Knight, John J. Joslin, and John M. Crispin for valuable information and courtesies extended during our stay in Chemung.

MILITARY RECORD.

- George W. Weller, sergeant, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 21; in several battles.
- John M. Frances, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Wm. Guthrie, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1864.
- Franklin M. Slade, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865.
- Edward F. Beem, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865.
- George W. Drake, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.
- C. Harington, private, Co. C, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Barent C. Bailey, corporal, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863.
- James S. Fancey, private, Co. A, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; disch. Sept. 14, 1863; disability.
- Leander Scott, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Daniel B. Scott, corporal, Co. E, 117th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1863, from wounds.
- Isaac E. Bailey, corporal, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Oct. 5, 1864, of wounds.
- Francis M. Walker, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; promoted sergt. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Lewis Swain, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; re-enl. same company March, 1864; disch. Aug. 1865.
- E. F. Blossom, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. July 28, 1865.
- Jason Blossom, drummer, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Guy Ellis, private, Co. D, 112th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. July 28, 1865.
- John A. Carey, sergeant, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch.; no date.
- Theodore Carey, sergeant, Co. I, 111st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed May 27, 1864.
- Chas. Cogans, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded in knee at Kenesaw Mountain.
- E. C. Welles, private, Co. C, N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 30, 1862, disability.
- Reuben Griswold, corporal, Co. C, 150th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 1861, disability.
- George Smith, corpl., Co. H, 150th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; disch. August, 1864; re-enlisted; disch. Jan. 27, 1865.
- Stephen M. Beckhorn, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 16, 1865.
- James Hillman, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. 1864; re-enl. January, 1865; disch. June, 1865.

James Griswold, capt., Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to 169th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 25, 1865.

Freeman Ellis, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.

Freeman Warren, corpl., Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. 1862, disability; re-enl. March 11, 1865, 179th N. Y. Regt.

Chas. R. Benedict, sergt., Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, sickness.

Theo. M. Warren, sergt., Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. June, 1864; killed at Atlanta.

Chas. A. Hart, private, Co. E, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. July 22, 1865.

Frank Sager, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Samuel McCutcher, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded; disch. Oct. 18, 1865.

Miles O. Corryel, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to 4th N. Y. Art.; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.

Edgar F. Terrill, private, Co. I, 163d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 4, 1864, disability.

John M. Evans, private, Co. C, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 24, 1863; disch. May 6, 1865.

Sylvester Decker, private, Co. I, 148th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 5, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch. Oct. 1, 1865.

Benjamin Edwards, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 16, 1861; re-enl. in Co. C, 1st N. Y. Cav., July 11, 1863; wounded, no date; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

David E. Champion, private, Co. E, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek; disch. June 5, 1865.

Samuel C. Knox, private, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1863.

Morris Kane, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. July 20, 1865.

Charles A. Knox, private, Co. E, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 6th N. Y. Art.; pro. to sergt.

Jefferson Decker, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., and also at Peach-Tree Creek; disch. May 5, 1865.

Wm. H. Brown, corpl., Co. H, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt. and 2d lieut.

Wm. T. Carey, corpl., Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.; mortally wounded at Dallas, Ga.; died May 31, 1864.

Wm. N. Joslin, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga.

Stephen S. Cornell, private, Co. B, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. Oct. 13, 1865.

Samuel Hubble, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 21, 1861; disch. May 23, 1863.

Charles Harris, private, Co. H, 188th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865.

Nathaniel C. Rippard, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. March 11, 1863, disability.

William Rose, private, Co. I, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; died July 23, 1864, of wounds.

Charles Washburn (substitute), private, 10th N. Y. Regt.; disch. July, 1865.

Francis L. Patterson, private, Co. L, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; wounded; disch. March 9, 1865.

Edward Lurcock, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; taken prisoner before Richmond; died at Andersonville, Aug. 29, 1864.

George N. Cooper, private, Co. H, 46th Penna.; died May 28, 1864.

Harry H. Cooper, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; died May 9, 1864, of wounds.

G. P. McDowell, private, Co. I, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 16, 1865.

Ray Warren, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1865; deserted.

Aaron Slade, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 6, 1861; disch.; no date given.

Guy Wynkoop, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. November, 1861; taken prisoner Oct. 12, 1863; died at Andersonville.

Sager Wynkoop, private, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch.

John Herington, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862; disch.

Stowell H. Campbell, private, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863.

Peter V. Carey, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Bartholomew Cavens, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Delos J. Tillman, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Isaac Howell, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Samuel Ruggles, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Wm. McCutchin, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.

Pery Tanner, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Wm. McMaster, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Henry O. Bennett, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Elmer Howard, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Jonas D. Swain, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Daniel Dewitt, Jr., private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Jacob H. Roblyer, private, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.

John H. Miller, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

Charles P. Crawford, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

Walter H. Parcels, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

John Baldwin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

George Smith, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

Wm. Jordan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

Charles R. Lawrence, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enlisted Feb. 19, 1864.

Thomas Chambers, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.

George W. Cown, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted.

John Kohuene, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 30, 1864.

Patrick Slatsteton, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 30, 1864.

Edward J. Clark, private, 24th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Albert D. Fields, private, 24th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864 (substitute).

Archibald Bensley, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.

Richard Murphy, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.

Sawyer P. Fuller, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 24, 1864.

Thomas H. Cannon, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Trueman W. Lewis, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Jacob L. Decker, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 24, 1865.

Timothy Brockway (substitute).

Thomas Pierce, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

John H. Jackson, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Jacob Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.

Peter Kelly, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.

Michael Cahill, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Wheeler Sisson, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

James Stanler, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Patrick Broidley, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

John Galyger, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Patrick Hagerty, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Moses H. Spillman, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

George Weed, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Theron E. Foster, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

James Little, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.

Jonas L. Miller, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.

Abraham Miller, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.

George Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Harry Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Nelson Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.

S. W. Miller, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Thomas V. Metcalf, private, 28th N. Y. Battery; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.

Thomas Graham, private, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

John M. Utter, private, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Samuel D. Bodine, private, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.

Samuel D. Wilcox, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Smith Wilcox, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Valentine Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1864.

George Burke, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

John W. Huntley, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

John Salter, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

Wm. Swain, private; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.

John Hinderson, private; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.

Emigh Roberts, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Wm. McCellan, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Aaron Goldsmith, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Hugh O'Brien, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

James Donohou, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

Charles Dunn, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

Charles H. Washborn, private; enl. Jan. 19, 1865.

Lemuel B. King, private; enl. Jan. 20, 1865.

Tracey Emigh, private; enl. Feb. 2, 1865.

Wash. B. Rutgers, private; enl. Feb. 2, 1865.

David E. Evans, private; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.

Edward Jenkins, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.

Wm. Dickison, private; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.

John F. Harrason, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.

Theodore Bartholf, private, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.

James Griffin, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.

Squire Clark, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.

Horace Mandeville, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.

Andrew J. Coldgrove, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.

James L. Robb, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 7, 1865.

Wm. H. Simpson, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865.

Charles Darling, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 7, 1865.

Ezra P. Whitmore, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

John L. Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Robert F. Crandle, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 3, 1865.

John Brantford, private, 187th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

NELSON WARREN

was born Aug. 26, 1806, in the town of Chemung, being the fifth son of Enoch and Betsey Warren, both natives of Connecticut, who emigrated to New York in the year 1791,

locating one year at Nanticoke, and from thence moved to Chemung County, then Tioga. Here the worthy couple lived to a good old age, rearing a family of ten children, three of whom are now living.

Enoch Warren died in the year 1834, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1859, aged eighty-nine years.

Nelson began life as a farmer, working on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then started out for himself, turning his hand to whatever presented itself to earn an honest dollar. He purchased his first land in the year 1832, and the following year purchased the farm on which he now resides, which at the time was heavily timbered; and having from time to time added to the first purchase, his broad acres now reach the high figure of 1300.

July 19, 1832, he married Jerusha, daughter of Gideon and Azuba Griswold, of Chemung, formerly of Connecticut.

The first years of their married life were passed in a log house, near the site of their present residence.

Six children were born to them, two of whom are now living. Tabitha S., wife of Miles Decker, now living at Addison, Steuben Co.; Ray, married Charlotte L., daughter of William and Agnes Cooper, of Chemung; Polly A., now deceased, married Miles Cooper, two children survive her. The following are also deceased: Nile, Isabell, and Zachary. Mr. Warren endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, but being possessed of industry and energy, coupled with an indomitable will, has succeeded in accumulating a goodly portion of this world's goods.

Politically Mr. Warren was a Whig, subsequently a Republican, and now is identified with the Greenback movement.

In addition to agricultural pursuits he has been largely engaged in lumbering, and in partnership with John Johnson erected a steam saw-mill. Although on the down-hill of life, past the Scriptural age of threescore years and ten, he retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth. May the remainder of his life be passed pleasantly, enjoying the fruits of his toil!

CHAPTER LIII.

ERIN.

THE town of Erin extends from near the centre of the county to the north border. Van Etten bounds it on the east, Baldwin on the south, and Horseheads and Veteran on the west. It has a total area of 26,493 acres, of which 11,559 acres are improved.

By the census of 1875 it had a population of 1556 inhabitants, of which 1537 were natives, and 19 foreign born; 1522 white and 34 colored; 801 males and 755 females. Total number of voters, 424, of which 415 were natives, and 9 naturalized. Persons of military age, 306.

Number of persons of school age, 236 males, and 214 females. Number of land-owners, 225. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, unable to read or write, 38.

The surface is an upland, hilly, and broken by many valleys. The water-courses are small; Newtown, Baldwin,

Jackson, and Wynkoop Creeks being the principal ones. The soil is a gravelly loam, productive, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. The people are principally employed in agricultural pursuits and lumbering.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the town of Erin came from the towns of Danby and Newfield (Tompkins Co.), and from the counties of Delaware and Orange, of this State. In most instances they came in with their own teams and conveyances, cutting out their own roads as they advanced farther and deeper into the then howling wilderness.

The Indians had long since disappeared; but the dense forests of pine and hemlock were infested with countless numbers of wild and savage animals, who preyed upon the sheep and other domestic animals of the first settlers for twenty years afterwards.

From the best sources of information, we are led to believe that Basil Sperry, who came from Newfield, Tompkins Co., made the first settlement, in 1815. He located on the lot now owned by Sylvanus Smith, and remained but a very few years.

The next year (1816) John Banfield, James Elya, Abraham Elston, Daniel and Gabriel Curtis, brothers, James Van Houter, and Thomas, his brother, and Philip Thomas,—all from Tompkins County,—came in and located near each other in the Red Chalk Section.*

The same year Isaac Shoemaker, Thomas Baker, Alexander McKey and his son John, James McMillan, with his sons John, James, Jr., George, and Joseph, William D. Stewart and his brother, Robert Stewart, Jeremiah Barnes, and Levi Decker, all from Delaware Co., this State, settled at or very near Erin Centre, while Robert and Alexander Park (brothers), from New Jersey, Robert McDoel and his son Varnum, from Vermont, located about two miles north of the centre; and Ardon Austin, from Connecticut, Samuel, Daniel, and James Vaughan (brothers), located themselves on Austin Hill. Jesse White also settled the same year in the northwest corner of the town.

Isaac Boyer, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, with his sons James and Israel, came in in 1817 and took up the lot now owned by Charles McMillan. They were from Schuylkill, Pa.

Richard Walker, from Newfield, was also one of the first settlers, and located where John Torrey now resides.

David Herrington and sons, from Dorset, Rutland Co., Vt., settled at Herrington's Corners in 1817, taking up 300 acres of great lot 150. One of the sons, Amasa L., resides on the homestead at the present time.

Colonel John Tuthill and son, John Tuthill, Jr., very prominent and worthy citizens, came in from Orange County in 1817, and took up a large tract of land in the south part. Henry, Anthony, and John Hollenbeck, brothers, and James the son of Henry, came from Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1819, and settled in the "Red Chalk" section. The Hollenbecks are of a Holland Dutch

* This section, which is the northwest one of the town, derives this name from the fact that when it was originally surveyed, the corners and lines were marked with red chalk, an unusual thing at that time.

family. Their father—James—was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and Anthony, one of the brothers, was a soldier of 1812. James, the son and nephew, and the only surviving one of the pioneers, is a large land-owner, the father of fifteen children, and an active, hearty man at the age of seventy-seven years.

David Caywood, a Revolutionary soldier, with his son William, emigrated from Orange County, near Port Jervis, in 1800, and first settled at Ithaca. They removed to Erin in 1828, and located on the "Red Chalk" section. William, the son, was a soldier of 1812, and cleared and opened the farm where his son, Richard Caywood, now resides.

Peter Blauvelt and his brother, Abraham Blauvelt, from Goshen, Orange Co., settled here in 1832, as did also Cornelius Becker and his family, from Delhi, Delaware Co.

Among those who settled here early it may be mentioned that John Banfield was a leading citizen, energetic and active in all that pertained to the best interests of his town and county.

The Stewart brothers, the McKeys, and Ardon Austin were all men of ability and fair culture. Mr. Austin became the owner of large tracts of land. He removed to New Jersey several years since, and died there May 22, 1878, aged eighty-two years.

Philip Thomas' father emigrated at an early day from Connecticut to Wyoming, Pa. He afterwards removed to Newfield, and died when his son Philip was but six years of age. Young Thomas was apprenticed to one Cranse, who was both a blacksmith and miller. He learned the milling business, and at the age of eighteen years was employed by John Shepard at Tioga Point as the chief in his grist-mill. After remaining with Mr. Shepard for some years, he gave up that occupation, and taking up two hundred acres of land in what was then Chemung township, he cleared and opened the farm where he now resides. In his eighty-sixth year, he is a hale, hearty gentleman, universally respected, and one of the last living links which connects pioneer and present history. Mr. Thomas had a half-brother—John—who was a soldier of the Revolutionary struggle. He also relates that the first two years of his residence here his taxes on two hundred acres of land amounted to but seventy-five cents per year.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Basil Sperry built the first house, in 1815, on the farm now owned by Sylvenus Smith. Thomas Baker built the first framed house, in 1825. About the same time John Banfield built the first framed barn. James and Joseph McMillan, brothers, erected the first saw-mill, in 1824; it was on Newtown Creek, near Erin Centre.

Joseph Rodbourn built the first grist-mill, about 1855. Basil Sperry opened the first farm, and harvested the first crops. John Mitchell kept the first tavern; it was in the south part of the town, on Wynkoop Creek.

The first school-house was built in District No. 1, 1818, and Robert Stewart was the first teacher. The Presbyterians built the first church, in 1836; it was located about two miles southwest of Erin village. Rev. Mr. Beveridge and John Graham were influential in its construction. Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. Baker, the wife of Thomas Baker,

were the first who died in the new settlement. Dr. James McMillan was the first resident physician. James H. Radbourn established the first store, in 1867. John McKey and Ardon Austin were the first surveyors.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Erin was erected from Chemung, March 29, 1822, being all that part of Chemung lying north of the north line of great lots Nos. 138 and 139. By the same act, "All contractors for lands in Erin, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, and worth \$150 of personal property, or who have made improvements or payments for such lands to that amount, are hereby declared to be good jurors."

A part of Van Etten was taken off April 17, 1854.

To our mind it is an unsettled question how this town derived its name. There are still living here men who were present when the town was formed, and who voted at the first town-meeting, but they seem unable to settle this matter, nor have they any recollection concerning it. Others there are, who claim that it was named Erin as a compliment to Michael Robinson (the second supervisor), an Irishman by birth, and a gentleman of considerable local influence in the days of the early settlement.

This statement seems plausible, for we know that no considerable number of Irishmen settled here then or since. The McKeys, McDoels, McMillans, and Stewards were Scotchmen.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Whereas, the Legislature of the State of New York did, at their last session, erect the north part of the town of Chemung into a separate township, by the name of Erin, and ordained that the first town-meeting should be holden at the house of John Banfield, in said town, on the third Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

"Therefore, in conformity with the said act, the inhabitants of the said town of Erin assembled at the time and place before mentioned, when the following town officers were regularly chosen, to continue in office until the first Tuesday of March next:

"Alexander McKey, Supervisor; Ardon Austin, Town Clerk; Daniel Vaughn, Thomas Baker, Ebenezer Brown (third), Assessors; John A. McKey, Jared Patchen, David Swartwood, Commissioners of Highways; John Tuthill, William D. Stewart, Robert McDoel, Commissioners of Common Schools; Alexander McKey, Ardon Austin, Francis Banfield, Inspectors of Common Schools; John Tuthill and Robert McDoel, Overseers of the Poor; Varnum McDoel, Constable and Collector; Thomas Baker and John Banfield, Fence-Viewers; John Banfield, Pound-keeper.

The following is a list of those elected to fill the offices of supervisor, town clerk, and justice of the peace from the time of the town's organization to the present:

SUPERVISORS.

1822-24. Alexander McKey.	1830-34. Ardon Austin.
1825-26. Michael Robinson.	1835-36. Robert Stewart.
1827. John Tuthill, Sr.	1837-38. Joshua Baker.
1828-29. Michael Robinson.	1839-40. Ardon Austin.



GARRET M. HOLLENBECK.



MRS. G. M. HOLLENBECK.

GARRET M. HOLLENBECK.

The subject of this sketch is of German origin; his ancestors settled at or near Albany previous to the Revolutionary war. He is the son of John and Maria Hollenbeck, and was born in Erin, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1820. His father was a native of Albany Co., N. Y., and removed to Chenango County in 1818 or 1819, and settled some four miles west of where his son, Garret M., now resides.

John Hollenbeck reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He died May 16, 1853. His occupation through life was that of a farmer. His wife (Maria) died some three or four years previous to 1853.

Garret M. Hollenbeck has always been a very

successful farmer, and stands to-day among the most highly respected citizens of Erin.

He was married to Mary Woolever, of Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 18, 1843. She was born Feb. 28, 1822. By this happy union seven children were born, viz.: Chauncey; Mary A. and Charles, both dead (Charles died in Washington, while serving his country during the Rebellion); John J., Electa, Martha, and Wallace.

Mr. Hollenbeck settled on his present farm in 1845. In politics, a stanch Republican. He has been assessor for six years and supervisor for two years. He is a strong temperance man. He is ever alive to the best interests of society.

1841-43. Thomas N. Andrus.
1844-45. John Hoag.
1846. Daniel Long.
1847-50. Jason P. Woolever.
1851-52. John A. McKey.
1853-54. Samuel Roberts.
1854. John A. McKey (v.).
1855-56. Ardon Austin.
1857-58. Jason P. Woolever.
1859. Garret M. Hollenbeck.

1860-61. Hiram Tuthill.
1862-65. Alexander H. Park.
1866-67. Hiram Tuthill.
1868-69. William Chapman.
1870-71. Charles H. Lewis.
1872. Charles Baker.
1873. Garret M. Hollenbeck.
1874-75. Albert H. McDowell.
1876-77. J. J. Park.
1878. John G. Cowan.

TOWN CLERKS.

1822-24. Ardon Austin.
1825. Thomas Baldwin.
1826-29. Robert Stewart.
1830. James V. Baker.
1831. Robert Stewart.
1832-37. Daniel Vaughn.
1838. Ardon Austin.
1839-40. Isaac Saunders.
1841-42. Peter McKey.
1843-44. James McMillan.
1845-48. Zephaniah Richmond.
1849-51. Alexander H. Park.

1852-54. Charles Baker.
1855. Jason Frost.
1856-58. John Caywood.
1859. Peter Blauvelt.
1860-61. A. H. McDowell.
1862-66. Alvah B. Rosenkrans.
1867-69. Charles Baker.
1870-71. James Dibble.
1872-73. Sidney L. Dibble.
1874-77. Giles Hallenbeck.
1878. A. H. Van Gorder.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1822-25. Harmon Sawyer.
· Green M. Tuthill.
1826-29. Daniel Vaughn.
· Ardon Austin.
1830. Charles Chapman.
1831. Ardon Austin.
1832-33. William D. Stewart.
· John White.
1834. Hiram Tuthill.
1835-36. Ardon Austin.
· Philip Thomas.
1837. Charles Chapman.
· Samuel G. Stage.
1838. John A. McKey.
1839. Ardon Austin.
· Philip Thomas.
1840. Peter Blauvelt.
1841. M. Everitt.
1842. Joshua Baker.
1843. Jacob Banfield.
1844. Peter Blauvelt.
1845. Jeremiah Rumsey.
· Samuel Roberts.
1846. Joshua Baker.
· Allen C. Lott.
1847. Samuel Roberts.
1848. Peter Blauvelt.
1849. Zephaniah Richmond.
1850. C. C. Humphrey.
1851. Samuel Roberts.
1852. Peter Blauvelt,
· J. B. Moore.

1853. Jason P. Woolever.
1854. Cornelius Hammond.
· Francis Beveridge.
1855. Johnson Hawley.
· William Chapman.
1856. Charles Baker.
1857. Ardon Austin.
1858. Charles H. Lewis.
1859. Philip Thomas.
1860. Peter Blauvelt.
1861. Alexander H. Park.
1862. John F. Hillaker.
1863. Albert H. McDowell.
1864. Amasa R. Herrington.
1865. William Chapman.
1866. Charles H. Lewis.
1867. Albert H. McDowell.
1868. Amasa R. Herrington.
1869. William Chapman.
1870. John F. Hillaker.
· Peter Blauvelt.
1871. A. H. McDowell.
1872. Peter Blauvelt.
1873. William Chapman.
1874. John F. Hillaker.
· William Kendall.
1875. Albert H. McDowell.
1876. Amasa R. Herrington.
· John F. Hillaker.
1877. Alexander Shoemaker.
1878. Joshua Stevens.

The following list of persons assessed for highway labor, 1823, is interesting and valuable, because it shows the name of every resident of the town of Erin, at that date, over twenty-one years of age.

District No. 1.—Joseph Bennett, Silas Valentine, Zachariah Valentine, John McMillan, Isaac Van Tile, Joseph Mills, John Hartgrove, Levi Decker, James Decker, Henry Decker, Benjamin Smith, William Smith, James McMillan, George R. McMillan, James McMillan, Jr., Robert Stewart, William D. Stewart, John Burrows, John Cooper, Jeremiah Barnes, Isaac Shoemaker, Elijah Shoemaker.

District No. 2.—Robert Park, Alexander Park, David Park, Jacob C. Swartwood.

District No. 3.—James Boyer, Israel Boyer, Isaac Brown, William Brown, Silas Brown, Joseph Frost, Daniel Vaughn, Samuel Vaughn, Elihu Everitt, Andrew H. Everitt, Cornelius Westbrook, Ardon Austin, John B. Andrews, James Vaughn, Jeremiah Jareds.

District No. 4.—Robert McDoel, William Hoyt, Daniel Decker, Varnum McDoel, Thomas McDoel, Francis Banfield, Michael Robinson, Joshua Clark.

District No. 5.—Thomas Baldwin, John Boyer, James Elya, Oliver Elya, John Hollenbeck, Anthony Hollenbeck, Henry Hollenbeck, James Hollenbeck, Abraham Elston, Philip Thomas.

District No. 6.—James Van Houter, Thomas S. Van Houter, John Banfield, Daniel Curtis, Gabriel Curtis, David Jackson, William Groom.

District No. 7.—John W. Watkins, Lewis Catlin, John Elston, Nathaniel Campbell.

District No. 8.—Mathew N. Norris, Richard Walker, Jared Patchen, Ephraim Bennett, Daniel D. Bennett, Jedediah Bennett, Caleb Curtis, Daniel Howell, Elias Billington, James Bishop, Henry Clear, Morris Dean, John Walker.

District No. 9.—Charles Chapman, Herman Sawyer, Horace Sawyer, Smith Pareil, Nicholas Pareil.

District No. 10.—Eli Summers, Ira Simmons, Julius Simmons.

District No. 11.—Abraham Shoemaker, Daniel Swartwood, Isaac Shoemaker, Abraham Swartwood, David Swartwood, Jonah Osborne, Joseph McIntyre, William McIntyre.

District No. 12.—Brewster Goldsmith, Thomas Lewis, Christopher Hedges, Christopher Hedges, Jr., Farrel Hedges.

District No. 13.—John Tuthill, John Tuthill, Jr., Green M. Tuthill, Allen Hurlbut, David Herrington, Ransom L. Wade.

District No. 14.—Alexander McKey, John A. McKey.
Total number, 111.

Of the persons named on this list, Cornelius Westbrook, Varnum McDoel, John Boyer, James Hollenbeck, Philip Thomas, John Elston, Mathew N. Norris, William McIntire, and Brewster Goldsmith are the only survivors.

In 1827 there were but *three* framed houses in town, owned respectively by Ardon Austin, Thomas Baker, and Robert McDoel, while Thomas Baker, John Banfield, Charles Chapman, George Humphrey, and Mathew N. Norris owned frame barns, and George and Cornelius Humphrey a saw-mill. All other buildings were of logs.

VILLAGES.

ERIN VILLAGE,

a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, is situated on Newtown Creek, in the central part of the town. It contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist), one store of general merchandise, one grocery-store, one tavern, one steam saw-mill, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, one district school, about forty dwelling-houses, and two hundred inhabitants.

The village is of recent growth. Its building-up and

prosperity began with the establishment of Mr. James H. Rodbourn's mill,* in 1868, assisted by the completion of the railroad in 1874.

It occupies the land owned originally by Alexander McKey and Jeremiah Barnes.

PARK'S,

in the northeast part, is a post-office station on the line of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad.

HERRINGTON'S CORNERS

is a post-office station in the southern part of the town.

SCHOOLS.

In a report made to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, State of New York, by John Tuthill and Wm. D. Stewart, Commissioners of Common Schools for the town of Erin, dated July 4, 1823, they reported three school districts in the town. District No. 1 contained 33 children of school age, and school had been taught three months during the year, for which \$13.40 had been paid as teachers' wages. District No. 2 contained 51 children of school age; school had been taught three months during the year, for which \$20.71 had been paid as teachers' wages. District No. 3 had 41 children of school age; school had been taught three months, for which \$16.66 had been paid as teachers' wages; and they concluded their report as follows:

"And we, the said commissioners, do further report that the whole amount of money received by us for the use of common schools during the year ending on the date of this report, and since the date of the last report for our town, is \$50.77, of which sum the State paid \$25.77 and the town \$25.00. That the said sum of money has been expended in paying the wages of teachers qualified according to law. That the school-books most in use are the Holy Scriptures, English Reader, Daboll's and Pike's arithmetics, Webster's and Cobb's spelling-books."

In contrast with the foregoing we take the following from the report of the school commissioner, county of Chemung, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

The town has 13 districts and 12 frame school-houses, the latter valued, with their sites, at \$4675. Five hundred and seventeen children of the school age reside in the town, of whom 473 attended the public schools during the year. They were taught by 8 male and 19 female teachers, who were paid \$2371.58 for their services. Three hundred and fifty-two volumes in the libraries, valued at \$76. The income of the school treasury was \$1299.05 from the State, \$968.05 from taxes, \$496.55 from other sources; total, with balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, \$2841.11. The total expenses, aside from teachers' wages, amounted to \$378.85. The State appropriation for 1878 is \$1371.05.

THE SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ERIN was formed in 1827. Among the original members were Jeremiah Barnes and his wife, C. C. Humphrey and his wife,

* The steam saw-mill of Mr. James H. Rodbourn, situated in the village of Erin, was established in 1868, and gives steady employment to 30 men. The engine is of 60 horse-power, and 2,000,000 feet of lumber are manufactured per year. There is connected with it a lath-machine and planing-mill.

Mrs. Baker (wife of Joshua Baker), Cornelius Becker and his wife, and James Baker and wife. The first meetings of the society were held in the school-house of District No. 1. They held meetings once in two weeks, and were supplied by preachers from the Oneida Conference. Rev. James Taylor was the first local preacher; Rev. Mr. Torrey the first circuit preacher. The society continued to hold its meetings in the school-house until 1874, when the present church edifice was completed, costing \$3500. Rev. William Saunders was the first preacher on the charge. Rev. S. T. Tackabury is the present pastor. The church will seat 250 persons. The society numbers 113 members, and the Sunday-school classes 130; Mr. A. H. McDowel being the Superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ERIN,

a branch of the Breesport Church, was organized in 1864. Miles Ennis and his wife, Terresa, Melzor Kellogg and his wife, James Dibble and wife, and Warner Baldwin were among the original members. Their first meetings were held in the school-house of District No. 8, and they continued to hold them there until 1871, when their present edifice, situated in the village of Erin, was completed at a cost of \$2400. It has sittings for about 300 people. The society has 25 members at the present time. Rev. Mr. Whitney was their first pastor. Alexander Shoemaker is the Superintendent of Sunday-schools.

The Presbyterian church, which was situated about two miles southwest of the village, and erected about forty years ago, was torn down in 1874.

The Methodist church on Austin Hill has fallen into disuse, and the society dispersed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad enters the town at the northeast corner, and running in a southwesterly direction, passes Park Station and Erin Centre, and thence following down the valley of Newtown Creek, leaves the town near the southwest corner. It was completed in 1874, and the town was bonded to the amount of \$30,000 to assist in its construction.

For valuable information and courtesies extended, we desire to return to Messrs. Philip Thomas, James Hollenbeck, Amasa L. Herrington, G. S. Becker, J. H. Rodbourn, Rev. S. T. Tackabury, Isaac Shoemaker, Charles Baker, and A. H. Van Gorder our thanks.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Ara Carpenter, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Daniel Dibble, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Henry Conklin, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Miles W. Elston, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of disease, no date.
- William H. Lee, colored recruit; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
- Asa G. Brooks, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Damon Lamphear, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- George Perry, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Oliver Timerson, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Ambros Armstrong, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. 1864, disability.
- Abram Elston, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Philander Collson, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Nathaniel McConnell, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Austin Leonard, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.

Orville Compton, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Reuben B. Wheaton, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed, no date given.
 Smith Greek, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Harvey B. Lowry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Joseph E. Utter, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; had served one term of enlistment in a Penna. regt.
 James L. Wilsey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Theodore Redington, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; served to end of war, and enlisted in regular service.
 Daniel E. Compton, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; disch. at close of war.
 Nathan Osborn, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Peter Halleran, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865.
 William Neish, lieut., 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. May 25, 1863.
 Isaac Northrup, private, 111th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1865.
 James Northrup, private, 111th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Levi E. Cooley, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 David Howard, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Ancil Harding, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 William H. Ells, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 John Decker, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 James E. Campbell, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 William Hurd, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel M. Dibble, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Solomon Degraw, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
 Peter Palmer, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 John J. White, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Myron Vredenburg, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Henry F. Braze, private, 28th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Nehemiah Hodge, private, 28th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 James Doyle, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Isaac Davis, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 John Brady, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Garrett Groesbeck, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 John H. Beckwith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Sprague C. Whitaker, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 John Benjamin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Stephen Carnvike, private, 181st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Joseph Hessman, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1864.
 Edgar Bailey, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Edward Lollia, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Thomas Crumlich, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 William H. Mirrick, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1865.
 John S. Curran, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.
 Robert Galbraith, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Cornelius Bouse, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
 August Rachel, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 Michael Farrell, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 Henry C. Lee, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 William Kelly, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Spencer Brown, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1865.
 Arnel Walker, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1865.
 Isaac Porter, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Nelson Smith (drafted), private, 189th Regt., 1863; wounded; disch. at end of war.
 Levi Decker (drafted), 1863; died of disease; no date given.
 Sylvester Blauvelt (drafted), 1863; disch. for disability; no date.
 David Vosburg, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 John Beaseley, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 George W. Hummer, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Samuel Elston, private, enl. 1862.
 Isaac Elston, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Charles Elston.

Persons who resided in Erin and went for other towns.

Myron Humphrey, John Humphrey, Horace Jones, James Neish, Edward Hawley, Andrew Winters, Albert McMillan, Ira Jones, Arnot Staples, Chauncey Hallenbeck, Charles Hallenbeck (died in service), Alonzo White, David Leonard (died in service), Bradley Groom, Henry Innman, Rumsey Harrington.
 Jerome Hammer, private, 1st Vet. Regt.
 Sylvester Westbrook, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.
 Chester Harrington, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Avery P. Harrington, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Miles Harrington, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Andrus Harrington, enl. 1862.

CHAPTER LIV.

HORSEHEADS.

THIS town is geographically located near the centre of the county. The surface in the east part is hilly, and in

the west rolling and level. The summits of the hills are from 600 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake, and the summit level of the Chemung Canal at the village of Horseheads is 443 feet above the same. The soil of the town is a good quality of gravelly loam, adapted to all kinds of agricultural products, including tobacco, which has been cultivated to a considerable extent for several years. The area of the town is 28,969 acres. The principal streams are Newtown Creek and its branches. The Ezra L'Hommedieu Tract of 1440 acres, and part of the Lush and Robinson Tract, are included within the present limits of the town, and the "Old Chemung Line" runs through it a short distance south of its centre.

The origin of the name of the town is historic. From the best authenticated sources, it appears that during General Sullivan's encampment on the plains surrounding the village, on the 25th of September, 1779, the officer in command issued an order for the slaughter of a large number of superfluous horses. This was done, and their bones were afterwards arranged along the route by the Indians, and were thus found by the first settlers; and the circumstance being looked upon by them as typical of their own probable fate, they were ceaseless in their vigilance over the wily and treacherous aborigine. This name, therefore, though not as euphonious as some, is still cherished by the few remaining pioneers with great respect, and efforts to change it have always met with very decided opposition,—notably at the time the post-office was altered to Fairport, the old citizens never ceased their endeavors until the restoration of the old name was effected.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Considerable controversy has been had as to the priority of the settlement of John Brees and Colonel John Hendy in that part of the old town of Chemung that became Elmira in 1792 and Horseheads in 1854. Claims have been made by local writers, and also by other authorities, that Colonel Hendy was the first white settler in the Chemung Valley; while it is reasonably certain that Mr. Brees preceded Colonel Hendy, and that there were settlements effected prior to the arrival of either.

John Brees, his wife (whose maiden name was Hannah Guildersleeve), and eight children came from Somerset Co., N. J., in 1787. They started in the spring of the year, and traveled through the wilds of Northern Pennsylvania until they reached the Wyoming Valley; taking the river at Wyoming, they followed it to Tioga Point, where they halted a few days; then coming up the Chemung, they stopped at the Flats, about one mile and a half below the present city of Elmira, arriving in June, 1787. Two years later, or in 1789, Mr. Brees with his family removed to what is now the town of Horseheads, building the first log house, which he located on the east side of the road leading from the river to Seneca Lake, on the farm subsequently owned by Civilian Brown, Esq., and now occupied by his son, Menzo Brown.

Among Mr. Brees' children, who became prominent settlers, were Azariah, who was in his sixth year when his father came into the Chemung Valley; born Sept. 5, 1781, died June 21, 1866; Sarah, who was born Feb. 18, 1789,

in Horseheads, now the widow of John Jackson, and in her ninetieth year.*

Those preceding Mr. Brees were Lebbeus Hammond,—who was one of the two men who escaped the Wyoming massacre,—Samuel Tubbs, and Phineas Stephens, of whom Mr. Tubbs was the only one having a family. They partook of the hospitality of the new-comers in the shape of tea and rum, partaken of under a tent and on the family chest, which served as a table. This primitive gathering has been facetiously termed the "first tea-party in the Chemung Valley," by D. W. C. Curtis, Esq., in his admirable sketch of "Horseheads and Vicinity," published in 1868.

In 1790–91, Asa Guildersleeve, brother-in-law of the elder John Brees, came in and settled on the farm, a part of which is now owned by the widow and heirs of William Chappée, and built a house which, until recently, stood as a landmark of "ye olden time." Its venerable antiquity made it deserving of preservation. About the same time as the above came John Winkler, who settled on the David McConnell farm; David Powers, who located on the farm now owned by Colonel H. C. Hoffman; Christopher Vandevender, who built the house near the former site of the Major John Puff Hotel. Concerning the settlement of the Conkling and Sayre families, William Curtis says, "About the 12th of April, 1791, a company left Bloominggrove, Orange Co., N. Y., to try their fortunes in this valley, consisting of Jonathan S. Conkling, wife and three children, James Sayre, wife and seven children, Ebenezer Sayre, John Sayre, wife and one child. This company started with a pair of horses ahead of a yoke of oxen attached to a cart. This vehicle, with the aid of one hired team and wagon, carried their earthly possessions, except a few cows, which were driven by the company. In this manner they traveled through the almost unbroken wilderness of Northern Pennsylvania, until they arrived at the Susquehanna River, near Wilkesbarre. Here they placed their goods on board of a flat-boat. Everything being in readiness the men started the boat, poling it up the stream, while the women on horseback, some with two children each, with the cows, followed along the banks. At night the boat was tied to the shore, the cloth-tents spread, and their frugal meal prepared and partaken of in common. In this manner, after a wearisome journey of sixteen days, the company arrived at a place called 'Conent's Cove,' situated on the Lowman farm, in the town of Chemung. At this place James Sayre and family, with Ebenezer, stopped, while Mr. Conkling and John Sayre, with their families, continued their journey, and arrived here about the 1st of May."

Mr. Conkling purchased 120 acres lying south of the John Brees road, and located his house near where the dwelling of N. Van Dusen now stands. The next spring, 1792, James Sayre and family, and Ebenezer, came up from Chemung and purchased 700 of the 1440 acres contained in the L'Hommedieu Patent and built houses thereon. These pioneer families—Brees, Conkling, and Sayres—have a numerous posterity in this town and county,—the former of whose descendants in the second, third,

and fourth generations, in the town of Horseheads alone, number eighteen. Of the second generation only two remain, namely, John Brees, who resides in the old homestead, and Sarah, widow of John Jackson, before mentioned. Of the Conkling family three members of the second generation remain,—Captain Vincent Conkling, Rebecca, wife of Samuel H. Maxwell, and Susan, widow of Richard Hetfield.

Among those who arrived prior to the war of 1812 were Colonel Brinton Payne. He was a victim of the old British prison ship and an officer of the Revolution, taken prisoner while on active duty, and then maltreated with many other suffering patriots. He died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. George Payne and son, Solomon More, Jacob Powell, Mordecai Rickey, who settled on the farm where he died seventy-three years later, Oct. 9, 1867, and which is now occupied by his son Wilson; Joseph Rickey, another of his sons, is an old and respected resident of the town; John Tenbrook; Gershom Livesay, father of Joseph Livesay; John Jackson, who is accredited with having built the first frame barn in the town. Among those who arrived after the war of 1812 and prior to 1830 were Darius Bentley, a surveyor, still a resident of the village, who came in 1815; Paris Green, Rev. James Taylor, Joseph and John McConnell, and Ziba, son of Joseph and father of Hiram H. McConnell, a prominent citizen. Madison now lives on the old homestead farm; Daniel Carpenter and Zeno Carpenter, father of John L. Carpenter; Levi Maxwell, father of Samuel; Levi, Isaac, and Josiah Maxwell; Almer, Jesse, and David Shappee; J. C. Wamaker.

Timothy Wheat, father of Alfred M. Wheat, came in from Sullivan County in 1832, and settled on the farm now occupied by Simeon Fish. Captain William Wood, who died in May, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-one, came in many years ago. Richard Hetfield, father of Charles K. Hetfield and husband of the first white woman born in the county, was an early and prominent settler. The Ormistons, Bennetts, Huletts, Bownmans, Burritts, Marriotts, came later, but are prominent citizens.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by John Brees, in 1789. It was built of hewn logs, and was located on the east side of the road leading from the river to Seneca Lake, on the farm now occupied by Menzo Brown, a short distance south of the village.

The first birth in the town (or county) was that of Sarah, daughter of John Brees, who subsequently became the wife, and is now the widow, of John Jackson. She was born Feb. 18, 1789, and is consequently in her ninetieth year, and is remarkably well preserved. The next birth was that of Susanna Conkling, Feb. 3, 1793.

The first marriage is generally believed to have been that in which William Dunn and Mercy Sayre were the contracting parties. We were unable to get the exact year, but it was probably about 1790–91.

The first death was that of Susanna Conkling, which occurred March 3, 1793.

* See under head of "Initial Events."

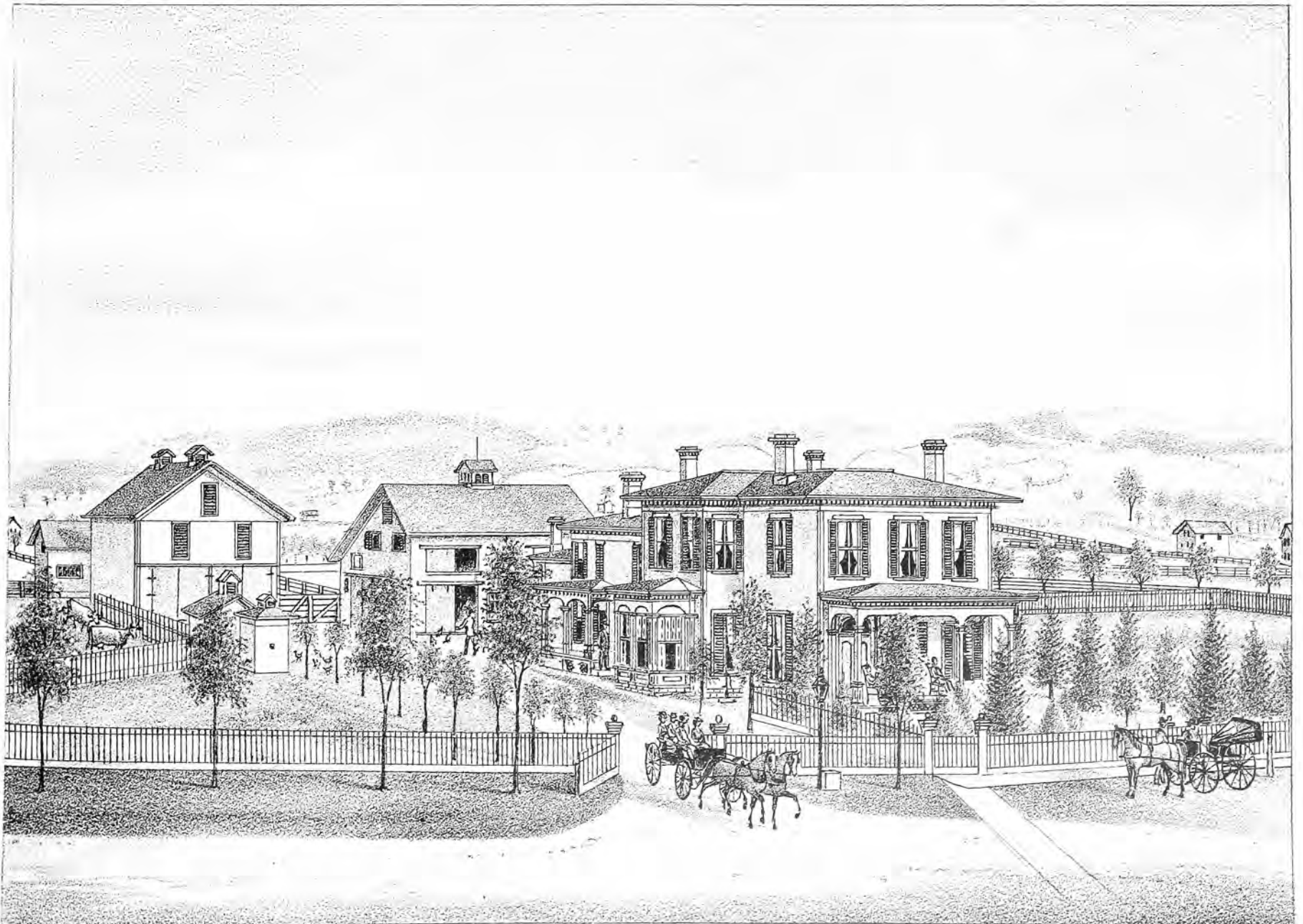


JOSEPH LIVESAY.



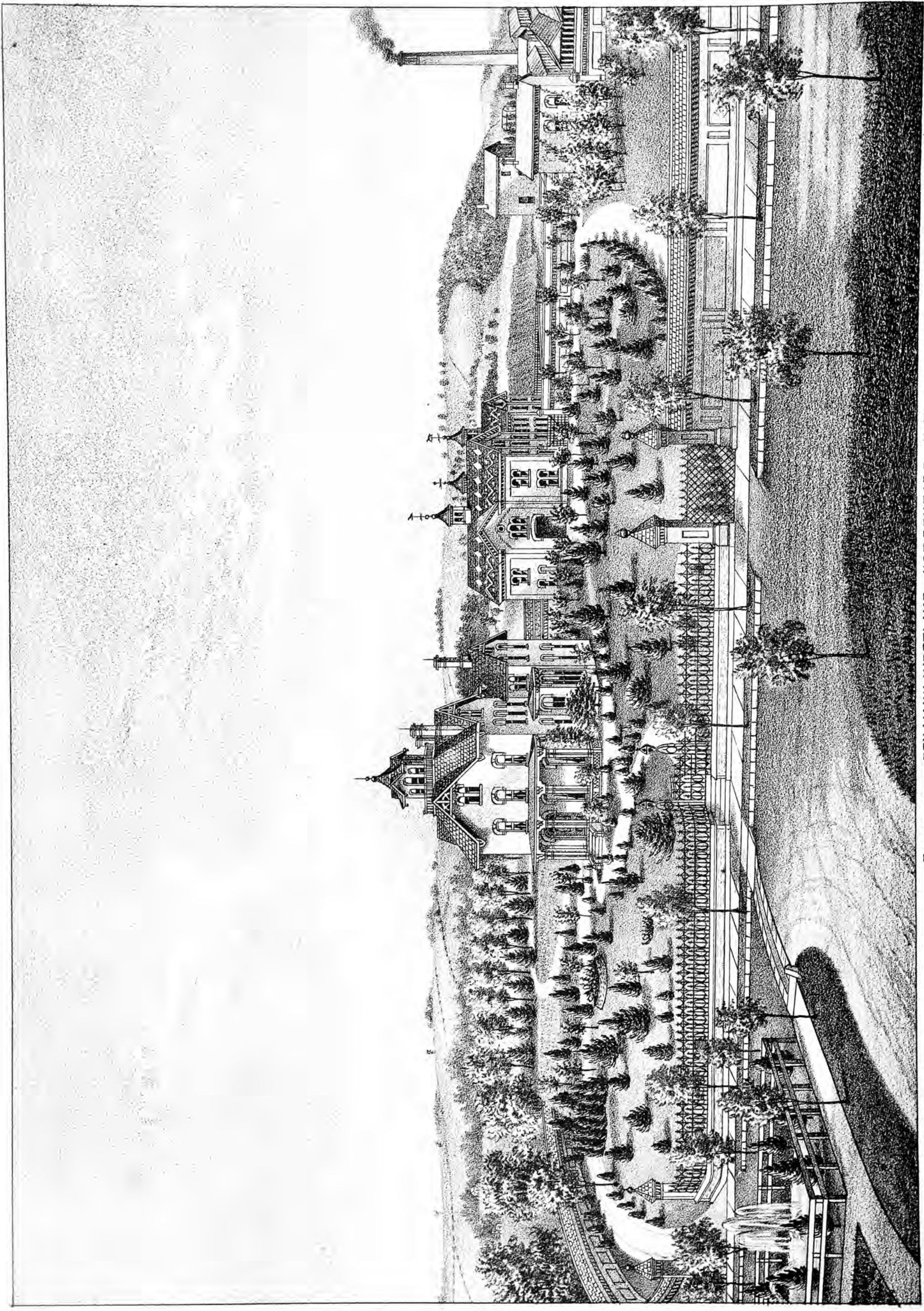
MRS. JOSEPH LIVESAY.

PHOTOS BY P. J. WARD, HORSE HEADS.



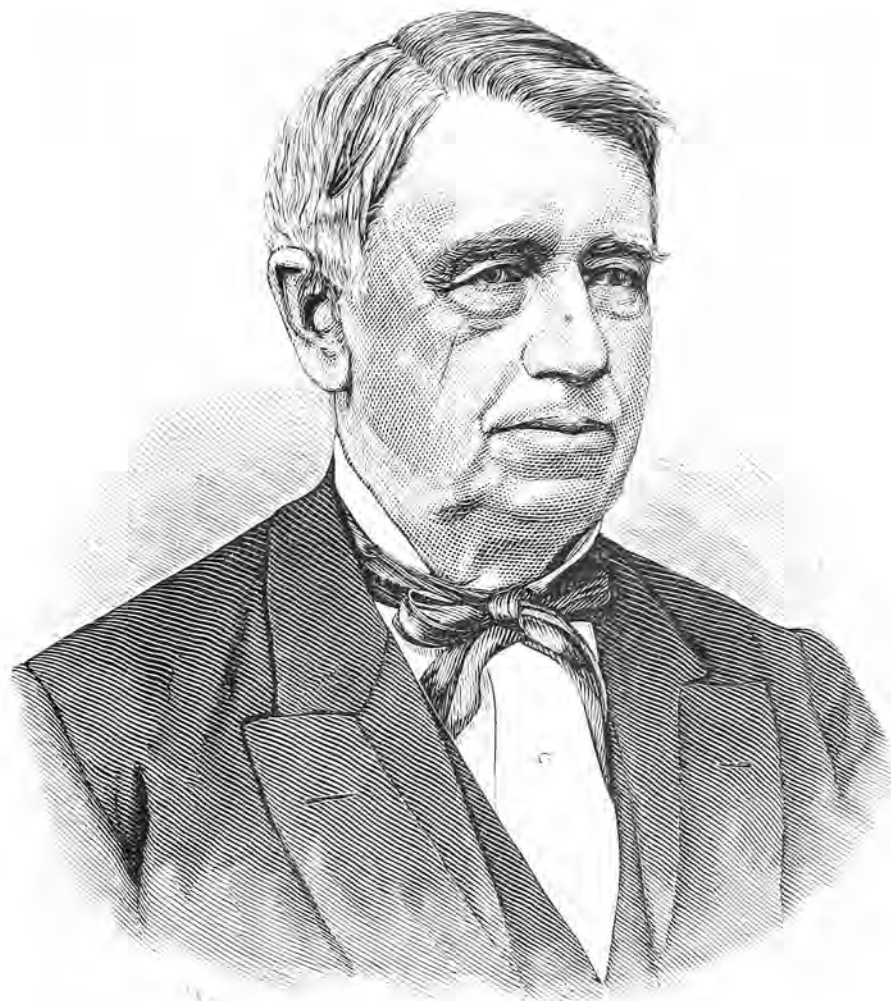
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH LIVESAY, HORSE HEADS, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN WESTLAKE, HORSEHEADS, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



C. Hulett

HON. CHARLES HULETT was born in the town of Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1805. His ancestors were of English descent, and the emigrants are supposed to have come to America about the year 1620; leaving England on account of religious intolerance, and came to this country that they might enjoy larger religious freedom.

His great-grandfather settled in Hadley, Mass. His grandfather settled in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., was a farmer by occupation, and raised a family of six sons and one daughter, viz.: Nehemiah, John, Amos, Asahel, Mason, Thomas, and Phebe.

His father, John, lived in Reading until the year 1827, when he came with his family and settled in the town of Veteran, Chemung Co., where he died at the age of eighty, in the year 1847, Jan. 12.

His mother was Martha, a daughter of Deacon Clark, of Weathersfield, Vt., at which place she was married. She died also in the town of Veteran, in her forty-ninth year. Their children were Laura, Guy, Clark, Asahel, John Madison, Charles, Almira, Martha, Mason, Nehemiah, Marcia, and George W. and Benjamin F. (twins), of whom five only are living.

Charles spent his minority at home on the farm, receiving only a limited opportunity for any education from books. At the age of twenty-one he came to the town of Veteran, this county, and in connection with his brother Guy (who was afterwards associate judge of Chemung County), who was then a practicing physician in that town, bought one hundred and two acres of land, which was held by the brothers for some six years; when Mr. Hulett received by division one-half of the land which was paid for, to which he made a small addition, with buildings thereon. From this time until the time of writing this sketch he has gradually acquired property, and has spent a life of activity and industry as an agriculturist.

In the year 1844 he removed to the town of Elmira, where he has since resided. This was prior to the division of the town of Elmira. Previous to his removal from the

town of Veteran he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for some seven years, and resigned that the people might fill the vacancy at the coming election. The same year of his removal to Elmira he was elected justice of the peace in that town, and held the office from the following January after his election until the year 1862, when the great fire at Horseheads not only consumed the business part of the town, but his docket for his entire justiceship.

Mr. Hulett has always been an unswerving Democrat, casting his first vote for president of the United States for Andrew Jackson. In politics he has been an ardent, active, and influential man, and prominent in the councils of his party in advocating its principles. During the late Rebellion he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and acted on the war committee of this district with Charles Cook, General Diven, Dr. Beadle, and others.

In the year 1860, Mr. Hulett represented Chemung County in the Charleston Convention for nominating a candidate for President of the United States. In 1863 he represented his county in the Legislature of the State, and for several years has represented Veteran, Horseheads, and Elmira as supervisor, and for some two years was president of the Agricultural Society of the county.

In the year 1833 he married Nancy, daughter of — McDowell, of Erin, this county, who died just two years from the day of her marriage, leaving a daughter,—Martha, afterwards Mrs. Rollin R. Smith, of Addison.

For his second wife he married Ann Elizabeth Munson, about 1836, by whom he had four children,—Mrs. John Arnot, Jr., of Elmira; Edward Munson, of Fort Scott, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Comstock, of Rome, N. Y.; and Sophia, who died at the age of twelve years.

Mrs. Hulett died in 1859. Mr. Hulett again married, being united in matrimony with Eliza P. Hulett, daughter of Thomas Hulett, of Rutland Co., Vt. By this union there were born five children, none of whom are living. The mother of these children died in April, 1863.



HON. PETER WINTERMUTE.

Peter Wintermute was of Dutch and English descent. His grandfather immigrated to this country, and settled in Sussex Co., N. J., at which place, on the 20th day of August, 1806, the subject of this sketch was born. The father, whose name was also Peter Wintermute, was a farmer, and brought up his sons to follow the same occupation, and they received, as most other farmers' boys at that time, only a common-school education. The father died in New Jersey in 1837. The son having evinced a decided aptitude for trade, upon reaching his majority entered upon the mercantile business at Ridgebury, Orange Co., N. Y., and was reasonably successful. In 1841 he was married at Warwick, in that county, to Miss Emeline Lain, daughter of Deacon David Lain. She still survives him. Soon after their marriage they started for Chemung County, and upon their arrival at Horseheads, Mr. Wintermute entered into a copartnership with his older brother, Isaac, who had preceded him in business at that place. He continued in trade at the same place, with different partners, for about twenty years.

In the fall of 1858 he received the nomination (by the Republican party of Chemung County) of member of Assembly, and although the county politically was opposed to his views, he was elected; and faithfully and intelligently represented his constituents in the Legislature of this State during the session of 1858-59. His efforts during this session to remedy the unequal assessments for tax purposes, though unsuccessful, will be remembered as an honest effort to accomplish a much-needed reform.

In 1860 he purchased a large property near Van Etenville, and removed there and took charge of its management. He remained there three years, when he sold out and purchased the farm now owned by H. M. Seers in the town of Veteran, and removed there. His habits and liking for trade, cultivated by so many years in mercantile pursuits, led him to sell

his farm, and in 1865 he returned to Horseheads and opened a boot and shoe store, which he continued until 1868, when, wishing to relieve himself from that active and continuous labor which had characterized him during a long and successful business life, he transferred his stock to his only sons, Thomas J. and L. M. Wintermute, who are still leading and enterprising dry-goods dealers in the village of Horseheads. Besides the two sons, he had one daughter, Mrs. Anna M. McDanolds, now residing at Branchville, New Jersey. For two or three years prior to his death, which occurred on the 4th day of May, 1876, it became evident that the seeds of disease had been too thoroughly implanted to be eradicated; and during the long weeks and months which preceded his death, it was the source of his greatest enjoyment to converse with his old friends and associates. To the last he retained his strong intellectual faculties, and a deep interest in the political affairs of the county, and a calm, unfaltering trust in a happy future, which could only be born of a well-founded, intelligent Christian hope.

Mr. Wintermute, during a long business career, was known for his integrity; and his tact in making collections without prosecutions has been seldom equaled. While he always had very positive opinions and tenaciously maintained them, no one who had ever met him in conversational debate doubted the honesty of his convictions. The confidence of his immediate neighbors and friends in his ability and interest in the local affairs of the village induced them to frequently place him in positions of trust and responsibility, and during the thirty years of intimate acquaintance there has never, to the knowledge of the writer, been brought against him a charge of dereliction of duty. Mr. Wintermute was a devoted husband and father, warmly attached to his friends, and a useful member of the community in which he so long resided.



J. B. Mosher

JONATHAN BRANDT MOSHER was the eldest of a family of eleven children, five only of whom still survive: Luthan Mosher, of Iowa; William, of Illinois; Oliver, of Millport; Walter and Herman, of the village of Horseheads.

The father, Joseph Mosher, was born in Rhode Island, and was a descendant of Hugh Mosher, who was one of three brothers who came from England. A short time prior to 1808 the father left Rhode Island, and coming to the State of New York, settled in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., at which place the subject of this sketch was born, on the 7th day of December, 1808. His advantages for education in early life were limited to what he could obtain at the district school by attendance during the winter. He early acquired habits of industry, and intuitively grasped the details of business.

By the time he arrived at full age he had acquired a reputation as a master-builder which insured success.

On the 25th of October, 1831, he married Millie T. Daggett, daughter of Clark Daggett, late of the town of Ulysses, Tompkins Co.

Soon after their marriage they settled on a farm in the town of Veteran, about one and a half miles east of Millport. In the spring of 1842 he removed to the village of Millport, and in the fall of the following year commenced at that place the mercantile career which he continued to follow until his death, on the 30th day of May, 1876.

At the time of commencement of business in Millport the Chemung Canal was in full tide of prosperity, and boat-building one of the leading industries of that place. Mr. Mosher, while carrying on successfully the mercantile business, was also largely interested in the construction of canal-boats.

In April, 1855, desiring a larger field for his enterprise, he removed to the village of Horseheads, and soon after commenced trade in the corner store of the old brick block erected by the Horseheads Building Association. He continued business at the same place until the 12th of August, 1862, when the building, together with the whole business portion of the village, was destroyed by fire. In the mean time Mr. Mosher had become the owner of a large portion of the stock of the building association. After the fire a meeting of the stockholders was called to take into consideration the rebuilding of the block of stores. Most of the stockholders not desiring to invest more means in the enterprise, Mr. Mosher, in connection with John E. Westlake, in 1862-63, rebuilt the present

building known as Mosher Block, on the completion of which he recommenced trade, which he actively and successfully continued during the remainder of his life. In 1857 he purchased of the late Samuel D. Westlake the vacant land lying west of Railroad Street, and erected a fine brick residence, where he resided at the time of his death.

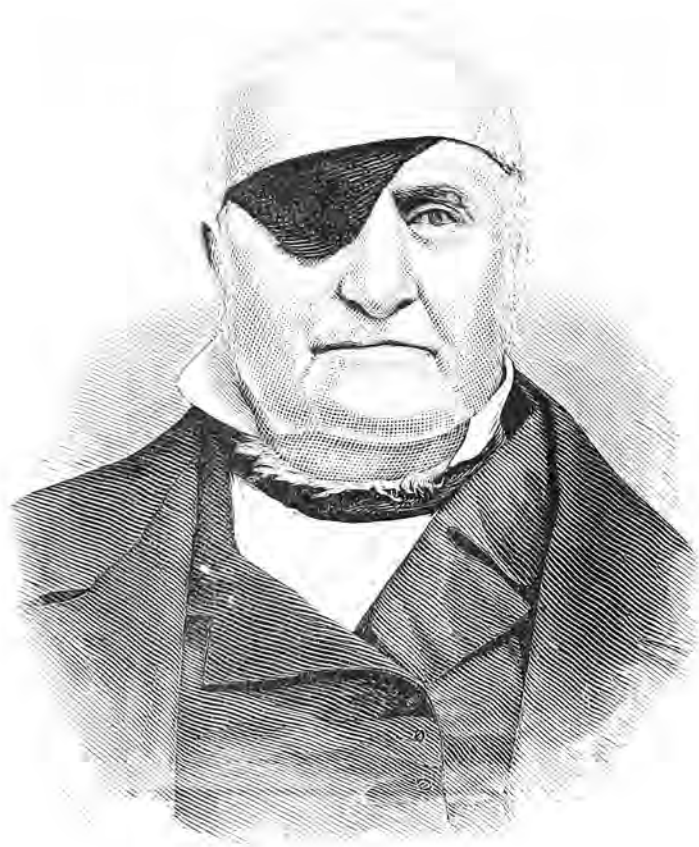
Besides his large commercial transactions, he was quite largely interested in real estate in Chemung County, and also in the State of Michigan, regarding that class of property a safer investment of capital than personal assets, so liable to destruction by fire. One of his characteristics was that he always improved the property he owned.

Few persons had more extensive business relations in the locality where he resided. To the casual observer he appeared somewhat cold and unsocial, but his intimate friends well knew he possessed a warm heart, and many are they who cheerfully bear witness that, but for his aid, financial ruin must have stared them in the face.

His business habits were such that he had no time and little taste for anything like amusement or even recreation, and it was his pride that during the forty years of active business life his paper never went to protest. Whatever he undertook he gave to it an energy and perseverance that could only bring success. He had no sympathy with the idle, indolent, or spendthrift. Although he had decided political opinions he never sought political preferment, choosing to live in his business, and spend the hours not necessarily occupied therewith with his family and immediate friends. To his enterprise and capital the village of Horseheads is much indebted for its prosperity. Though reared under the influences of a father who was attached to the faith of the Quakers, and having the greatest respect for their convictions and general rectitude of life, he never adopted their peculiar views or habits, but was an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father, Joseph Mosher, died at the village of Horseheads, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, on the 9th day of December, 1876.

The wife, Mrs. M. T. Mosher, is still living, as are also four of the nine children, viz., Mrs. Hannah M. Curtis, wife of De Witt C. Curtis, Esq.; Bernice Tober, wife of Charles F. Tober; Miss Millie T. Mosher, and Jonathan B. Mosher, Jr., all of the village of Horseheads.



COMFORT BENNETT.



MRS. COMFORT BENNETT.

COMFORT BENNETT.

Among the active business men who gained a prominent and influential place in the affairs of this section, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice.

Comfort Bennett was born Jan. 18, 1781, in Warwick township, Orange Co., N. Y. He was the son of Abraham Bennett, who was a farmer by occupation. When eight years of age his father died, leaving a family of eleven children.

Educational advantages in those days were limited; but at the common school he succeeded in laying the foundation for a successful business career. When eighteen years of age he came to Chemung County (then Tioga), and for eight years gained an honest living by working on a farm; and also with his brother, who was a carpenter and joiner.

Nov. 3, 1806, he married Abigail, daughter of Alexander Miller, of Horseheads, formerly of Orange Co., N. Y.

His portion of his father's estate amounted to two hundred and fifty dollars, which was spent for farm improvements and housekeeping utensils in partnership with his brother John. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bennett began life independently. He first located at Big Flats, on Sing Sing Creek. Being possessed of indomitable

will and industry, together with rare good judgment, he gained a wide reputation as being the leading spirit of the community in which he resided.

He reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. The names of the children are as follows: John, George, Daniel, Sally, Charles, Horace, Nancy, Chester, Morris, Clarinda, Mary, and Andrew J. As the children grew up he gave each a comfortable home within a radius of six miles of the old homestead.

At the time of his death he was known as the wealthiest farmer within five adjoining counties, all having been acquired in agricultural pursuits, never entering any field of speculation. The latter part of his life was pleasantly passed, and yearly reunions of the family were held on his birthday, which were very enjoyable events.

Mr. Bennett was an active and progressive farmer, harvesting in one year, when reapers were not known, five hundred acres of winter grain. In politics he was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat, but never a seeker after official honor. The deep interest he took in the politics of the day marked him as a strong party man, whose judgment could be relied upon. He died Aug. 12, 1864, and his wife survived him until Feb. 27, 1872.

The first school was taught in a small log house by Miss Amelia Parkhurst, daughter of John Parkhurst, in 1793. This was among the first schools taught in the county. Israel Catlin and Seneca Roland followed Miss Parkhurst as teachers.

The first church edifice was erected by the Presbyterians the same year of their organization, viz., in 1832.

The first grist-mill was erected by the elder John Brees, about 1798. It stood on Newtown Creek, about two and a half miles east of the village. It was a primitive affair, the bolt for the cleansing process being turned by hand.

The first saw-mill was built by Nathan Teal, about 1805. It stood near the old Conkling mill, now owned by Kline, Hall & Company.

The first tannery was erected by Solomon More, in 1808. It occupied the site upon which now stands the tannery owned and operated by A. C. McCumbers.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Horseheads was formed from Elmira, Feb. 8, 1854. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Waterman Davis, on the 14th of February following, at which the following officers were elected: Samuel Maxwell, Supervisor; Ebenezer Mather, Town Clerk; Hiram S. Bentley, Superintendent of Common Schools; David Edwards, Joel Heller, and George H. Taylor, Justices of the Peace; John Ross, Lewis Carpenter, and Daniel Bennitt, Assessors; Joseph Rodburn, Commissioner of Highways; David P. Brees, Collector; William Reynolds and Abner K. Shappee, Overseers of the Poor; David P. Brees, A. D. Loomis, Moses P. Brees, Asa J. Jackson, and Hiram H. McConnell, Constables; Lewis H. Turner, Zeno Carpenter, and John C. Jackson, Inspectors of Election.

Those who have held the office of supervisor from 1854 to 1878, inclusive, have been as follows: Samuel Maxwell (3 years), John N. Brees, Cyrus Barlow (3 years), Daniel Bennitt (3 years), Israel McDonald (2 years), Ulysses Brees (2 years), Israel McDonald (2 years), Henry C. Hoffman (2 years), M. V. B. Bachman, Andrew C. McCumber, William H. Vansenzer, Josiah H. Marshall (2 years), Andrew C. McCumber, John Roblyer, present incumbent.

Clerks, Ebenezer Mather, Peter Wintermute (2 years), Charles Wintermute (2 years), Walter L. Dailey (3 years), Samuel C. Taber, Hiram H. McConnell, Elbert Thorn (2 years), Austin H. Whitcomb, Charles W. McNish, Jonah H. Marshall, Charles H. McNish (2 years), Thomas J. Wintermute, Collins L. Hathaway, John Eagan, Isaac Dennis (appointed to fill vacancy, Dec. 16, 1873), Isaac Dennis (3 years), William Park, W. H. Egbert, present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace, Charles Kline, Cyrus Barlow (vacancy), David Edwards, Cyrus Barlow, Robert Stuart (vacancy), John Nichols, John N. Brees, Hiram H. McConnell, Charles Wall, John Nichols, Cyrus Barlow, and Samuel H. Maxwell (vacancy), Joel Heller, Hiram S. Bentley, John C. Cowan (vacancy), H. H. McConnell, W. D. Adams, H. S. Bentley, M. G. Shappee (vacancy), R. F. Stewart, M. V. B. Bachman, Walter L. Dailey (vacancy), H. H. McConnell, Henry A. Treat, Theodore V. Weller,

John P. Brees (vacancy), Civilian Brown, H. H. McConnell, John P. Brees, Theodore V. Weller, Joseph B. Ripson (vacancy), Henry C. Hoffman, M. V. B. Bachman.

The present town officers, except those given above, are William Armstrong, Marcus D. Snyder, and Hiram M. Root, Assessors; E. B. Warner, Road Commissioner; N. Van Duzen, J. J. Brees, and Benjamin Westlake, Auditors; William K. Sly, Overseer of the Poor; Vincent Conkling, Collector; George W. McCumber and Isaac M. Ballard, Inspectors of Election District No. 1; George W. Harding and Charles S. Freer, for District No. 2; De Witt Staring, Samuel M. Perry, John Hogan, John B. Alling, and David L. Harding, Constables.

HORSEHEADS VILLAGE.

The early history of the village of Horseheads, together with that of its subsequent development, form an interesting feature in the general history of the Chemung Valley. It dates back to the time of the Indian occupancy of Central and Southern New York, when the powerful Confederation of the Six Nations held almost undisputed sway over a large portion of the surrounding country. Soon after the expedition of General Sullivan, the white pioneer arrived and erected his rude log cabin, and tilled the fertile soil with the primitive agricultural implements of the time. Thus we see the advent of the succession hereabouts of a race of people more enlightened than the aborigine, if not more happy. The cares and vicissitudes attending pioneer settlements do not constitute the happiest period of the life of the early settler, although the broad hospitality, the earnest friendship, and the general sharing by all of the precarious existence incident to new settlements, tended in a very large measure to alleviate the necessary trials, to instill good feelings, and to foster contentment. The earliest settlers on the present site of the village were Jonathan Stoddard Conkling, James Sayre, John Sayre, Ebenezer Sayre, and Nathan Teal, who purchased of William Seeley, and he of Ezra L'Hommedieu.

The first house was erected by Jonathan S. Conkling, and stood on the site of Hulett's Block; the next by John Winkler, on the present location of the residence of Judge Darius Bentley.

The first tavern was opened by Vincent Conkling, in the house originally built by his father. He continued in the business six years, when Charles Dunn succeeded him, and kept the house one year, after which Richard Hatfield, familiarly known as "Uncle Dick," became proprietor.

The first store was opened by George Whitman and Elias Culver, whose stock consisted of a small quantity of groceries and a few dry goods. The store was a small building, which stood on the south side of Franklin Street. Two years later, Vincent Conkling and Jacob Westlake opened a more pretentious mercantile business in a wooden building, near where the grocery-store occupied by Thomas Lawrence now stands.

The first church edifice erected in the village was by the Presbyterians, in 1832. It stood upon a lot donated by H. Hutchinson, C. Rowe, and J. Westlake, and upon which is now the residence of J. B. Mosher.

The first grist-mill was erected by Captain Vincent

Conkling, in 1837. It is the one now owned by Kline, Hall & Company.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

In May, 1837, the village was first incorporated under the name of Fairport, which it retained until April, 1845, when the original name was restored. In 1850 the village began to extend on the north side of Steuben Street, which, up to this period, was not included in the old plat surveyed by Holmes Hutchinson, and extended in July, 1841, so as to include the lands of Colonel J. Westlake and Chauncey Rowe. About this time, Rev. C. C. Carr laid out some lots on the south side of Steuben Street. He was followed in this enterprise by Captain Vincent Conkling, and he by Fletcher Matthews, and the south part of the corporation thereupon began to improve rapidly.

In 1855, D. W. C. Curtis prepared a new charter for the village, which passed the Assembly April 14 of that year. Several amendments have since been made thereto, notably that of March 8, 1873.

On the 12th of August, 1862, a destructive conflagration visited the village, in which the records of the corporation were burned. Subjoined we give a list of the presidents of the village from 1863 to 1878, inclusive, together with the entire officary for the latter year:

Presidents, Hiram S. Bently, Jonathan B. Mosher (2 years), F. C. Bloomer (2 years), Charles F. Taber, Charles Kline (2 years), J. H. Marshall, A. D. Loomis, Robert Colwell, Joseph Putnam (2 years), C. F. Taber, Hiram M. Root (2 years), present incumbent; Trustees (1878), H. M. Root, Henry Boone, Thomas Hibbard, John L. Carpenter, and A. C. McCumber; Clerk, Marquis D. W. Curtis; Treasurer, Will Park; Assessors, Robert Colwell, Peter P. Howell, and Charles Hathaway; Collector, Nathan Van Duzen; Chief of Police, De Witt Staring.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL.

The construction of the canal from Seneca Lake to the Chemung River at Elmira, with a feeder at Horseheads, was the most important epoch in the history of the village. The undertaking was commenced in 1830, and completed in 1833, at a cost of \$344,000. Its length was twenty-three miles, and the navigable feeder from the summit-level at Horseheads to the village of Corning sixteen miles, where is a capacious basin formed in the Chemung River. The canal and feeder are together thirty-nine miles in length, had fifty-three locks, overcame an ascent and descent of five hundred and sixteen feet, had eight waste-weirs, twenty-four road bridges, three towing-path bridges, eleven farm bridges, and three aqueducts. The first two boats launched on the canal were the "General Sullivan" and "Lady Sullivan," built by John Jackson, of Horseheads. The office for collection of tolls was located at Horseheads. The first collector was Thomas Maxwell; the last John Butcher. The office was discontinued in 1876.

The village now contains three dry-goods, two drug, and two hardware stores, one boot and shoe store, three millinery establishments, one flour and feed store, one furniture warehouse, two meat markets, three harness shops, four blacksmithies, one carriage and wagon shop, one iron foun-

dry, one machine shop, one steam saw and two steam grist mills, one tannery, a cooper's shop, and one woolen mill. It has a bank, two hotels, the "Tremby House," of which J. L. Patterson is proprietor, and the "Ryant House," which is kept by Homer Ryant; also three good restaurants, and one livery stable. There are four churches,—one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Episcopal, and one Roman Catholic,—one graded and one select school, one newspaper,—the *Journal*,—one blue lodge and one chapter of Masons, one lodge of Good Templars and one lodge of the Sons of Temperance, one grange of Patrons of Husbandry. It has eight lawyers, six physicians, two resident ministers of the gospel, and three insurance agents. There are two railway depots, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira, with express and telegraph offices. Street cars run between the place and Elmira every alternate hour during the day. It is a post village, and its population is fairly estimated at 2500.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Horseheads has been quite a manufacturing centre for many years. In its earliest days distilleries, mills, and tanneries existed, and later establishments of greater importance have been put in operation, notably the

Horseheads Foundry, which was established in 1849, by C. A. Granger. It stood on Franklin Street until destroyed by fire in January, 1870, at which time it was owned by Oakley & Clapp. The present foundry was built by Bogardus & Bennitt, in 1870. They manufacture mill-irons and machinery, building-fronts, fences, and agricultural implements, employ ten hands, and do general job work.

The Horseheads Brick-Yard is among the most extensive establishments for the manufacture of bricks in the State. It was originally started by a man named Albright, on a small scale, about 1840. In 1855, William Westlake operated it to the extent, perhaps, of 1,200,000 per annum. In 1858, Benjamin Westlake, the present proprietor, purchased the yard and surrounding land, and since then has added improved machinery and increased the business to 6,500,000, with a capacity for at least 10,000,000 per annum. There are six tempering-pits and six moulding-machines, run by a steam-engine of fifty horse-power, and giving employment to sixty men and ten teams. Mr. Westlake has recently added improved facilities for cleaning the clay, which will add greatly even to the present excellent quality of brick made by him, and will place his productions among the best for hardness and durability.

The Horseheads Tannery occupies the site of the one built by Solomon More, in 1808. The present tannery was erected by A. C. McCumber, the present proprietor, in 1863. The number of hides tanned per annum is 7000; average number of hands employed, ten.

Horseheads Mills.—These mills were erected in 1837, by Captain Vincent Conkling. They are now operated by Kline, Hall & Co. Its annual product is about equal to that of the Empire Mills.*

* Though applied to, the firm failed to furnish the data for a more complete sketch of these mills.



MRS. JOHN BREES.



JOHN BREES.

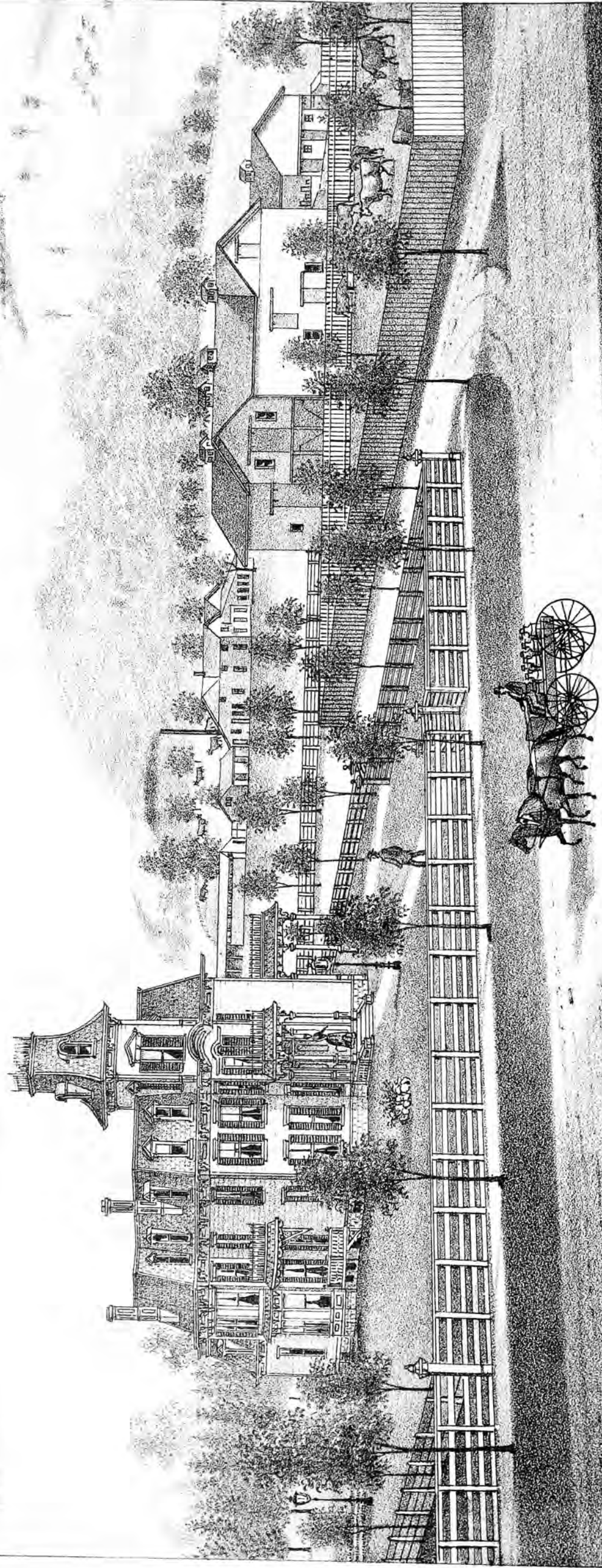
JOHN BREES.

Among the very earliest settlers—or the first ones—of this town may be mentioned the Brees family. They are of Dutch origin, their ancestors having come from Holland previous to the Revolution and settled in New Jersey.

John, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, and married Hannah Guildersleeve, a native of the same place, by whom ten children were born. Two of these, Sarah and John, were born in Horseheads. Mr. Brees settled in the Chemung Valley, within a few miles of the present village of Horseheads, in June, 1787, and in 1789 on the farm, which now includes a portion of the village of Horseheads, where he spent his remaining days. He died March 24, 1829, and his wife died Jan. 15, 1844.

The subject of this sketch was born April 29, 1791, upon the farm at Horseheads. He remained with his parents till their death, and then came in possession of the "Old Home" by paying off the heirs. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Truesdale, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1817; Miss Truesdale was born Aug. 12, 1797. By this happy alliance eleven children were born,

namely: Caroline, Lamoyne, Josiah, Sarah, Esther, John, Hannah, Catherine, Angeline, Horace J., and Mary, all of whom are now living in this State and in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Brees celebrated their golden wedding Jan. 14, 1867, at which were present ten children, nineteen grandchildren, one brother, one sister, and a host of friends who were young men and women when this aged couple were married, all of whom brought valuable gifts, kind wishes, and pleasant words. They continued to live together until March 3, 1874, when Mrs. Brees died. She was a kind and affectionate wife, and a devoted mother. For more than forty years she was a worthy member of the Baptist Church at Horseheads. Mr. Brees has been a member also for many years, and by word and deed has done his part in building up good schools and churches. In politics a Democrat. He never held any official position, preferring the quiet of home to any official honors. His occupation has always been that of farming. He is now hale and hearty, a man of more than eighty-seven summers, and whose mind is as good as ever. Fine portraits of himself and wife may be seen above.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF COL. H. C. HOFFMAN, HORSE HEADS, NEW YORK.
THE BARN & HOLSTEIN CATTLE ARE ON THE RIGHT OF CREAMERY IN THE DISTANCE.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

Empire Mills.—The first mill on the site now occupied by the Empire Mills was erected about 1845 by William T. Hastings, and operated by him until he failed in business, when the property fell into the hands of George and Maurice Bennitt, who conducted the business until 1861, during which year the mill was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt it in 1862, and in 1865 C. F. & B. T. Taber purchased a half-interest in the property. Present proprietors, C. F. Taber and Daniel and Comfort Bennitt. Merchant work per annum, 4000 barrels; custom work, 16,000 bushels. Run of stone, 4; and 1 pony.

Horseheads Steam Saw-Mill was built by Maurice Bennitt, in 1869, and operated by him until 1874, when the present proprietors—Reynolds & Tuttle—purchased the property. They have a sash-, door-, and blind-factory and shingle-mill connected with the saw-mill, employ 20 hands, and saw 2,500,000 feet of lumber per annum.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office was established at the village of Horseheads about 1822, when Jonas Sayre was appointed postmaster. The name of the post-office was changed to "Fairport" in 1837, but in 1845 the old name was restored by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The present postmaster is A. D. Loomis.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On the 22d of August, 1873, the nucleus of the present fire department was formed by the organization of the "Horseheads Steamer and Hose Company, No. 1." About six months later the hose company withdrew, and shortly thereafter organized the "Pioneer Hose Company."

The first foreman of the steamer was John W. Lovell; of the hose, Richard Donavan.

The department was incorporated June 2, 1876. The present officers are George W. McCumber, Chief Engineer; C. W. Cox, First Assistant; J. W. Slayton, Second Assistant; A. W. Corel, M.D., Secretary; John L. Carpenter, Treasurer.

In 1875, Independent Hose Company, No. 2, organized, and after about one year's existence, disbanded.

Acme Hose Company, No. 2, was organized Nov. 14, 1877. Its present officers are Charles E. Whitney, Foreman; Fred. E. Herrick, Recording Secretary; Edward H. Fleming, Financial Secretary; Dora Smith, Treasurer. Number of members, 24.

The officers of Pioneer Hose Company are Horace S. McConnell, Foreman; F. E. Mosher, Secretary; J. W. Staring, Treasurer. Number of members, 38.

Officers of steamer company,—J. Fred. Bentley, Foreman; E. R. Benedict, Secretary; Harry Boone, Treasurer. Membership, 34.

The equipments of the entire department are 1 Silsby steamer, 2 hose-carts, 1 four-wheeled carriage, 2500 feet of hose, and total membership, 96 men.

THE UNION SCHOOL

was organized under the statutes Oct. 11, 1865. An academic department was created in 1877, which is in full operation and under the direction and visitation of the Regents.

The principals in their order since its organization as a union school have been as follows, namely: Sylvester D. Booram, Alonzo Eveland, W. G. Vanzant, John W. Osborne, Robert P. Bush, R. D. Eastman, F. M. Beardsley, G. E. Atwood. The present incumbent is W. H. Benedict; Assistants, Misses Jennie Bloomer, M. Addie Renny, Kate L. Spoor, Amanda Osborne, Annie L. Whitney, and Ida M. Hathaway.

A new and well-selected library, chemical and physiological apparatus, the property of the school district, is kept in the building. The statistics for the last school year are contained in those given of the schools generally in the history of the town. The present Board of Education consists of Benjamin Westlake, President; D. W. C. Curtis, Dr. W. H. Davis (Secretary), Rev. C. C. Carr, Joseph Putnam, and Henry Boone.

SECRET BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Horseheads Lodge, No. 364, F. A. M., was granted a dispensation Feb. 1, 1855, and a warrant from the Grand Lodge was issued June 27 of the same year. Officers appointed in the warrant were James A. Christie, W. M.; O. D. Chatfield, S. W.; James Barlow, J. W. The original charter was destroyed in the "great fire" of Aug. 12, 1862; but the lodge was authorized to work under a dispensation until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. The number of charter members was 15. The present officers are Calvin G. Eddy, W. M.; Thomas Hibbard, S. W.; Wm. C. Haines, J. W.; Collins L. Hathaway, Sec.; Charles Kline, Treas. Number of members, 90.

Horseheads Chapter, No. 261, R. A. M., was instituted in April, 1871, and the warrant was issued in February, 1872. The charter members were R. P. Bush, M. E. H. P.; Calvin Eddy, E. K.; S. A. Palmer, E. S., and 15 others. The present officers are R. P. Bush, M. E. H. P.; Comfort Bennitt, E. K.; Harrison Clark, E. S.; Charles R. Egbert, C. H.; Charles Taber, Treas.; George S. Bennitt, Sec.

Evergreen Chapter, No. 18, O. E. S., was instituted July 25, 1870, by Sidney W. Palmer, of Electa Chapter, No. 6, with 15 charter members. The first officers were: Worthy Patron, Calvin G. Eddy; Worthy Matron, Sophia V. Humphrey; Associate Worthy Matron, Ruby A. Brown; Secretary, Lydia J. Carpenter; Treasurer, Jennie S. Kies. The present officers are: W. P., Civilian Brown; W. M., Mary J. Wintermute; A. W. M., Alice E. Loomis; Secretary, Mary E. Fleming; Treasurer, Fannie E. Brown. Present membership, 35; place of holding meetings, Masonic Hall; time, second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

Horseheads Lodge, No. 807, I. O. G. T., was instituted Jan. 15, 1869. The first principal officers were Dr. Orlando Groom, W. C. T.; Mrs. F. B. Northway, W. V. T.; John Oakley, Sec.; G. T. W. Griffith, Treas. The present chief officers are E. S. Rockwell, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. S. Haskill, W. V. T.; Bertha J. Westlake, Sec.; Miss Augusta Young, Treas. The present membership is 63. Lodge reported in a flourishing condition.

Horseheads Grange, No. 105, was organized Feb. 18, 1873, with the following gentlemen as chief officers: W.

H. Van Duzer, Master; Charles K. Hetfield, Overseer; James McQueen, Treas.; J. F. Westlake, Sec.; Mrs. Samuel Marshall, Ceres; Mrs. Wilson Rickey, Pomona; Miss Kate Van Duzer, Flora. The present principal officers are Civilian Brown, Master; J. W. Young, Overseer; Benjamin Wanning, Treas.; George W. McNish, Sec.; Martha Rickey, Ceres; Mary Shappee, Pomona; Mary Marshall, Flora. Present membership, 94.

BREESPORT.

This village is conveniently located on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It was laid out in 1854, on land principally owned by Messrs. Wm. R. and Ulysses Brees, and the plat surveyed by Azariah Brees. Among the early settlers in the place and vicinity were Benjamin Smith, Israel Boyer, A. Schoonover, Silas Brees, father of Wm. R. and Ulysses Brees, the Heller family and others.

The first store was erected by Wm. R. Brees, in the spring of 1855, and the first tavern by the same person in the fall previous.

The first saw-mill in the vicinity of the village was erected by the Heller Brothers, as early as 1830. The first in the village proper by Joseph Rodbourn, Esq., in 1857.

The first grist-mill was also erected by Joseph Rodbourn, in 1860.

The village now contains two general stores, of which Joseph Rodbourn and the Harding Brothers are the proprietors respectively; one grocery, kept by B. Burgess, one drug-store, two meat-markets, two blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, and tin-shop, one steam grist-mill, one steam saw-mill, both operated by Joseph Rodbourn; one steam oat-meal mill, a tannery, a creamery, an extensive brick-yard, a woolen and carding-mill, the machine and repair-shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It has three churches,—one each of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations,—each of which have handsome and commodious edifices; there is a departmental school, under the care of Professor Sitzer, two resident physicians, one lawyer, and three ministers of the gospel. The population is fairly estimated at 600.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in 1857, and Warren Lincoln was appointed first postmaster; the present incumbent is Barzillai Burgess. The great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Breesport was the construction of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. To no one man is due a greater measure of commendation for the successful prosecution of this enterprise than to Joseph Rodbourn, Esq., the now efficient general manager of the road. To his untiring energy and zeal, aided by the financial assistance of the great philanthropist, Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, belongs the honor of the ultimate success of an undertaking that was fraught with difficulties almost insurmountable, and as such its present status shows its completion to have been a brilliant triumph.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Breesport is quite a manufacturing centre. Here are located the machine-shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, employing an average of 25 hands.

The Breesport Steam Grist-Mill was erected by Joseph

Rodbourn, in 1860. It has four runs of stone, and all the modern improvements in the way of machinery, etc. The annual products are 3000 barrels of merchant- and 50,000 bushels of custom-work.

The steam saw-mill was erected by Joseph Rodbourn in 1857. Its capacity is 3,000,000 feet per annum.

The woolen-mill and carding-factory of James Bert was established at Breesport in 1869. It employs 4 operatives; does custom-work wholly.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious sentiment of the early settlers of the town was expressed long before they were financially able to sustain a settled ministry, but by aid from the churches of surrounding towns, and by leading local members; the religious wants of the community were in a measure supplied. Meetings were principally held at private dwellings until the erection of the first frame school-house on the Teal "Meeting-House Lot," after which public worship was had by all denominations in it. The first minister of whom any knowledge exists was Rev. Daniel Thatcher, a Presbyterian clergyman, who preached hereabouts in 1801. The first regularly-organized church in the town was the

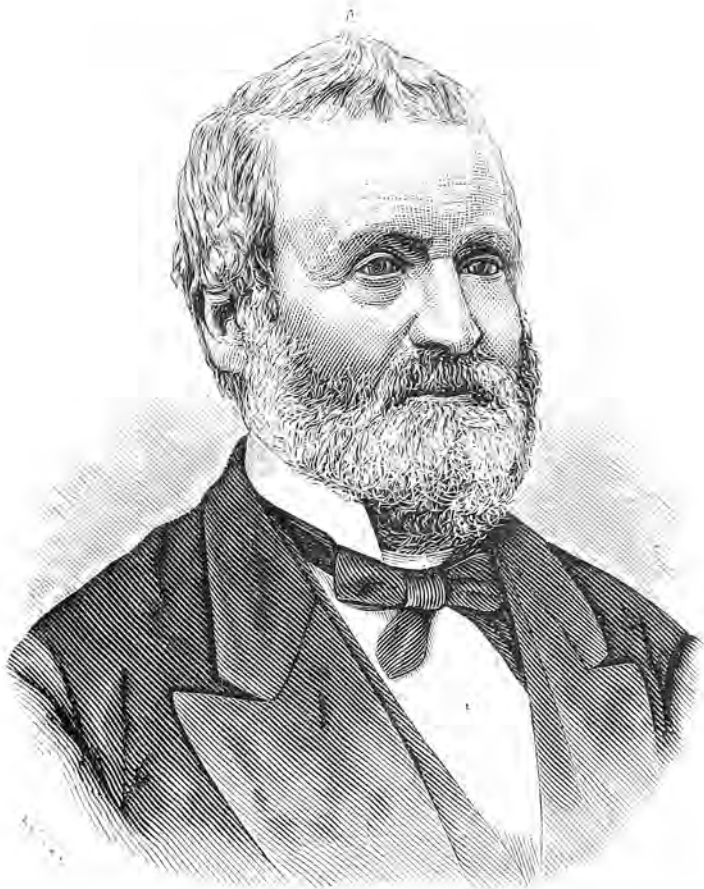
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS,

which was formed Feb. 8, 1832, by Revs. Ethan Pratt and Marshall L. Farnsworth, and Elder John McConnell. There were 24 constituent members, from among whom Theodore Valleatt, Hector Sayre, and Myron Collins were appointed elders. The church was under the care of the Presbytery of Bath until December, 1837, when it was transferred to the Presbytery of Chemung, then holding its first session. The first pastor was Rev. Ethan Pratt. His successors in the pastorate have been Revs. W. Adams, 1835-36; Orin Catlin, 1837-41; C. C. Carr, 1841-56; B. G. Riley, 1857; N. E. Pierson, 1857-61; Irving L. Beaman, 1862; April 1, 1862, Rev. Mr. Carr was recalled, and has since remained with the church.

Their house of worship was erected in 1832; removed from the original site in 1849; remodeled and refurnished in 1858-59, and is now a commodious building. The present trustees are T. S. Day, J. N. Barbour, J. W. Young, John Ross, William R. Light, Alexander Hayes, and James M. Ormiston. The present elders, T. Valleau, J. N. Barbour, T. S. Day, William R. Light, Morgan L. Egbert, and James M. Ormiston. Membership, 131; Superintendent of Sunday-school, James M. Ormiston; number of teachers, 12; scholars, 140.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS

was organized as a class, composed of Benjamin Westlake (local preacher), Samuel D. Westlake and wife, Hannah Shute, James Taylor (local preacher) and wife, William F. Hull and wife, Obadiah Thorn and wife, David Holmes and wife, Lana Westlake (wife of Jacob Westlake), and Philip Smith, about 1827. The first quarterly meeting was held in a new large barn erected by Jonas Sayre. The church was incorporated Nov. 25, 1834. The first regular pastor was T. J. Campion. The society erected a church building in 1834, and enlarged it in 1855, and on the 20th of



MR. ULYSSES BREES.



MRS. ULYSSES BREES.

ULYSSES BREES.

The subject of this sketch is of Welsh ancestry, tracing his lineage back through several generations. We find his ancestors among the Jacobites and adherents of the Stuarts. John Brees, the great-grandfather of Ulysses, came to this country about 1735, and settled in New Jersey. He married Dorothy Riggs, and located in Barnard township, Somerset Co. A large family of children were born to them, and the worthy couple attained the ripe old age of ninety years each. He died March 4, 1803, and his wife November 23, the same year. A son, John, came to this section and settled just below Elmira (then Newtown), in 1789, and two or three years subsequently removed to Horseheads. Silas, son of John, and father of Ulysses Brees, was born May 1, 1785. Upon attaining the age of manhood he married Mary Bennett, who was born March, 1784. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Politically he was a firm supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters identified himself with the Universalist Church. Being of a happy and cheerful disposition, he gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Ulysses Brees, born March 28, 1822, is the sixth son of a family of eight children. His educational advantages were limited; still he succeeded in acquiring a practical business education, and at twenty-four years of age he married Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Mary Lee Langdon, of Erin, Chemung Co., formerly of Dutchess Co., N. Y. He remained

on the Horseheads farm a few years after marriage, and in September, 1850, purchased a tract of timbered land lying in the eastern part of the town of Horseheads. He soon after, in partnership with his brother William, laid out the village of Breesport, now one of the thriving villages of the county. The shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad are located there, making it an important station. In the year 1851 he was instrumental in establishing a post-office. The little hamlet then consisted of three buildings,—a hotel (which was kept by Mr. Brees eleven years), a blacksmith shop, and a store.

In 1861 he purchased the old homestead, remaining upon it about thirteen years, at which time the spirit of enterprise again seized him and he built the fine hotel now standing at West Junction, which certainly does credit to his architectural taste. The family of Mr. Brees consisted of six children; three only are now living,—Franklin M., born Oct. 12, 1850; Matthew C., born June 24, 1853; Wellington, born May 24, 1857. Matthew C. now occupies the old homestead.

Mr. Brees is a staunch Democrat, having been chosen for supervisor twice. His career has been a prosperous one; and, as an evidence of his industry and success, has a goodly heritage of over four hundred acres of land. Honorable and upright as a citizen, he is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



Photo. by Ward.

WALTER L. DAILEY

was born on the 4th day of September, 1836, at the town of Veteran, in the county of Chemung. He is of Irish extraction. His father, Walter L. Dailey, Sr., was born on the farm now owned by James McQueen, north of the village of Horseheads, on the 20th day of February, 1801. He followed the pursuit of a farmer until after his marriage to Maria M., daughter of Hon. Amos Benney, on the 18th day of March, 1824. Shortly after his marriage he entered the law office of Hon. William North, at Elmira, as a student, and was admitted to practice about the year 1830. He immediately commenced practice at Millport, and for a period of over twenty years held a position at the bar second to none in the Southern Tier.

In 1847 he entered into partnership with Hon. Theodore North, which continued a short time. Mr. North removed to Elmira, when he associated with Hon. Gabriel L. Smith, under the firm-name of Dailey & Smith. In 1853 he went to Hornellsville, where he held large landed interests, and remained there until his death, which occurred on the 10th day of October, 1856. His wife survived him twenty years, and died July 19, 1876.

He was a lawyer by nature as well as by profession.

With a mind framed to grasp and master the principles and subtleties of the law, and in the application of legal principles to facts and evidence, he often excited the wonder and admiration of the bench. As a special pleader, under the old system of pleading, he had few equals.

The subject of this sketch entered the office of his father at the age of nine years as clerk and copyist, and remained until 1851, when he entered Alfred Academy, where he remained four years. In 1855, and before reaching his majority, he commenced his legal studies under his father's supervision at Hornellsville, N. Y. In 1856, after his father's death, he went to Millport and took charge, as administrator, of the settlement of his deceased father's estate. In October, 1857, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In 1858 he removed to Horseheads, and has continued the practice of law ever since.

In November, 1877, he was elected for a term of three years as district attorney of Chemung County, and ever since 1870 has served the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company as its attorney.

His practice is extensive in all of the courts of his State, and in the Federal courts held in the State.



Photo. by Ward.

Isaac Wintermute

ISAAC WINTERMUTE was born in Sussex Co., N. J., on the 18th day of August, 1802. His father, Peter Wintermute, was of German extraction; was the head of a large family of children,—seven sons and three daughters; a farmer's son. Isaac spent his earlier years upon the homestead farm, receiving but a limited education, only such as the common schools then afforded. In December, 1829, he married Sarah J., daughter of Chauncey Smithe, an estimable young lady, and the union proved a very happy one, lasting almost half a century, and dissolved only by death. After marriage, Mr. Wintermute continued his farm life until 1837, when he removed to Horseheads, N. Y. In 1838, and in a period of the greatest financial disturbance and business calamity, he embarked in trade. With no experience in the business, with limited capital, and with wreck and ruin on every side, he confidently, and with stern purpose to succeed, made the daring venture by which he staked every dollar he possessed. But with a sagacity and sound judgment which seemed unerring, and an integrity that no temptation could move, and a strict personal attendance to business, he succeeded, and so well that in a period of less than twenty years he was enabled to retire and enjoy his fortune in elegant leisure to the close of his life, and leave a rich inheritance to his children.

Mr. Wintermute was in many respects a remarkable man. He had within him the elements of greatness, and had the exigencies of his life made the demand, he would have risen equal to any emergency. He was positive at all times, negative in nothing. "He was a plain, blunt man." There were no sophistries about him. He was frank and outspoken when called upon to speak; warm-hearted and generous, without being impulsive. His favors were awarded with

just discrimination. With no vain pretensions, yet his influence and personal power were always felt. Whether liked or disliked, all the world united in the sentiment, "He is an honest man." He was an affectionate husband, a kind, indulgent father, a good-natured and obliging neighbor, and a trusted and respected member of society, prompt to meet all his engagements. He was lenient to the last degree as a creditor, and many a man in Chemung County owes his financial salvation to his indulgence, when the exactions of a hard creditor would have been financial ruin.

Mr. Wintermute was the father of four children: Anna, wife of George W. Smith, died a few years ago at Nashville, Tenn.; Peter P., a man noted for his enterprise and ability throughout the West and Northwest, died at the early age of forty-five, in January, 1877; Charles, a successful trader in Montana, and Sarah E., wife of Adam L. Staring. One of the most beautiful and talented ladies Chemung County ever boasted was his youngest child.

Mr. Wintermute was proud of his success; proud of his family, wife, and children; proud of his unsullied name, maintained to the last unspotted through prosperity and adversity; gratified that his health was preserved unimpaired to the last; and he died, as he had often wished, without that languishment of suffering on a sick-bed, helpless and hopeless, which so often precedes dissolution. He was stricken with paralysis on the 25th day of April, 1878, and remained comatose until the 28th, when he died.

He was for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the Baptist Church at Horseheads, giving to it a liberal support, and he died with the unwavering hope of a blessed resurrection, and in the firm faith of a better life beyond the grave.

February, 1856, they rededicated the house, which is the largest in the place. In 1868 they erected a neat, comfortable parsonage, making the value of their church property \$12,000. The present trustees are Benjamin Westlake, D. W. C. Curtis, Charles F. Taber, Peter Howell, and John Nichols. The present pastor is Rev. F. J. Whitney. Membership, 163; Superintendent of Sunday-school, T. V. Weller; number of teachers and scholars, 139; number of volumes in library, 200. Both the church and Sunday-school are reported in a flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT BREESPORT was organized as a class in 1839, of which Isaac Van Gordon was the first leader. The formation of the class occurred during the time Rev. P. A. Johnson was pastor of the Erin circuit, of which Breesport constituted a part. The first church edifice was begun and completed in 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. R. M. Beach. Since the organization of the class there has been a regular succession of ministers, and preaching usually every Sabbath day. In the summer of 1875, the society commenced the erection of a new church edifice, which is still (July 4, 1878) uncompleted. When finished it will be valued at \$3500. The present trustees are Nathan Carey, John G. Cowan, William R. Hilliker, George Elston, and Lewis Butters. The present membership is 45; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 50; Superintendent, Charles L. Wallace; Pastor, Rev. S. T. Tackabury. Breesport is a part of the Erin and Breesport charge, and is in a generally prosperous condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS was organized April 22, 1840, under the name of the "Baptist Church of Fairport," with twenty-two members, of whom eight were males and fourteen females. Deacon Joseph Smith, John Tenbrook, Sr., Ebenezer Mather, and Deacon Increase Mather were among the prime movers in the organization of the church, and in erecting a suitable building for public worship. Elder Aaron Jackson was the first pastor, and his successors Elder Philander D. Gillett, who remained with the church until his death in March, 1845, Elders George M. Spratt, Zolotus Grenell, Worham Mudge, Philetus Olney, D. Porter Leas, Phillips, Abrams, Perry, Whitmarsh, and the present incumbent, A. M. Bennett.

The society erected their church edifice in 1840, and dedicated it to the service of God in February of the following year. Ten years afterwards it was enlarged at an expense of \$1600. In 1867 it was remodeled at an additional cost of \$1000, making the present value \$3000. It will comfortably seat 300 persons. The present Trustees are Orlando Groom, C. G. Eddy, Conrad Smith, Wilson Rickey, and Isaac Dennis, Jr.; Deacons, A. M. Wheat and Josiah Brees. Present membership of the church, 130; of the Sunday-school, 140 scholars, 11 teachers, and 4 officers. Superintendent, Charles Hathaway; Secretary, L. F. Jackson.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized through the efforts of Samuel H. Maxwell (deceased), and Mrs. N. Van Duzen, in 1862, as a semi-

monthly mission, the only communicants then being S. H. Maxwell and wife, Mrs. N. Van Duzen, Mrs. Fanny Sayre, Mrs. A. H. Judson, Stephen Johnson, and Rowland Parker. Public services were held in a building on the Matthew Sayre estate. The Rev. A. Hull, of Elmira, visited this little congregation, and held service and preached until October, 1862, when Rev. H. M. Brown was appointed mission rector. On the 8th of October, 1867, the Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, bishop of the diocese, consecrated a substantial brick edifice, situated on the corner of Main and Steuben Streets, in which the congregation have since worshiped. This building is valued at \$8000. The present number of communicants is 39. The Rev. T. D. Hoskins, of Elmira, holds services in the church every Sunday afternoon, as the congregation has no regular rector at present.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BREESPORT

was formed probably about 1830, and was in a somewhat impoverished state for many years, its membership falling off to a very small number, but in 1867 it revived by the admission of 40 members of the Baptist Church at Horseheads, dismissed from that church for the purpose of reorganizing the church at Breesport. Further information we failed to get, after repeated applications to the authorities of this church for full data concerning its history.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized in the summer of 1865, and a church building erected on a lot purchased by Father Kavenaugh of J. B. Mosher. The building was consecrated in June, 1866, by Fathers Kavenaugh and Percell, of Elmira. Value of church property, \$4000. Present number of members, 75.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

As early as 1793 the early settlers, ever mindful of the best interests of their children, opened a common school. Fortunate, indeed, it is for the future of the country that our fathers were so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the common-school teacher should follow close on the track of the pioneer. Touching the first school, and matters pertaining thereto, we refer the reader to a previous mention under the head of "Initial Events." From the annual report of Robert P. Bush, County School Commissioner, we glean the subjoined statistics: Number of districts, 10; school-houses, 10; value of same, with sites, \$11,725; number of children of school age, 1110; number attending school, 928; number of weeks taught, 332; number of teachers employed, 17 male and 25 female; number of volumes in library, 439; value of same, \$349. Receipts: State appropriation, \$2296; raised by tax, \$3985; from other sources, \$253. Payments: teachers' wages, \$5395; all other expenses, \$1093.

The population of the town, according to the State census compiled in 1875, for the five lustrums of its existence, was as follows: in 1855, 2648; in 1860, 2277; in 1865, 2838; in 1870, 2961; and in 1879, 3399.

The data from which the above history of Horseheads was written were furnished us by the following gentlemen and authorities, to whom and which we extend our grateful

acknowledgments: Captain Vincent Conkling, D. W. C. Curtis, John Brees, Benjamin Westlake, Mrs. Sarah Jackson (the oldest living pioneer), A. M. Wheat.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Alvin V. Mosher, private, Co. L, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 7, 1862; disch. Mar. 7, 1865.
- Jonas S. Seely, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 7, 1862; disch. Mar. 7, 1865.
- John A. Westlake, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major.
- Irving W. Brewster, private, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1863; disch. July 3, 1865.
- George Stung, private, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles Reed, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; re-enl. in same co. and regt. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Neil McDougal, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
- John Beesely, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 5, 1864.
- Wm. H. H. Everett, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.
- James H. Monroe, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Joel M. Johnson, musician, 141st N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Robert F. Stewart, 2d lieutenant Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt. must.; Sept. 10, 1862; res. Nov. 11, 1863; must. a captain of Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt., April 13, 1864; lost left foot June 17, 1864; must. out Dec. 23, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Rogers, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Dean West, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862.
- Nathaniel Barber, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; planted the regimental colors on the enemy's works at Petersburg; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- John Williams, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 21, 1863; wounded at Fort Hell; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Lemuel Miller, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles Metler, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 9, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Henry Whitney, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- William H. Crandall, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 15, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Jeremiah V. Decker, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles D. Carpenter, drummer, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. A, Aug. 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles E. Barbour, 1st lieutenant, Co. I, 38th N. Y. Regt.; pro. to capt. May 17, 1862.
- Martin V. B. Wade, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 3, 1863; was taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; sent to Libby Prison, then to Andersonville; never heard from since.
- Henry F. Rockwell, sergeant, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Jacob S. Babcock, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 17, 1863; taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; sent to Libby Prison, then to Andersonville; died in prison; disease.
- Lewis W. Robinson, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 21, 1863; taken prisoner June 17, 1864, at Petersburg; supposed died in prison.
- Henry Dyking.
- Harrison Tuthill, private; enl. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Wm. H. Robinson, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
- John M. Thorne, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Jose Harley, corporal, Co. E, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Henry Thompson, private, Co. H, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Dec. 9, 1865.
- Alexander Thompson, private, Co. E, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles S. Mathews, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
- Archibald Coryell, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Horace J. Parker, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Charles Darien, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Ellis W. Prime, private, Co. H, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles H. Tompkins, private, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded July 17, 1864; discharged Sept. 1865.
- Charles W. Denning, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Thomas McWannaman, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- John Williams, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Michael Flanagan, private, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Henry E. Smith, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- John Wesley, private, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Eugene Gutchins, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Horace J. Loughridge, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Stephen Hungerford, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Isaac Allington, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
- George D. Carpenter, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant, March 22, 1864, and capt., Dec. 23, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Levi Kellogg, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- John Herbert, musician, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864.
- James E. Verner, private, Co. I, 26th U. S. Col. I.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. end of war.
- Joel Bostwick, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James E. Wattleworth, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Joseph Jackson, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; deserted at Elmira.
- Mark Ransom, private, 26th U. S. Col. I.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 1865.
- Sylvester Benjamin, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- John J. Bailey, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- William Carr, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. — 22, 1865.
- Stephen S. De Kay, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died July 29, 1864, of wounds.
- William P. Chamberlain, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Asa C. Ottarson, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Darius Robinson, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Zaven Carey, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
- William Jackson, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Campbell, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864.
- James S. Coles, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
- Frank Davis, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- William J. Newhall, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
- John Dormand, private, 69th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
- William Scott, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
- William Morgan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
- Benjamin Chandler, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Henry H. Cook, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Wm. D. Rundle, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Charles Cooper, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Albert Vorness, private, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Cardwell B. Judson, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- James H. Decker, private, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Michael Sullivan, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Jonathan Greek, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Benjamin Southworth, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- Alonzo Leonard, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- John Staples, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Theodore S. Spencer, private, Co. F, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 13, 1864.
- Olvin P. Robinson, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Levi A. Vandemark, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
- Seymour Staples, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- Wm. Woodhouse, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sabin Robinson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- George H. Berlew, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Gabriel C. Jones, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Charles Taylor, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- Elijah S. Thompson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Fletcher Brees, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; died, no date given.
- Albert McMillan, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Arthur Elston, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Edward H. Hawley, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- James B. Neish, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Myron H. Humphrey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Ira R. Jones, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- John Shields, enl. Nov. 21, 1864.
- James Curtis, private, 14th U. S. Inf.
- Henry Jacobs, enl. Dec. 8, 1864.
- John D. King, corp., Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. March 5, 1862; disch. March 9, 1864; re-enl. March 10, 1864, same company and regiment; disch. July 19, 1865.
- Edgar Northrop, private; enl. Dec. 20, 1864.
- Frank Flint, private; enl. Dec. 21, 1864.
- Thomas Lyons, private; enl. Dec. 7, 1864.
- Lewis H. Knapp, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Victor F. Peterson, private; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Wm. Sparks, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
 Charles H. Collins, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 George Smith, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 George Brown, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Franklin Murphy, private; enl. Feb. 18, 1865.
 Merit Green, private, 14th U. S. Inf.
 Martin Towner, private; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 Charles G. Dean, private, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 George D. Perry, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Ira A. Pease, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Wm. Anderson, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Richard W. Halm, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Wm. M. Lawrence, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 James Higgins, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 John Harkway, private; enl. March 8, 1865.
 James Miller, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 William B. Carey, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 George H. Daggett, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 John Allen, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 — McKearney, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 James Fassett, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Richard Ormsby, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Hugh Goodwin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 William Biffin, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Isaac Garabout, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 9, 1865.
 Frederick O. Edwards, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
 James Gates, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
 Peter Brown, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 15, 1865.
 William T. Jud-on, corp., Co. G, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 91st N. Y. Vet. Vols., June 10, 1865; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Corydon B. Brees, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. April 1, 1862; trans. to 5th U. S. Art.; taken prisoner at Winchester; disch. April 9, 1865.
 Silas B. Taylor; wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania; died at Andersonville.
 James Taylor.
 Homer R. Barlow, musician, Co. A, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
 Richard Poppino, corp., Co. C, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 James F. Donahue, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. June 27, 1863, disability.
 Miles C. Richwell, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor; died at Andersonville.
 Theodore McConnell, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
 Darius Robinson, private, Co. F, 38th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863.
 William Graham, sergt., Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 George W. Briggs, private, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
 George Brees, private, enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 William Zimmer, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; died at Andersonville.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES A. CHRISTIE

was born in the town of Middlesex, in the county of Ontario (now a portion of Yates County), on the 9th day of February, 1820.

His father, James Christie, who is still living, was born at West-Town, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1791, and, with his father, Andrew Christie, moved to Middlesex about 1809.

The father of the subject of this sketch married Lydia Adams, daughter of Chester Adams, who was one of the earliest of the pioneers of Western New York from Massachusetts, and who settled near Canandaigua, about the year 1786. Both the grandfathers served under Washington, in our Revolutionary struggle for independence, from soon after it began until its close.

Until he was about sixteen years old the subject of this

brief sketch worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the district school where he lived. From that time he taught in the common schools a portion of the time, and pursued his classical studies at the academical



J. A. Christie

institutions of Prattsburg, Lima, and Geneseo, until he was twenty-two years of age. He then removed to the State of Indiana, and studied law in the office of Robert Douglass, of Angola, Ind., about a year. His health failing him there, he returned East, and pursued his legal studies under S. H. Torrey, Esq., now of Canandaigua.

He settled at Horseheads, Chemung Co., N. Y., on the 29th day of November, 1848, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Auburn in March, 1849, and has continued in the active pursuit of the business of his profession ever since.

On the 9th day of November, 1848, he was married to Martha W., daughter of Samuel W. Powers, of Rushville, N. Y. She died March 30, 1857. The fruit of that marriage was one son, William H.

Mr. Christie, after the death of his first wife, married Miss Phebe A. Townsend, daughter of David Townsend, of Horseheads, on the 1st day of June, 1858, with whom he is still living. The offspring of his last marriage is one daughter, Carrie A., born Jan. 18, 1860.

ROBERT P. BUSH

was born in Branchport, Yates Co., N. Y., March 31, 1842. The name of the family was formerly Terboss, and it originated in Holland. The great-grandfather of our subject was a captain in the Revolutionary army. His grandfather also served in the same army, although only sixteen years old. They went from Dutchess County. The father, Dr.

Wynans Bush, whose mother's maiden name was Esther Bull, came "west" from Orange County about 1830. His wife's maiden name was Julia Ann Loomis. She was born in Coventry, Conn.

Robert is the youngest son in a family of nine,—four boys and five girls. His advantages for education were limited, but by working and teaching he was able to attend for a short time the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, and Cortland Academy, in Homer.



Robert V. Bush

He was pursuing his studies at the latter-named place in 1861, when the President's call for soldiers was issued. He at once enlisted in Co. D, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in the ranks, participating in many of the battles in Virginia, their first fight being at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to school, and graduated with his class, in 1863. In the fall of the same year he commenced teaching in Cortland Academy, and also took up the study of medicine. In 1864 the call for soldiers being again urgent, he left his pupils and his studies and went to the front as captain of Co. E, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. His three brothers were all in the Union army at the time. He was soon made major of his regiment; was captured at Hatcher's Run, his horse having been shot under him, Feb. 6, 1865. After the close of the war he taught in Pean Yan Academy, still continuing the study of medicine. In 1868, after attending a course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he commenced the practice of medicine with his father in Branchport, N. Y., having a license from the Yates County Medical Society. In 1870 he took charge of the Horseheads Union Free School, and continued at its head for more than three years, leaving it to attend lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, from which institution he graduated Feb. 24, 1874. He at once returned to

Horseheads and formed a partnership with Dr. O. S. Greenman. Still, however, taking a deep interest in the subject of education, he was elected school commissioner for Chemung County in 1875, receiving the largest majority in the town of Horseheads that had ever been given a candidate.

He was married, Sept. 1, 1870, to a former pupil, Miss Saretta A. Ludlow, of Penn Yan. They have had four children, Rho S., Julia M., Robert F., and Walter W.

Dr. Bush is an earnest Mason, and has been honored by his brethren by being elected Eminent Commander of Jerusalem Commandery, High Priest of Horseheads Chapter, R. A. M., and Master of Horseheads Lodge, F. and A. M. Still keeping up an interest in military matters, he is major of the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, National Guard, State of New York.

JOSEPH LIVESAY.

Gershom Livesay, father of our subject, was a native of France, born in 1770. He came to America with his father about 1773, and located in Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., where his father died, but Gershom remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, in the indentured service of Judge Wheeler; on attaining his majority he removed (in 1792) to old Tioga County, locating seven miles west of Newtown (now Elmira), at a settlement formerly known as Sing Sing. He there squatted upon a large tract of land, but only succeeded in acquiring title to a small portion of it,—228 acres. Jan. 29, 1796, he married a widow lady, Mrs. Hannah Silsby, of Elmira. She was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1771, and died Sept. 11, 1842. Gershom Livesay departed this life Sept. 24, 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Their children were

Charles Livesay, born Dec. 15, 1797; died in 1868.

George Livesay, born March 9, 1800; still living.

Judah Livesay, born Dec. 7, 1803; died in 1870.

Joseph Livesay, born Sept. 6, 1806; subject of this notice.

Jonathan Livesay, born May 27, 1809; died in 1867.

James Livesay, born Nov. 7, 1811; still living.

Rebecca Livesay, born Dec. 12, 1815; died, aged about thirty-seven years.

George and James are residents of Lenawee Co., Mich., whither they removed with their father in 1835.

Joseph Livesay spent his youth and early manhood upon his father's farm. April 28, 1831, he embarked for himself, without capital, but with willing hands and a firm resolve to make himself a home. He took farms in the neighborhood, which he worked upon shares. His first purchase of land was 62 acres, in June, 1835, of the Goble heirs, in the town of Big Flats. October 29 of the same year he married Sally Bennett, the eldest daughter of the late Comfort Bennett. She was born Oct. 20, 1814. They commenced housekeeping April 10, 1836, and have maintained their fireside and roof-tree through the forty-two intervening years. The record of their two sons and five daughters is as follows: George W., born July 25, 1839; Ellen, born June 1, 1841; Clarinda, born June 16, 1843; Morris B., born Aug. 22, 1846; Sally, born June 29, 1849;

Belle, born Nov. 24, 1853; and Kate S., born June 10, 1860. George and Morris died when quite young, and Clarinda at the age of fifteen years. Ellen married (Oct. 18, 1860) David D. Reynolds, of Horseheads. Belle married Mr. G. E. Reed, of Elmira, July 12, 1876. Sally, unmarried and an invalid, and Kate, the youngest, are both living at home with their parents.

Mr. Livesay made his residence in Big Flats from 1836 to 1870, when he removed to Horseheads, where he cultivates a small farm in the suburbs of the village; the remainder of his acreage, embracing about 760 acres in Big Flats and 240 acres in the town of Elmira,—near the Water-Cure on the east hill,—being operated by tenants.

Mr. Livesay is one of the very few remaining early residents of this valley, and has been identified with its interests, its growth and prosperity, for nearly a half-century. He was born in what is now known as the town of Big Flats, and his whole life has been passed in this vicinity. Although never a politician or office-seeker, he has held various town offices; he was a school trustee for thirty-one years, pathmaster for thirty-two years in Big Flats, and a member of the board of trustees of the village of Horseheads. He was one of the original charter members of the old Chemung County Agricultural Society, and one of the prime movers in the institution of its fairs. He always took an active interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, particularly in the improvement in stock, and introduced the first thoroughbred bull into his town. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and in politics a Democrat. He is still hale and hearty, and is enjoying a comfortable competence, as well as the respect and esteem of the community where he lives.

CHAPTER LV.

SOUTHPORT.

THIS town is located in the southwest corner of the county, and received its name with regard to its geographical location and the fact that it is partly bordering on Chemung River. The surface of the town is mostly hilly upland, integrated by the deep valleys of the streams. Chemung River, which forms part of the northern boundary, is the principal stream, and is bordered by broad, fertile, alluvial flats. Seely Creek receives as its tributaries, Smith, Bird, and Mud Lick Creeks, which, with itself, finally empties into the Chemung, in the town of Ashland. Hendy Creek flows along the north border. The area of the town is 28,969 acres. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of gravelly loam.*

Within the present limits of the town are included parts of the Wells and Holbrook Purchase of Nov. 6, 1788; Cutting Tract, patent issued to A. Bummerfield and Joseph Edsall, Oct. 31, 1788; Seely Tract to Nathaniel Seely, Jr., James Seely, Abner Hetfield, Samuel Edsall, and Aaron

Seely, 2553 acres, Nov. 3, 1788; Patent No. 113, to Abraham Miller and Lebbeus Hammond (issued to James R. Smith), Oct. 27, 1788, 1000 acres; Christian Minier, Patent No. 117, Oct. 28, 1788; Watson Patent (now called Lawrence Tract), Sept. 16, 1802, 19,927 acres; and several other patents for smaller tracts, among which, issued in 1788, were No. 103 to Thomas King, issued to Abraham Hardenburg; No. 124 to Jabez and John Culver; No. 102 to John Weir; No. 105 to Daniel De Witt; No. 111 to James Garlinghouse (620 acres); No. 190 to James Dunton; No. 107 to Albert Foster; No. 119 to John Harris; and No. 120 to John Williams.

Concerning Seely Creek, Rev. Clark Brown, in a chronicle entitled "A Topographical Description of Newtown, in the State of New York," written in August, 1803, has the following: "Seely's Creek, so called, is a much smaller stream than Newtown Creek. Its course is by the east side of the mountain already described (Mount Zoar), which lies in the west of the village (Elmira, then Newtown). It empties into the Tioga River at the south part of the town (now Ashland). It is called Seely's Creek in consequence of a number of families by the name of Seely originally settling near it. The land east of it, on which the settlements and improvements are, is excellent."

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by the Millers, Griswolds, and McHenry's. Judge Abraham Miller† came in from Northampton Co., Pa., in the spring of 1788. He was a man above the average pioneer in intellectual qualifications, and, recognizing this fact, Governor Clinton appointed him the first judge of old Tioga County, the commission bearing date Feb. 17, 1791. Judge Miller has served as a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and thus combined the noble virtue of patriotism to his many other excellent traits of character. John Miller, elder son of Abraham, was appointed judge of Tioga County April 3, 1807, and was, like his father, a prominent citizen. He moved to the town of Elmira, and was subsequently a member of Assembly.

From a work published by J. B. Wilkinson‡ in 1840 we quote the following: "Southport, which is a beautiful and extended plain on the south side of the Chemung, and the central part immediately opposite Elmira, was settled the first and second years after the settlement of the north side by Judge Caleb Baker, who still lives upon the sod that received its first cultivation from himself, John and Timothy Smith, Solomon Bovier, Lebbeus Hammond, Esq., William Jenkins, Esq. (still living), Rufus Baldwin, still farther down the river, Parson Jabez Culver, a Congregational minister, Lebbeus Tubbs, the father of Mrs. Hammond, Judge Abraham Miller, and Samuel Middaugh." The description of the town in the above is correct, but Mr. Wilkinson errs in asserting priority of settlement for Judge Baker, whose arrival was subsequent to that of Judge Miller and David Griswold nearly two years, and both Lebbeus Tubbs and Lebbeus Hammond were at least contemporary with Judge Baker.

* For alterations in the boundary of the town, etc., see "Civil Organization."

† See also under the head of "Bench and Bar of Chemung."

‡ Author of the "Annals of Binghamton."

The subjoined is furnished by Mr. A. D. Griswold, a grandson of David Griswold; and while we do not dispute its authenticity, yet we are of the opinion that David stayed with his father in Chemung for about two years after the arrival of the family there in 1787. "In the spring of 1787, David Griswold, a soldier, and afterwards a pensioner, of the Revolution, a native of Connecticut, of English descent, came up the river to Southport, with his wife and daughter Mary (who afterwards married Benjamin Smith), and his sons Thomas and David, the latter an infant, born at Tioga Point, Jan. 1, 1787. His father, Elijah Griswold, with three sons and three daughters, settled at Chemung, two miles east of Wellsburg. Another brother, Elijah, came with David, and settled where his venerable son James now lives. David built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on his farm, bringing the water of Seely Creek, more than a mile, by means of a dam, on land now owned by L. B. Smith. Previous to this wheat was ground on an oak stump hollowed out for that purpose, on land now owned by G. A. Goff. His first wife, Sallie, having died, David Griswold married Mrs. Jane Stull, whose father, John Durham, kept a ferry at Elizabethtown, N. J., across which Washington was rowed. Their daughters, Nancy and Sally, were married to Abner and Richard Hetfield, respectively, and their sons, John and Jonas, own the farm."

In 1787, Timothy Smith was living on Seely's Tract, 600 acres of which was granted to him in 1791, and he built on land now owned by Elias Snell. The barn was dated 1799, and now stands on the south side of the road.

His sons, Solomon L. Smith, Job Smith, Uriah Smith, a physician of successful practice till 1862, and Archibald and his daughters, Elizabeth Satterlee, Hannah Lowe, and Abbey Chapman, are represented now by numerous descendants in the valley. One daughter, Susan, was never married.

Timothy Smith was accompanied by four brothers, all men of tall stature,—one six feet four inches,—and their descendants made the Smiths numerous at a very early date. They came from Orange County. J. L. Smith is a son of one of the brothers,—John.

In the south part of the town, one of the most prominent of the early settlers was Philo Jones, who came from Norwalk, Conn., at the solicitation of his brother, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones, an early and noted Presbyterian clergyman, who came to Elmira as early as 1803, and was in Bradford Co., Pa., prior to that time.* Mr. Philo Jones arrived in Elmira in 1806, and removed to Southport in 1817, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, Simeon R. Jones. He held several offices of importance in the town, notably those of Supervisor in 1839-40, and Justice of the Peace in 1857. He also served two terms in the State Assembly in 1849-50. Mr. Jones was born in Norwalk, Conn., June 25, 1791, and died in Southport, Feb. 24, 1872. His children now living are Albert, a retired merchant of Elmira; Simeon R., who resides on the old homestead; Finla M., postmaster at Seely Creek; Philo, who lives in Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Julia S. and Laura J., both reside near the homestead in this town.

* See under head of "Presbyterian Church" in history of Elmira.

Among others who settled in this part of the town were Archibald Marvin and Dr. A. Gates White, who came in 1802 and settled,—the former below Pine Woods, and owned the present site of the hamlet; the latter at Webb's Mills. Archibald Marvin's daughter, Mrs. Robert Beckwith, is still on the old homestead, and Seth Marvin, one of his sons, is a resident of the town. General Seth Marvin, father of Archibald, was with the surveyors in 1788, and purchased a large tract, where Seely Creek, Webb's Mills, and Pine City are now located,—a part of the Wells & Holbrook Patent. John Wheeler Pedrick came to Elmira about 1797, and was the first shoemaker there. He settled in Southport in 1802, and bought a lot between those of A. Marvin and Dr. A. G. White, on part of which two of his grandsons, Nathan and E. C. Pedrick, now reside, and on the other part, H. F. Wells and others occupy. John Kelley bought a tract on the State line in 1800.

Other early settlers in various parts of the town were John McHenry, who came in about 1790. His son, Abraham, was born on the farm now owned by John D. Miller, in 1797, and died on the same place in 1846. Miller, Guy P., and Julia, now the wife of Sheldon Tense, of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., were all born in Southport. Wm. Fitzsimmons, who was with Sullivan in his expedition of 1779, came into the town to settle about 1790. John Fitzsimmons came about one year later. Davis Fitzsimmons was born on the old homestead in 1805.

Daniel Beckwith settled on the farm now occupied by the widow and family of his son John, in 1793. Daniel Beckwith died July 30, 1844, John Beckwith, Aug. 17, 1877. Jude, Guy, and Ida are his only children. Peter Stryker, father of Abraham Stryker, came in about 1795. Valentine Strouse came with his parents and their large family of children, from Easton, Pa., in 1827. Charles Evans came in from Delaware in 1825, and settled on the farm now occupied by Solomon L. Smith. Charles Dense arrived from Orange Co., N. Y., in February, 1829. Philletus P. Rathbun came in 1831, and settled near the Corners, where he has since resided.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Abraham Miller, in the spring of 1790.

The first saw-mill was built by Colonel Abraham Miller, on a branch of Seely Creek, as early as 1798.

The first grist-mill, by David Griswold, about the years 1799-1800.

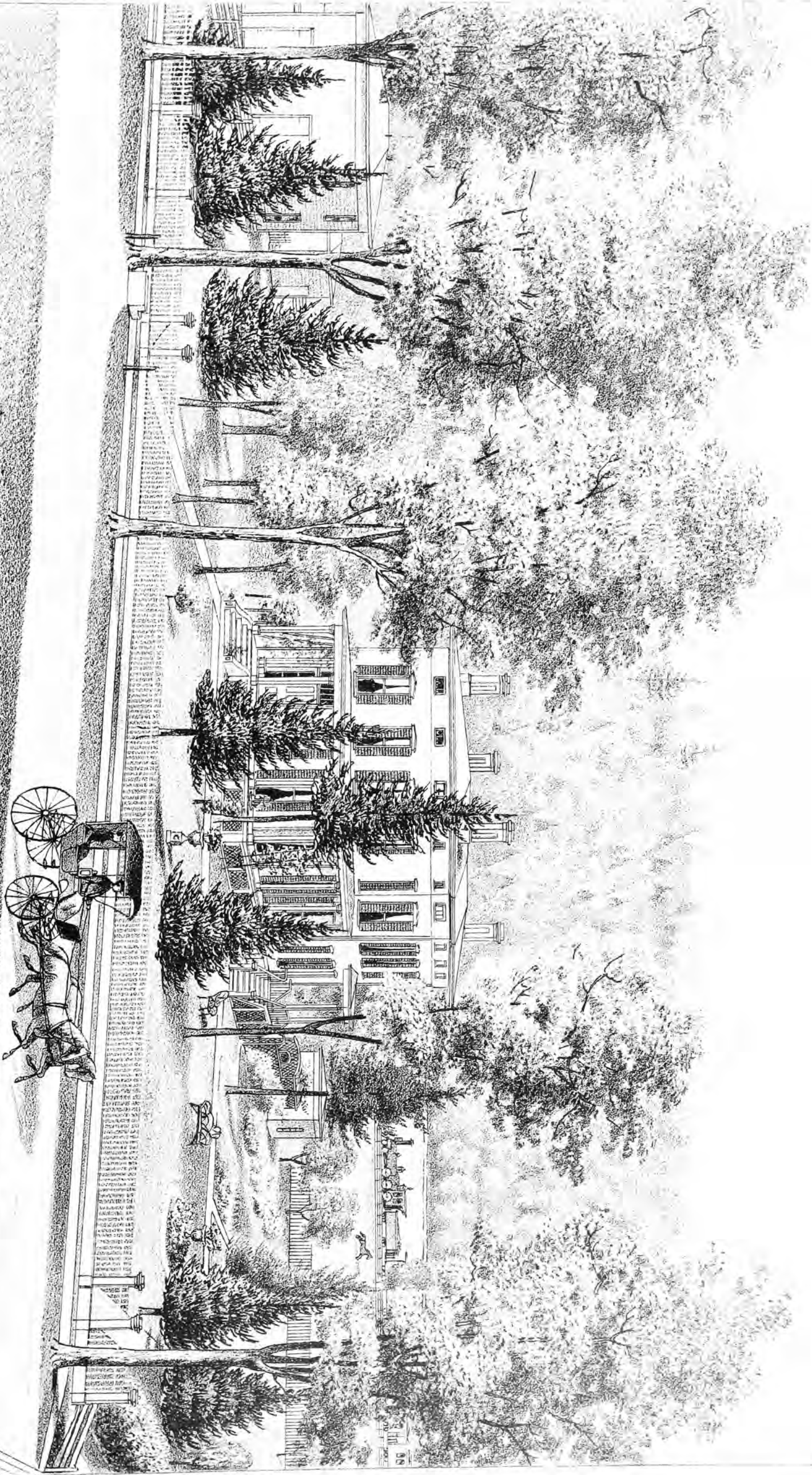
The first factory was that for the manufacture of wool, erected by Silas Billings, in 1821-22, and sold to Solomon L. Smith about 1823-24.†

The first distillery was erected by Solomon L. Smith, about the year 1820. He manufactured his whisky from both rye and corn.

The first school-house was erected about the year 1800, in the Griswold neighborhood. One was erected near the present residence of Draper Nichols, in the southern part of the town, in 1806.

The first church edifice was the Presbyterian, built about

† See under head of "Southport Post-office."



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROWN, SOUTHPORT, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. J. EVERTS, PHILADEL.



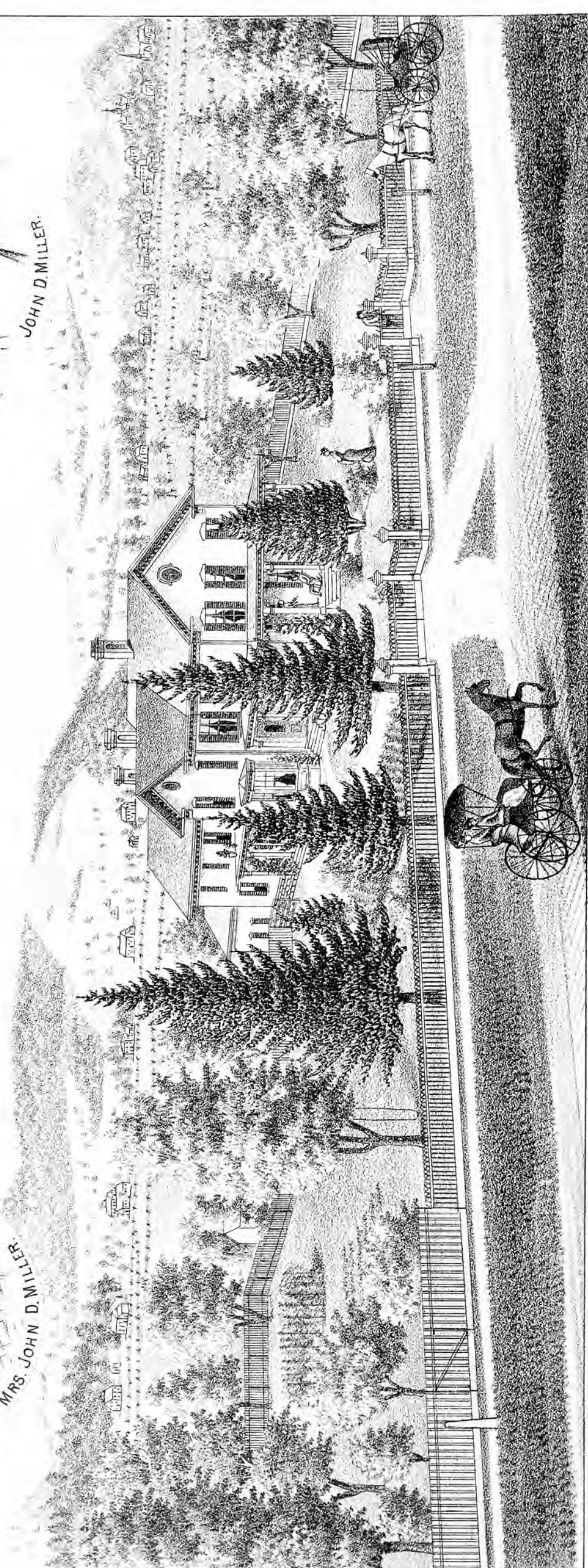
PHOTO BY J. E. LARKIN.

JOHN D. MILLER.



PHOTO BY J. E. LARKIN.

MRS. JOHN D. MILLER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. MILLER, SOUTHPORT, NEW YORK



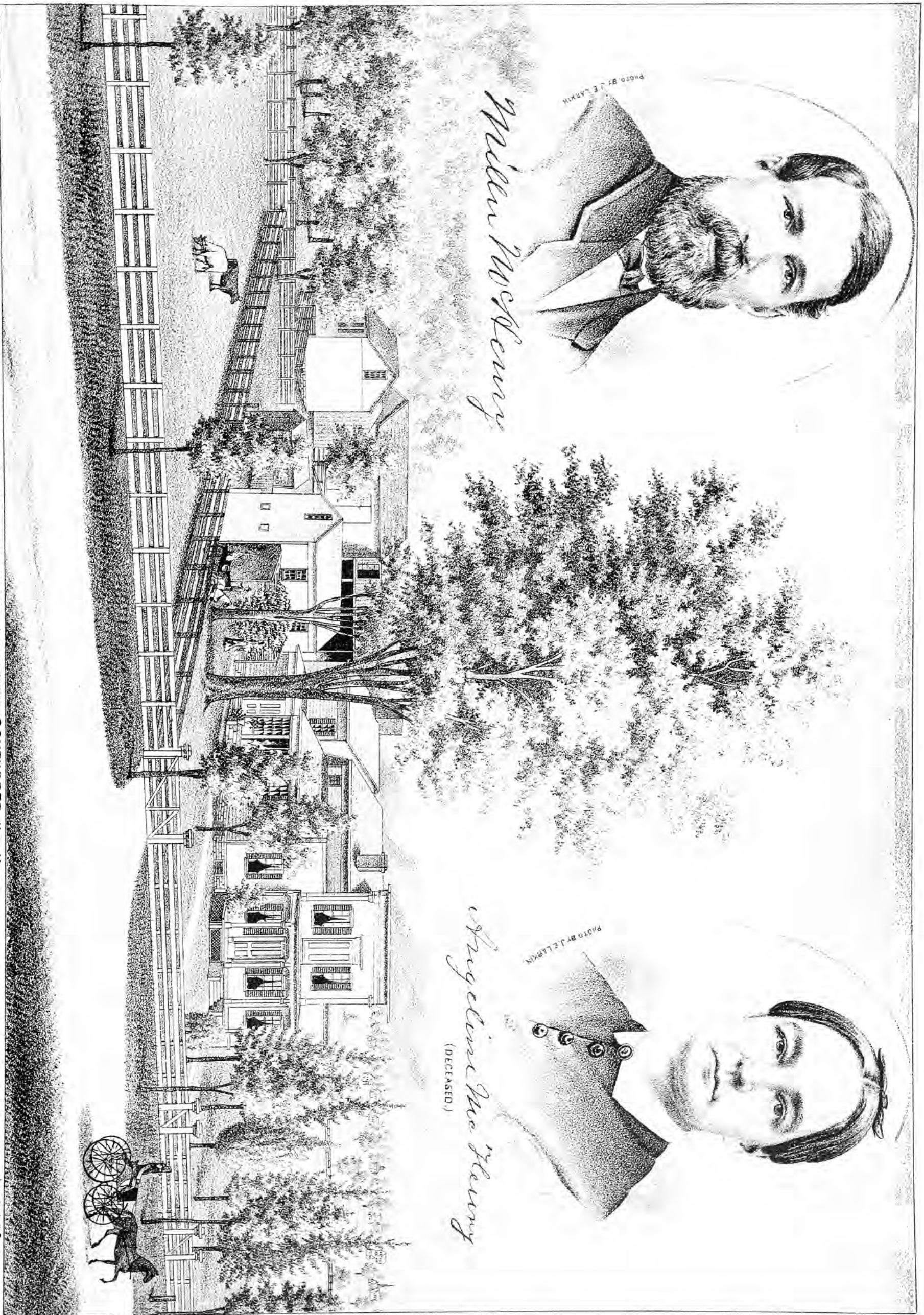
PHOTO BY J. E. LARKIN

Miller Woodberry



PHOTO BY J. E. LARKIN

Angelina McHenry
(DECEASED)



RESIDENCE OF MILLER McHENRY, SOUTHPORT, NEW YORK.

117th BY L. H. EVERTS, PITTSBURGH.



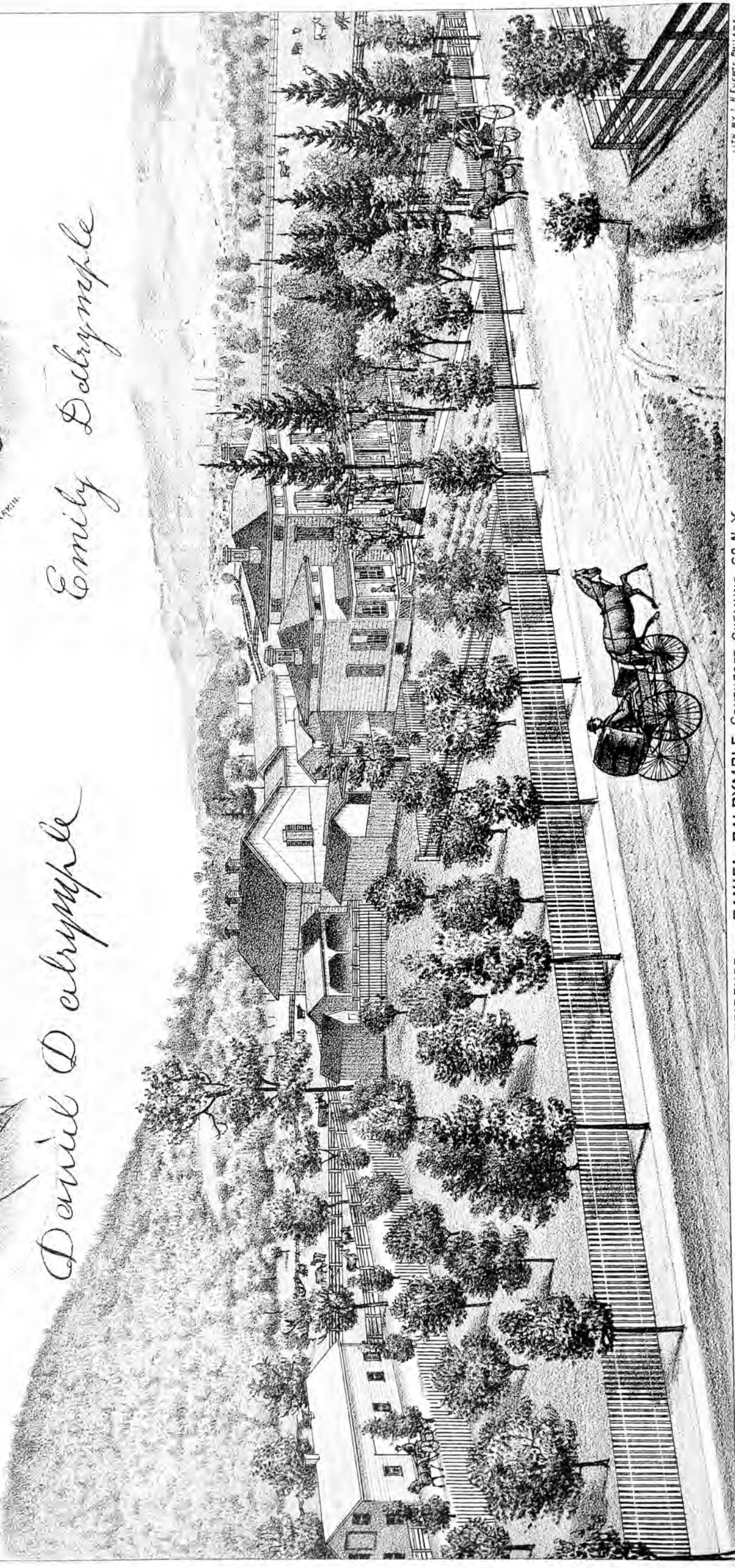
PHOTO BY E. LARSON

Daniel Dalrymple



PHOTO BY E. LARSON

Emily Dalrymple



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL DALRYMPLE, SOUTHPORT, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y.

UTN. BY L. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.

the year 1820, and destroyed by fire in 1831. It stood on the river-road, on the farm now occupied by James Griswold.

The first store was kept by Samuel Gibson, at Webb's Mills, in 1835.

The first tragedy in the town was the murder of James Kelley, by a youth of eighteen years named George Lucas, June 19, 1820. The shooting was done in a corn field, near the present site of the barns of Allen Cooper.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Southport was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822, and a part of Ashland was taken off in April, 1867. The boundaries as described in the act by which the town was erected are as follows: "All that part of Elmira lying south of a line beginning on the pre-emption line at the corner of lots Nos. 54 and 55 of the subdivision of Watrous' large tract in said town; thence south 88° east to the southeast corner of lot 95, in said subdivision; thence northerly to the southwest corner of lot 103, in said subdivision; thence north 80° 30' east to the Tioga River; thence down the same as it runs to the head of Davis Island; thence down the channel on the southerly side of said island; thence down the river to the head of Big Island; thence on a line through said island which divides the farms on the east and west sides of said island, to the lower part thereof; thence down the middle of the river to the head of Rummerfield's Island; thence down the channel of the river on the south side of said island and Carpenter's Island to the Chemung line." The area of the town is 28,969 acres.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of John Ware, on the 14th of May, 1822, at which the subjoined list of officers was elected, namely: Solomon L. Smith, Supervisor; William Wells, Clerk; John W. Knapp, Wm. Jenkins, and Samuel Strong, Assessors; John L. Smith, Platt Bennett, and Samuel Strong, Commissioners of Highways; William Benson, James B. Goff, and Platt Bennett, Inspectors of Common Schools; William Jenkins, William C. Ware, and Jacob Miller, Commissioners of Common Schools; John Fitzsimmons and John L. Smith, Overseers of the Poor; Nathaniel Knapp, Collector; Aaron Brown and Nathaniel Knapp, Constables; Samuel Strong and John L. Smith, Fence-Viewers; John Ware, Poundkeeper; Samuel Middaugh, John Bovier, John Fitzsimmons, John Sly, Wm. K. Knapp, Philo Jones, Thomas Comfort, and Jeremiah Coleman, Overseers of Highways.

At the first town meeting it was

"Voted to authorize the town clerk to purchase books to the amount of five dollars, for the purpose of keeping the town-records."

"Voted that the sum of \$25 be raised for the support of the poor of this town."

"Voted that all hogs weighing less than 80 pounds, that shall be found in any inclosure, that the owner of the same shall pay the occupant of said inclosure, if the fence be good and lawful, 25 cents per head."

"Voted to give 50 cents for every fox-scalp."

Annexed we give a list of the supervisors and town clerks who have served the town from 1822 to 1878, inclusive; and the justices of the peace from 1830.

Supervisors, Solomon L. Smith (5 years), William Wells, Solomon L. Smith (4 years), John L. Smith, Solomon L. Smith, Jacob Miller (2 years), Albert A. Beckwith (2 years), Philo Jones (2 years), David Howell, James Griswold, Lewis Miller, Solomon L. Smith (3 years), Treadwell O. Scudder, Solomon L. Smith, Lewis Miller, Richard Baker, John Baldwin, Jr., Richard Baker, Charles Evans (3 years), James Griswold, Jud Smith (2 years), Edmund Miller, William T. Post (2 years), Edmund Miller (3 years), H. F. Wells, Edmund Miller (8 years), William Brown, Miller McHenry (3 years), John Brown (2 years).

Town Clerks, William Wells, Henry Baldwin, John L. Smith (8 years), George Hyde, David Howell (3 years), Isaac L. Wells, David Howell (2 years), Nathan Boynton, Nathaniel Seeley (2 years), John Baldwin, Jr. (6 years), Hiram T. Smith (4 years), Miller McHenry (3 years), Charles A. Eckensberger, Miller McHenry (3 years), Charles A. Eckensberger (2 years), Harvey Smith, Charles A. Eckensberger, John Bryant, Charles A. Eckensberger, Charles W. Evans (8 years), Philetus P. Rathbun, Charles W. Evans (4 years), E. C. Pedrick.

Justices of the Peace, James Griswold, Samuel Giles, Abraham Stryker, George W. Miller (vacancy), William Lowe, James Griswold, William McClure, David Brewer, Wm. T. Knapp, Edmund Miller, William McClure, George W. Miller, H. W. Atkins, Shepard Miller, John Baldwin, Jr., George W. Miller, H. W. Atkins, Warren K. Hopkins, Festus A. Webb (vacancy), John Baldwin, Jr., Timothy T. Brown, Ezra Canfield (vacancy), Abner Wells, Hiram Roushey (vacancy), William Webb, Andrew Hancock (vacancy), Abner Wells, Thomas Maxwell, Hiram Roushey, Wright Dunham, Mark A. Burt, R. S. Perine, Philo Jones, Hiram Roushey, Andrew Middaugh (vacancy), Hiram Middaugh (long term), Thomas Maxwell (vacancy), Mark A. Burt, James Griswold, William Webb (vacancy), Charles Evans, Wm. K. Shepard, George W. Roberts, Nathan Nichols, Charles Evans, David McWhorter, Mark A. Burt, Nathan B. Nichols, Cornelius B. Putman (vacancy), Charles Evans, James M. Edsall, Cornelius W. Putman, H. B. Knapp, Wm. T. Bower (vacancy), Lewis B. Smith, Isaiah V. Mapes, George W. Cooper, Charles Evans, Nathan Pedrick, Isaiah V. Mapes,—the last four present incumbents (1878).

As a sample of the patriotism that generally prevailed during the national struggle of 1861-65, we quote the following from the proceedings of a special town-meeting held at the house of Charles G. Smith, Aug. 9, 1864:

"Voted that means be raised for the payment of bounties to fill the quota of 200,000 men, under the last call of the President." On the ballots being counted they stood 98 for and 4 against.

The present town-officers, other than those included in the above lists, are Daniel Dalrymple, Aaron B. Beardsley, and Charles Antes, Assessors; Emmett Holmes, Collector; Andrew Fitzsimmons, Cornelius B. Chase, and John C. Todd, Inspectors of Election, District No. 1; D. C. Beckwith, S. M. Helms, and Allen Cooper, for District No. 2; Daniel Mack, Jacob Weyer, and Thomas Curran, Auditors.

WEBB'S MILLS

is a post-village located on the Southport plank-road, in the southern part of the town. Its site is included in the old Webbs and Holbrook Patent. Among the early settlers there were Josiah Seely, as early as 1798; John W. Pedrick, in 1803; Dr. White, about 1805; and later, Wm. Spencer Nathan, E. C. Pedrick, Festus A. and Mortimer T. Webb, I. V. Mapes and others. The place now contains one general store, of which M. T. and F. J. Cassada are the proprietors; one millinery-store, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill,* operated by John Brown, Esq., two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, and one church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, a historical sketch of which will be found under the head of "Religious" farther on. There is a resident justice of the peace, namely, Nathan Pedrick, Esq. The population of the settlement is fairly estimated at 250.

PINE CITY,

so called from the fact that its site was until within the memory of many yet living covered with pine timber, is located on the Tioga, Elmira and State Line Railroad. The first settler there was Charles Atkins, who was a cooper by trade, and came here in 1830. He was followed within a few months by John Egbert, who built a saw-mill. Other early settlers were the Hatches, Damon, Dorus, and Harvey. The contents of the place may be briefly summarized as follows: two general stores, one hotel, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one Baptist church, and about 200 inhabitants. There is one resident justice of the peace, namely, I. V. Mapes, who is also a lecturer and literary character. The post-office was established here in 1874, and Emmett Holmes was appointed the first postmaster, and has since retained the office.

SEELY CREEK POST-OFFICE

was named after the creek upon which it is located, and the creek, as before stated, after the Seely family, that was once numerous represented in the town. It was established in 1833, and John Brownell was the first appointed to the office; the present incumbent is Finla M. Jones, who was appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861. He is also the merchant of the place. It is on the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad, and is a distributing point for mail for points south.

SOUTHPORT

is a small hamlet, the village proper of that name having been annexed to Elmira as its Fifth ward. It was here that Nathaniel Seely, the pioneer hatter, settled, and opened a small shop where he made hats for the old settlers. Those of the pioneers still living will remember him as an industrious and practical workman. Here also is the old Presbyterian church, erected in 1832 in place of the old Gehall edifice, which once stood on the river, and was destroyed by fire. The post-office here was the first in the town, having been established as early as 1827. John L. Smith was the first postmaster; the present one, Philetus P. Rathbun.

Southport Corners also contains the site of the old woolen-factory, first started here by Silas Billings, not far from 1820. In 1825 the property passed into the hands of Solomon L. Smith, with whom Charles Evans became connected in the business soon afterwards. The old mill, which was among the first of its kind established in the county, stood for more than fifty years, until on the 25th of June, 1877, it was destroyed by fire. And thus perished a venerable landmark of the industry of the old settlers.

BULK HEAD.

This hamlet is so called from the peculiar architectural design of the old Captain Dalrymple Hotel, erected there at an early day. Solomon L. Smith, Esq., subsequently became proprietor of it, commencing about 1818-19. Mr. Smith came into the town from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1790. He was the first supervisor of the town, and several times subsequently held that office, in all fourteen years. His deed for his place is by Adam and Israel Seely, and bears dates in 1805 and 1806. Solomon L. Smith is the father of Jud Smith, now of Wellsburg.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The principal manufacturing establishments of this town, and among the most extensive in the county, are

The Northern Central Railway shops, which were established here in the fall of 1866, and work commenced therein during the following winter, and put into full operation in the spring of 1867, under the management of Mr. James Strode as master mechanic. The dimensions of the various shops are as follows:

Round-house, 800 feet in circumference; machine-shop, 90 by 185 feet; blacksmith-shop, 50 by 100; office and store-room, 30 by 50; engine-room, 15 by 48. These buildings are all of brick, which, with temporary wooden sheds and a large water-tank, occupy an inclosure containing 20 acres, and give employment on an average to 170 men.

James Strode, upon whom the management of this great industrial establishment devolves, was born on a farm in West Calm township, Chester Co., Pa., May 8, 1832. He received his education at the common schools of his native town. When a youth he was apprenticed to the machinist trade in the shops of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and early evinced an aptitude and mechanical genius which have secured for him important positions, notably those of general foreman of the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Fort Wayne, the same position in the shops of the company at Alleghany, and also at Chicago, from whence he came to assume his present position in 1866, which he has since retained to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

The La France Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 12, 1873, with George M. Diven as president, and Eugene Diven as secretary and treasurer. The company was established for the purpose of manufacturing the "La France Rotary Steam Fire-engine" and the "La France Rotary Steam-pump," both of which now enjoy a reputation second to no similar commodities in the country. The La France Fire-engine is built from patents invented by Mr. T. S. La France, who now occupies the position of master mechanic of

* See under head of "Manufacturing Interests."



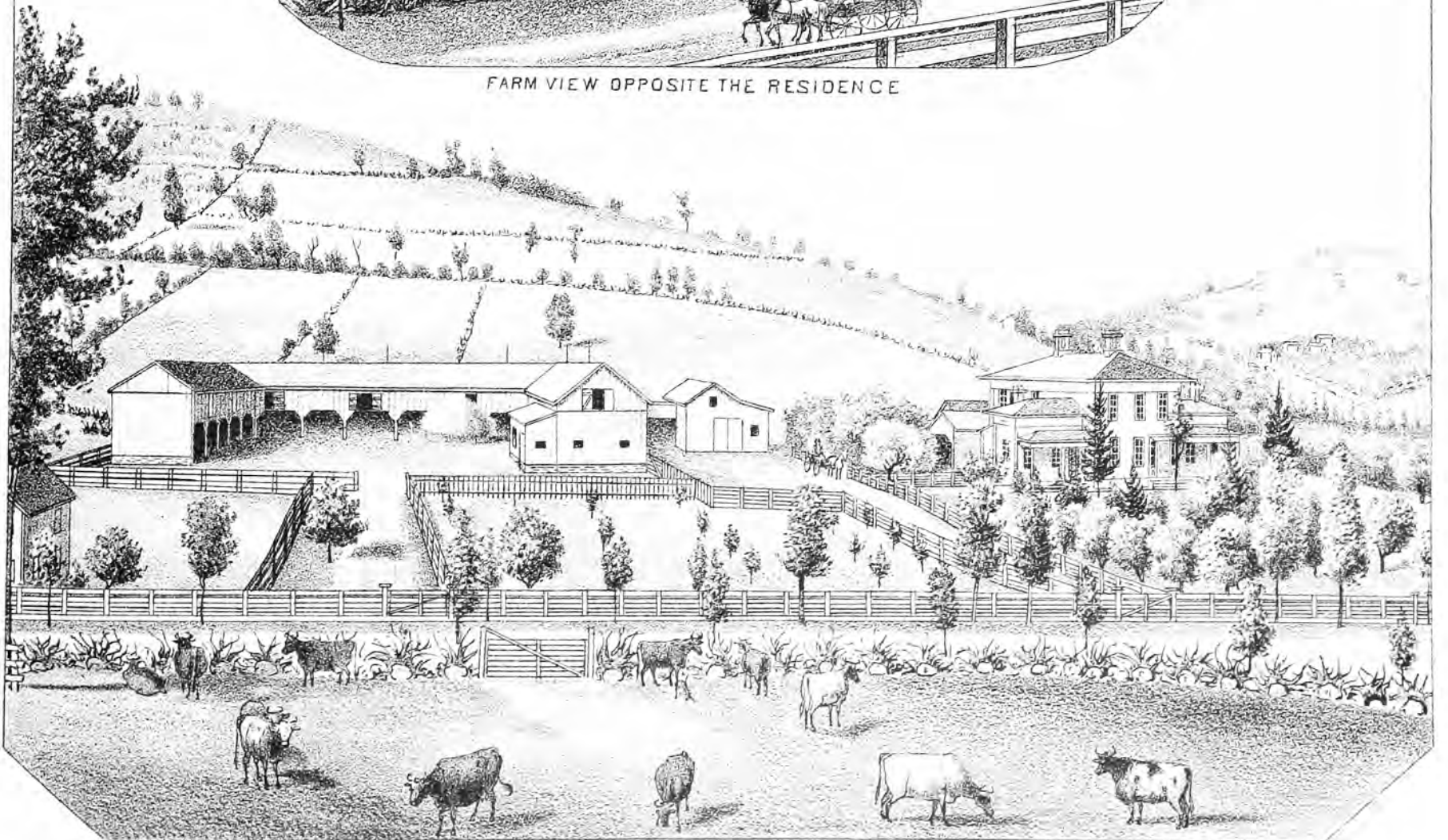
PHOTOS BY J. E. LARKIN, ELMIRA.

Martha C. Brown

John Brown



FARM VIEW OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BROWN, SOUTHPORT, CHEMUNG CO. N. Y.

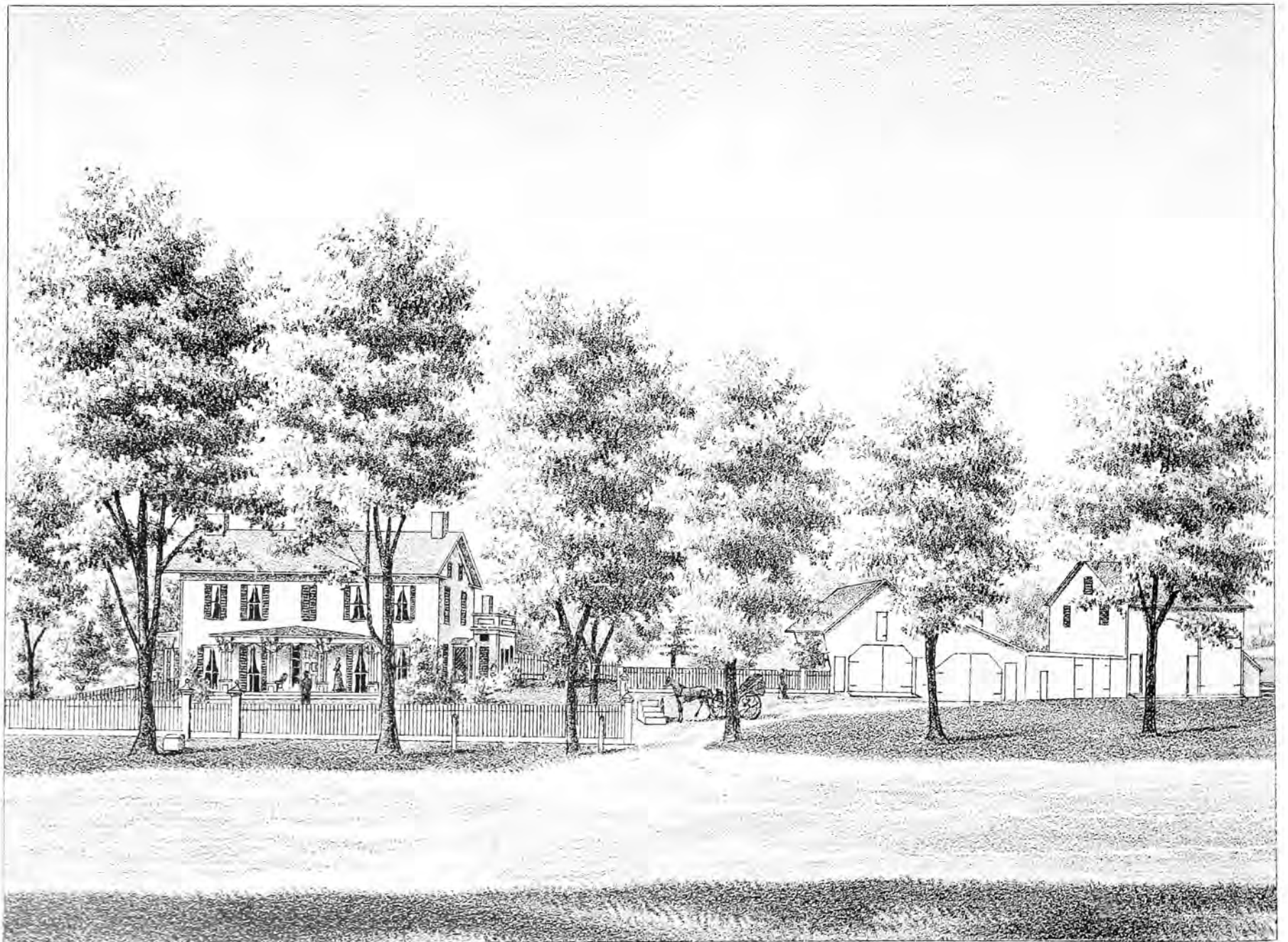


Pamela Miller



Edmund Miller

PHOTOS BY J. E. LARKIN, ELMIRA.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. EDMUND MILLER, SOUTHPORT, N.Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILAUA.

the establishment. This fire-engine is very highly indorsed by cities and corporations which have used them, and was also awarded a medal from the Centennial Commission at the National Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and also one by the American Institute in 1874. The company have a capital of \$100,000, and give employment to 40 hands. Their main building is of brick, 300 by 40 feet, with a wing 50 by 50; wooden building is 100 by 80, and three stories high; boiler shop is 50 by 50; pattern and store building, 50 by 30, and two stories high. The present officers are George M. Diven, President; Hon. John T. Rathbone, Vice-President; Eugene Diven, Treasurer; H. R. Micks, Secretary; and T. S. La France, Superintendent of the Shops and Master Mechanic.

The Seely Creek Mills, located at Webb's Mills, and for several years called after the present name of the post-office, were erected by Hezekiah Dunham about 1835. At first there were but two runs of stone, but on the property passing into the possession of Festus A. Webb it was improved and enlarged. From Festus A. Webb it was disposed of to M. T. and William Webb, and by them in 1866, to the present proprietor, John Brown, Esq. During the time the Webbs owned the property, they called it "Webb's Mills," from which circumstance the post-office was named. Mr. Brown has greatly improved the mills, and has added a new engine and boilers. There are now four runs of stone for flour and feed, and one for buckwheat. The product for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, was about 2000 barrels merchant, 40,000 bushels general custom, and 10,000 bushels buckwheat; average number of hands employed, 10; capacity of saw-mill adjoining, 1,000,000 feet per annum. A saw-mill was erected on the present site of that now owned and operated by Mr. John Brown, by Dr. A. G. White, about 1818.

The Southport Mills, erected by Jacob Weyer, in September, 1876, operated by him until June 21, 1877, when destroyed by fire, rebuilt the latter year. Has three runs of stone, manufactures 2000 barrels of merchant and 25,000 bushels of custom per annum. A mill was built about 1820, by John H. Knapp, and used by him as a grist-mill. In 1862, Jacob Weyer purchased the property, and converted it into a saw- and plaster-mill. In 1876 he removed the machinery to his new mill at Bulk Head, where it was when the mill burned.

Seely Creek Saw-Mill was erected by Philo Jones in 1841, and by him sold to his son, Simeon R. Jones, the present proprietor, in 1843. He converted it into a steam mill in 1867, as at present. Its annual capacity is 500,000 feet.

On the same site Philo Jones erected a woolen-mill in 1829, and commenced operations in 1830, which he continued until 1843, when he disposed of the property to Simeon R., who conducted the business until 1848; when he sold the machinery to William Benedict, who removed the same to Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa., where it is still in use.

The Southport Tannery was erected by H. F. Wells and R. Hammond in 1852. The former has retained an interest in the concern until the present time. The firm is now Wells, Burt & Co. The annual product is 40,000 hides

per annum, in the tanning of which 4000 cords of bark are used, and 25 men employed.

The *Woolen-Factory* erected by Solomon L. Smith about 1823, and operated by him and Charles Evans for several years, is mentioned in the history of Southport Corners Post-Office. It was the oldest manufacturing establishment in the town at the time of its destruction by fire in 1877.

There are other manufacturing interests in the town, although the above is a capital showing in this connection; but of their history we have received no data from which to prepare the customary notices.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious interests of the town received the attention of the pioneers at an early day. While we find no actual records of the existence of a regular organization prior to 1819, yet, from various authentic sources, we gather the fact that missionaries of the Presbyterian faith and the Methodist itinerancy were in the town probably twenty years earlier than the date above given. Records exist of a Baptist society at Wellsburg in 1789; and doubtless many of the old settlers of Southport of that faith attended worship there.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT.*

The fording of the Chemung River being a formidable barrier to church-goers of Southport, a church was built on the river-road on land donated by Elijah Griswold, now occupied as a cemetery. The building was erected in 1819, and was held by a variety of sects, whose dissensions culminated in the destruction of the building by fire in 1832, and immediately the Presbyterian society built the house now standing on the plank-road, on land of heirs of John L. Smith.

The church was organized Oct. 31, 1821, and John Fitzsimmons, David Griswold and Jane his wife, Milly Smith, Sarah Baker, and Philo Jones were from the First Church in Elmira; Partial Mapes, Bethiah Kinner, Amy Holmes, Betsey Brown, Phitty Wing, and Hannah Comfort were from other churches. William Wells, Richard Comfort, and Sabia Jones made profession of their faith, and Rev. Henry Ford preached to this newly-constituted church, followed in June, 1822, by Rev. Simeon R. Jones for two years or more.

In April, 1826, Rev. Richard Williams began preaching, followed in 1828 by Rev. David Harrower, for two years, these last two only preaching half the time.

As early as June, 1831, Rev. B. Foster Pratt began preaching, and during the year was installed as the first pastor; and during his three years' ministrations "the church was blessed by renewed visitations of the Holy Spirit, and its numbers were largely increased."

Rev. John Gray succeeded till 1836, followed by Rev. George Spalding till September, 1842, when B. M. Goldsmith, a licentiate, followed, who was ordained and installed February, 1845, and continued till October, 1849.

Rev. F. S. Howe has been preaching since May, 1871, and the elders are Jonas Griswold, H. R. Osborne, Jesse Lev-

* Contributed by A. D. Griswold.

erick, and A. D. Griswold. Walter Dense, Emory S. Smith, and Irving Hopkins are the deacons; and Thomas Hopkins, Clayton Griswold, L. B. Smith, Walter Dense, H. R. Osborne, and A. D. Griswold are the trustees.

Irving Hopkins superintends the Sunday-school of 75 scholars, assisted by seven teachers. The church property is worth two thousand dollars.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

was originally formed in a school-house on the site where the old chapel was built in 1831. It was recently removed to what is now the Fifth ward of the city of Elmira, in the history of which city can be found a fuller account of the old society, from data furnished by Charles Evans, Esq., an old resident of Southport.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

is located at Pine City, and was organized in May, 1855, by Elder T. S. Sheardown, who was installed the first pastor of the church. He was followed in the pastorate by Elder T. S. Mitchell, and he by the present incumbent, Elder D. R. Ford, who has been with the church nearly fourteen years. The church edifice was erected prior to the regular organization of the society, having been built in 1853, and dedicated in February, 1854, the Rev. T. S. Sheardown conducting the dedicatory exercises. It originally cost \$2200, but is at present valued, with furniture, organ, and lot, at \$5000, and the society has \$2000 at interest, and is free of debt. The present trustees are John Brown, John A. Roy, Albert Seely, Nathaniel Ellison, William H. Gosper, and Ransom Tanner; Deacons, John Brown and Nathaniel Ellison; Clerk, E. O. Haven. The present membership of the church is 115; number of teachers and scholars in the Sabbath-school, 100; Superintendent, Dix Smith; number of volumes in library, 300.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

is located at Webb's Mills, and was formed in 1855, though a class had existed for at least a quarter of a century before. The lot upon which the church building stands was purchased by the trustees of the church of the Josiah S. Pedrick estate, the deed bearing date Feb. 8, 1855. The house of worship was erected during the summer of the same year, and dedicated the following fall. The first pastor was Rev. D. Leisenring; the present incumbent, Rev. J. Jolley. The present value of church property is \$4000. Trustees, T. J. Bradbury, William Brown, Lyman Miller, Nathan Pedrick, William Sherman, Henry B. Knapp, and W. W. Goodwin. Membership, 55; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 40; Superintendent, Homer C. Wade.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

Contemporary with the preparations for the necessary comforts of shelter and security, the pioneers began to consider the necessity of furnishing educational advantages for their children; and hence we find at an early period in the history of the town, here and there, a humble log house, in which the primitive pedagogue was employed to impart

to the youth at least the rudiments of learning. Invariably was this interest evinced by the early settlers, who themselves principally without extensive knowledge, yet possessing that common sense without which the most elaborate education is of little worth, felt the importance of practical scholastic attainments. Therefore, as early as the year 1800, we hear of a school having been taught, and of others within a lustrum from that year. The progress in educational matters has been equally rapid with that of the material development of the town. From the last annual report of Robert P. Bush, Esq., County Superintendent of Schools, we glean the subjoined statistics, which afford a good showing for the time as regards its schools: There are 16 districts, and as many school-houses, the value of which, with sites, is \$12,965; 1277 children of school age, of whom 961 attended school; 535 weeks were taught by 11 male and 20 female teachers, whose compensation for the year was \$5386; there are 288 volumes in the library, which are valued at \$150. The town received for educational purposes—from the State, \$2383; from taxation, \$4191; from all other sources, \$73; the payments (besides that for teachers' wages) were, for school-houses, building, and repairing, \$2008; all other expenditures, \$839.

The subjoined shows the population of the town for the lustrums from 1845 to 1875, inclusive: In 1845, 2539; in 1850, 3184; in 1855, 4479; in 1860, 4733; in 1865, 3412; in 1870, 2727; in 1875, 3285.

The information from which the above history of the town of Southport is prepared was kindly furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom and which we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness:

Charles Evans, Finla M. Jones, Abraham Stryker, Charles Dense, Jonas and — Griswold, the McHenry's, the Fitzsimmons, Philetus P. Rathbun, Seth Cooley, the Millers, Nathan Pedrick, Esq., John Brown, Esq. (Supervisor), E. C. Pedrick (Town Clerk), James Strode (in manufacturing interests), Hon. Thomas Maxwellles, and J. B. Wilkingson's historical sketches, and the various State Gazetteers from 1813 to 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL DALRYMPLE.

The family from which Mr. Dalrymple is descended was of English origin. His paternal grandfather resided near Bennington, Vt., at which place Ephraim, the father of our subject, was born, June 26, 1792. Ephraim married Abigail Bridgman, a native of Afton, Chenango Co., N. Y. She was born March 10, 1793; the daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Town) Bridgman, whose parents emigrated to Chenango County from Vermont, about the year 1790. His father having died when he was about twelve years old, Ephraim came to Chenango County in 1804, and lived with an older brother. He served in the war of 1812. He followed the trade of a carpenter and millwright, and in later years engaged in farming. In 1831 he moved to Jackson, Tioga Co., Pa., where he resided until 1841, when

he purchased the farm now occupied by his son Daniel in Southport. He subsequently left the farm to the charge of his son, and engaged for several years in the lumber business in Potter Co., Pa., where he died April 22, 1856. He was twice married; first to Abigail Bridgman, as above stated, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Daniel, Adna, Delia Ann, William, Abigail, and Lydia Sophia; all living except the first named. His second wife was Sarah Bovier, widow of Noah Bovier, and by this marriage were born to them Mary Ann, Sophronia Maria, Hannah, and Ephraim, all living and residing in Southport. William and Sophia are living in Potter Co., Pa., while Adna, Delia A., and Abigail reside in Illinois.

Daniel Dalrymple, the eldest son of Ephraim, was born in the town of Afton, N. Y., June 11, 1819. With his father he moved to Jackson, Pa., in 1831, and with him, ten years later, came to Southport, which has since been his residence. Besides the 100 acres of the homestead farm (given him by his father for his years of service), he owns 600 acres of farming lands in Wells, Pa., stocked with seventy-five cows. Some years since he sold his mill interests in Potter County to his brothers and sisters residing there. He is no politician, but has been a life-long Democrat, as was his father before him; has held the office of assessor, but much prefers to leave official cares and duties to others, and to follow agricultural pursuits and enjoy the quiet life of a farmer. With no educational advantages, in early life he was self-reliant, industrious, and trustworthy. From the age of fourteen years he had the entire charge of his father's farm, in addition to which for years he kept the books and settled the accounts of the lumber business, which, at one time, embraced eleven different saw-mills. He thus developed into a practical business man,—a successful manager. He married, first, Sophronia M. Morrell, Jan. 12, 1843, who died Feb. 27, 1843. His present wife, Emily Edsall, was born in Columbia, Bradford Co., Pa., Feb. 18, 1830. Her father, Jesse, son of Samuel Edsall, was born in Southport, in 1790; her mother, Clarissa, daughter of Thomas Wright and Sarah Owens, was born in 1801. Her grandmother, Sarah Seely, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y. Jesse Edsall drove the first stage between Elmira and Binghamton, in 1802. In 1803 he settled in Columbia, Pa., where he died Oct. 2, 1861. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. He was a man of much social influence, possessed of a strong intellect, vigorous constitution, and a clear judgment. His wife died Aug. 31, 1876, and was buried by his side in the town of Columbia. Of their children, Hiram, Jonas, Hila, Charles, and Harriet are deceased; Emily, Austin, and Jesse reside in Southport; Sara, in Columbia; and Amanda, in Elmira.

Mr. Dalrymple has three children: Clara, born Sept. 1, 1852; Charles E., born Feb. 5, 1854; and Cora, born April 30, 1865. Clara married Wisner J. Roy, resides in Wells, Pa., and has two children; Charles married Emma Metzger, has one child, and lives on his father's farm. Daniel Dalrymple has the reputation of being one of the most thorough, persevering, and industrious farmers in the town, and the competence he now enjoys was only attained by years of toil and economy.

JOHN BROWN

was born in the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., April 7, 1824. His father, William Brown, was a native of Massachusetts, and after residing in Rhode Island, Norwich, Chenango County, and Cortland County, finally settled in the town of Caton, Steuben Co., in October, 1826, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that town.

He married Lurana Simmons, of Connecticut birth, about the year 1808, by whom he had eleven children, five sons and six daughters,—Mrs. E. A. Miller (deceased), William A., Mrs. Abigail J. Rowley, Charles (deceased), Mrs. Mary Helmer, Mrs. Clarissa Higman (deceased), Mrs. Lurana Bovier, John, Anthony, Mrs. Achsah Clough, Comfort S. (deceased).

The father died at Port Deposit, in Maryland, about the year 1833. The mother died two years afterwards.

John was two years of age when his father came to Steuben County, spent his minority at home until he was twelve years of age, and upon the death of his mother resided with his brother-in-law, E. A. Miller, until he was seventeen, when he bought the balance of his time until he would reach his majority, and went out to work on a farm. At the age of twenty he began to work in saw-mills more or less.

At the age of twenty-two he married Martha C. Waier, of Southport, daughter of William C. and Mary (Jones) Waier.

After farming for three years, from 1848, Mr. Brown removed to Wells, Bradford Co., Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, buying some fifteen hundred acres of timber land, from which he took the logs, and for twelve years manufactured some one million feet of lumber each year. In 1865 he settled on his farm located at Pine City, in the town of Southport, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work.

Since this time he has engaged in farming, lumbering, and the manufacture of flour,—the two latter at Webb's Mills.

Mr. Brown has spent an active business life, and in all his dealings and business transactions has preserved that integrity of purpose characteristic of the family.

Mr. Brown has never been an active politician, but preferred the quiet of business to the emolument of office and the strife of a political life. He has generally been identified with the Republican party, and has held important offices in the gift of the people in Wells, Pa., and also in Southport, and is now holding his second term as Supervisor of the town of Southport.

His children are William D., Louisa C., Mrs. Frank J. Cassada, John H., and Mattie L.

HON. EDMUND MILLER.

Edmund Miller was born Nov. 1, 1808, in the house in which he died,—the old family residence on the Wellsburg road. His home was a short distance below Governor Robinson's mansion, about two miles from Elmira.

His ancestors were among the very earliest pioneers of the valley. His grandfather, Abram, settled here prior to

1790, coming from Northampton Co., Pa.* His father, Jacob Miller, was a farmer, and Edmund, in due time, took up the same pursuit; he soon became one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of this section. He remained on the old home farm, enlarging its territory and applying himself earnestly to its cultivation. With his industry was allied a keen, sagacious, business discrimination, and he became known as one of the wealthiest farmers of the county.

For years Mr. Miller was the leading, most influential citizen of the town of Southport; and year after year he ably and satisfactorily represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, many times serving as chairman. In politics he was ever a staunch Democrat, and the party frequently honored him. Three times he was sent to the State Legislature,—once in 1868, next in 1874, and again in 1876, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever made in the county. Despite factious opposition in his own party, he was crowned with a majority of over 800, so great was the confidence of the people, and so deeply impressed were they of his capacity and honesty. The public career of "Honest" Edmund Miller was in the highest degree creditable. At Albany he was noted as an industrious, upright, and useful member; and his entire legislative course was satisfactory to his constituents, without regard to party. He was instrumental of much legislation of practical and lasting benefit.

Mr. Miller was noted for the heartiness with which he enjoyed life. His home was ever the centre of a generous hospitality to a large circle of friends and relations. He was a farmer of the old time, one of the lords of the soil, whose means permitted the exercise of those hospitalities. The happiness of his domestic life was enhanced by children grown to the estate of manhood and womanhood, six of whom, with the partner of his life, survive him. They are John D., residing near Southport Corners; Edmund, living at home; Mrs. S. W. Forman, whose home is at the homestead above the house of her father; Mrs. Jesse Leverich, living near Wellsburg; Mrs. T. S. Flood, of Elmira; and Amelia, at home. The widow was a Miss Dubois, of Tioga Centre.

For a year prior to his decease, Mr. Miller had been in failing health, and for months suffered severely from rheumatism, later aggravated by dropsical symptoms, from which relief was impossible. He died, as if going to sleep, March 28, 1878.

His was eminently a useful life. He served his day and generation faithfully, honorably, well; and there is left to relatives the tender remembrances of family affection and devotion, and to the world at large the example of a life whose bright success illustrates the value of industry and honesty.†

MILLER McHENRY.

The grandfather of the subject of this notice, John McHenry, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and moved to

* Abram Miller was the first judge of the old county of Tioga after its erection in 1791. He served with distinction as a captain in the Revolution. He also erected, on a branch of Seely Creek, the first saw-mill in the town of Southport.

† *Elmira Gazette*, March 29, 1878.

Elmira in 1792. He married Anna Miller in 1793. Of his family of thirteen children Abram (father of our subject), the third son, was born on the place now occupied by John D. Miller, in Southport, Feb. 11, 1796. Abram's wife, Ruth H. Brewster, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1799, but removed to Southport in the year 1818. They were married May 1, 1818, and raised a family of six children, of whom three survive, viz.:

Catharine, born Aug. 12, 1819; died Feb. 2, 1871.

Lyman, born Nov. 14, 1821; died April 8, 1867.

Miller, born Dec. 11, 1823.

Eliza, born July 23, 1826; died March 7, 1863.

Guy, born July 27, 1830.

Julia, born June 18, 1832.

The latter married Selden Tense, in March, 1855, and is now residing in Whitehall, N. Y.

Miller McHenry married (Oct. 12, 1847) Angeline Seely, a native of Lawrenceville, Pa., removing thence to Southport when very young. Her father, Nathaniel Seely, Jr., was one of the early residents of Southport, and to her grandfather, also named Nathaniel (senior), is accorded the honor of having erected the first frame dwelling in the valley on the south side of the Chemung River, in 1792. Her father was born Feb. 15, 1795; her mother, Henrietta Holdridge, was born Jan. 28, 1802. They were married April 22, 1819, and had three children,—Angeline, Morris, and John Arnot; of whom only Morris survives. Nathaniel Seely, Jr., and his wife died May 14, 1868, and June 10, 1876, respectively.

The family of Mr. McHenry are Abram, born July 4, 1848; Sarah Frances, born Aug. 9, 1850; Nattie, born July 21, 1852, and died Dec. 21, 1858. His son Abram married (Feb. 28, 1872) Sarah Ward, and have three children, viz., Nattie, born Dec. 11, 1872; Laura, born May 2, 1874; and Bertie, born Sept. 4, 1876,—all living.

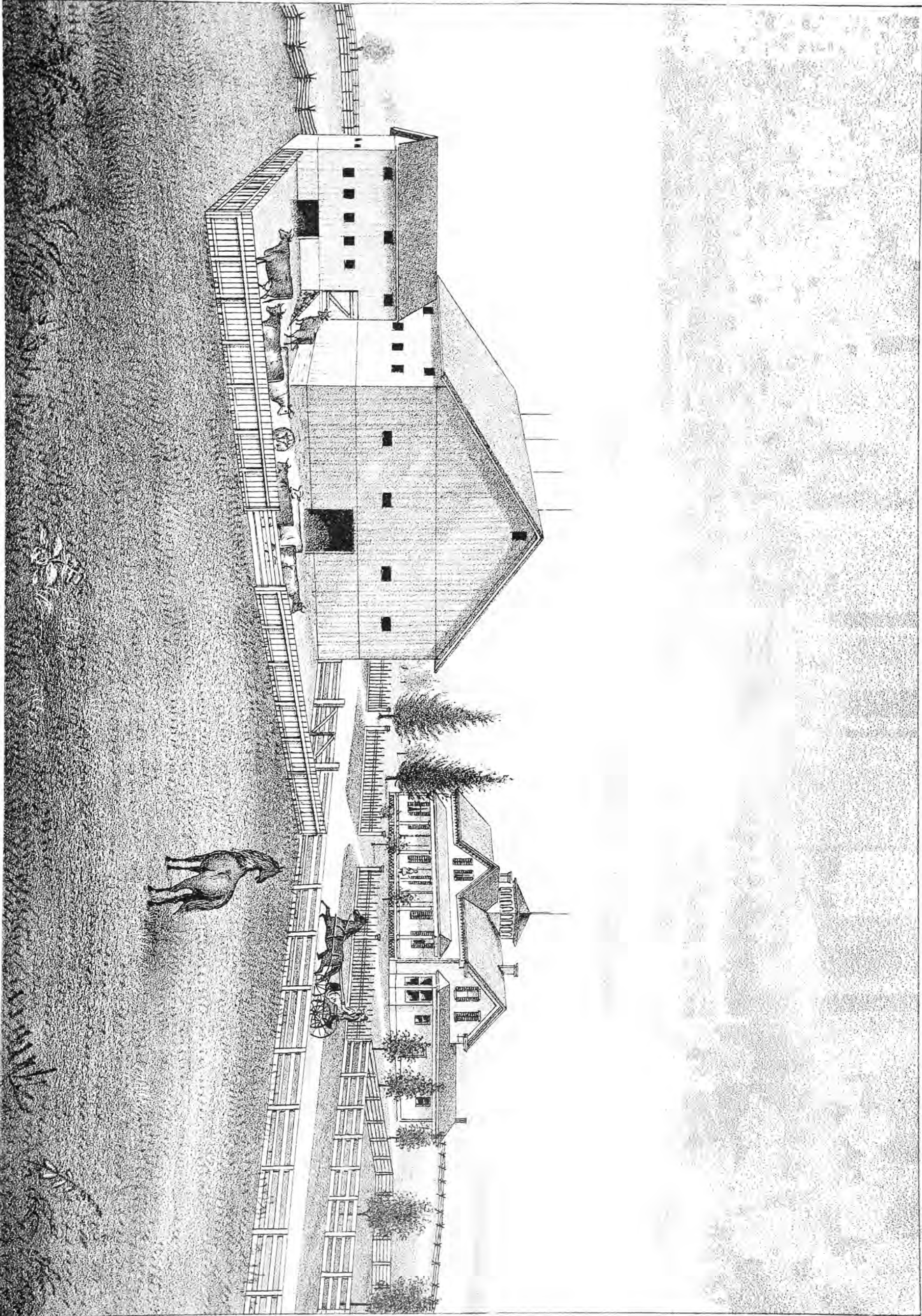
All his life Mr. McHenry has followed the avocation of his father,—that of farmer,—and now in the prime of life is enjoying the result of his years of labor, but greatly missing the faithful companion of those years of toil, whose loss he has so recently been called to mourn. She departed this life March 23, 1878, aged fifty-eight years.

Mr. McHenry has held the offices of town clerk, assessor, and supervisor, each for a term of years, having been favored by his townsmen in this regard almost continuously since 1844. He was also for many years a director in the old Elmira and Southport Bridge Company, and has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his town.

CHAPTER LVI.

VETERAN.

THIS town lies on the north line of the county and west of the centre. The surface is principally upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest lands are from 400 to 700 feet above the valleys, and from 1300 to 1600 feet above tide-water. It contains 22,743 acres, of which 16,853 acres are improved, and has a population of



RESIDENCE OF S. A. BEARDSLEY, VETERAN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.



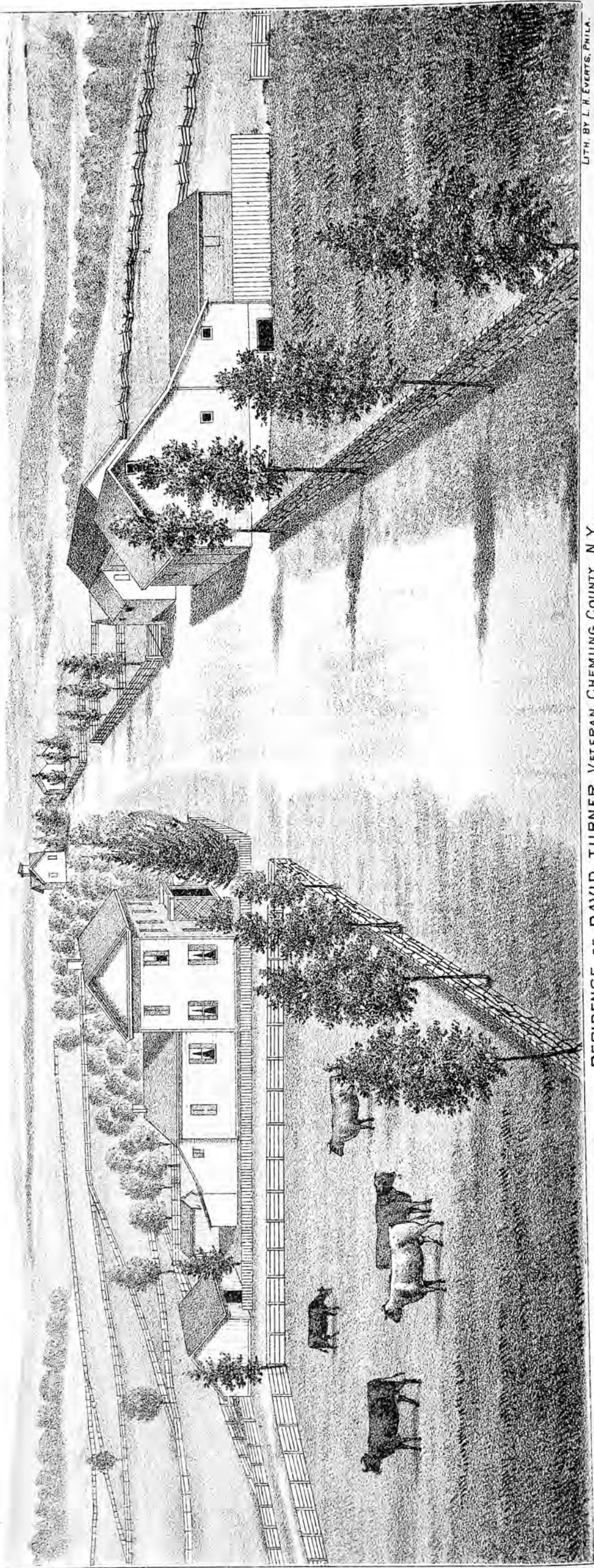
PHOTO BY P. J. WARD

DAVID TURNER.



PHOTO BY P. J. WARD

MRS. JULIA ANN TURNER.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID TURNER, VETERAN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

2371 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam of good quality. The principal stream is Catharine Creek, which rises in the northern portion of the town, and flows southerly through the centre and into Horseheads, and enters again near the western boundary, and flows northerly along the west line, passing out on the north near the line between this town and Catlin.

In early times lumber was largely manufactured; and in the prosperous days of the Chemung Canal, boat-building was carried on largely along the canal from Upper Pine Valley to below Millport, but in latter years the attention of the inhabitants is mainly directed to agricultural pursuits.

Although it is evident that this region had for ages afforded a rich hunting-ground for the wild men of the forest, no Indian history or legend of that race in this section has been preserved; yet there are abundant indications showing that the deep valley running through the western portion of this town was once the home of numerous savages, who roamed at will over these hills, and sheltered themselves from the rude winds of winter in the deep valleys among these mountains.

The large quantities of arrow-tips which are found in certain localities indicate that these were fields on which the natives of the forest had frequently met in deadly strife. In excavating a cellar, in the spring of 1842, Mr. Roswell Wheeler found, a few rods southeast of the Methodist church in Millport, the skeleton of an Indian, buried in a sitting position, with a small brass kettle placed by the side of the head, in which was found his brass jewelry and other trinkets, together with the claws of some large and powerful animal. The bones were quite decayed, except those in the immediate vicinity of the kettle; these were in an almost perfect state of preservation.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The men who first settled here have long since passed away, leaving few traces of their existence, and not often a stone to mark their final resting-place; yet enough remains in the memory of a few of their descendants to establish the fact that they were men of great endurance and indomitable courage. The first white man who settled in this town was Green Bently, who was born in Rhode Island, and emigrated with several other families to Warwick, Orange Co., in 1775, with a view of settling in the Wyoming Valley; but, fearing difficulty with the Indians, they remained at Warwick, when he joined the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer through that long struggle for independence.

At the close of the war, with the others who emigrated with him, they removed to the Wyoming Valley, where they remained three years (when the Pennamite trouble arose), and, with sixteen other men, built a boat, on which they placed their families and effects, and pushed and poled up the river, while driving the cattle and horses along the river-banks. After a long and fatiguing journey of thirty days they reached the place now known as Wellsburg. Here Bently purchased three hundred acres at this point, where the creek, since known by his name, enters the Chemung River. Here he remained until 1798, when he

sold out, and bought three hundred acres of land, on a part of which Millport now stands, and built a log house on the west side of the highway, directly opposite the old house afterwards built by his son, Green Bently, Jr., where Mrs. Oliver Greene now lives.

His remains now rest in a little burying-ground on the old Bently farm, a short distance below Millport.

In 1799 a man by the name of Hubbard, from Connecticut, settled on the spot where the old Parsons tavern stood for many years, now owned by Chauncey Taylor, and built a log house and died there alone, and when found his body was nearly devoured by wild animals. The stream from the west which enters Catharine Creek at that point has since been known as "Hubbard's Run." Green Bently, Jr., next built a log house south of where P. S. Tanner lives.

From this time the settlement spread to the southeast. In 1803, Abiard Lattin, with his two sons, came from Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey Turner. In 1805 a settlement was commenced east of Millport, on the middle road, by emigrants from Connecticut and Vermont, among whom were Elder Malory, where B. B. Parsons now lives, Daniel Parsons, Gusta Lyons, David and Asa Coe, Luther Coe, John Daley, Hawkins Fanton, John McDougal, David and Eli Banks, Nathan Bedient, and Zaccheus Morehouse. David Banks, Bedient, and Morehouse married daughters of Daniel Parsons. In this neighborhood were built a school-house and two distilleries, one of them having been built prior to the school-house. In this settlement the first frame houses were built, two of which are now standing, B. B. Parsons living in one built by his father in 1805, and the other built by Gusta Lyon, near John St. John, about the same time. Very little change occurred in these settlements up to 1823, when Myron Collins, from Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., came to Millport and built a carding- and clothing-mill, since used as a bedstead-factory, and the old building is now standing. He was followed in 1825 by James T. Gifford, who purchased eighteen acres of the Bently farm, on which he built a house and tannery, and laid out a village plat, calling it Millvale.*

About the same time, Elijah Sexton, also from Sherburne, came in and settled at what is now known as Lower Pine Valley, about a mile south of Millport, and applied for and obtained a post-office. The prospect of a canal through the Catharine Valley called the attention of those desirous of finding new homes in the direction of Millvale, and considerable numbers had been added to its population when, in 1829, the canal bill was passed, and when this fact reached the place a general gathering took place, at the store of Erastus Crandall, to celebrate the event. Speeches were made, and powder and brandy were freely used, the powder being burned and the brandy drunk, of course. At this meeting the name of the village was discussed, and a resolution was offered and carried to change the name to Millport, by which name it has since been known. Be-

* Mr. Gifford, in 1835, removed to Illinois and founded the now flourishing city of Elgin, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Kane County, in that State, till his death, which occurred in 1851, from cholera.

tween the years 1825-30 there were large accessions to the town.

On the Ridge Road were Eber and Amos Crandall, David, John, and Harvey Turner, Wm. Van Duzer, and Allen Kendall. On the middle road were Welcome Mosher, Welcome Mosher, Jr., and Morris Hewitt, all farmers.

In the valley at Millport, Myron Collins, clothier, James T. Gifford, tanner, Henry Crandall, lumberman, Richard Dearborn, shoemaker, John Egbert, carpenter, P. S. Tanner, carpenter and boat-builder, Erastus Crandall, and Benjamin and Jeremiah Hackney, merchants,* Ebenezer Longstreet, tailor, Horton Frost, blacksmith, and Horace Seaman, physician. A little later came J. D. Mandeville, Jervis Langdon (who afterwards removed to Elmira and became prominent there), and Wm. H. Philips, merchants, and Patrick Quinn, tanner. Mr. Quinn came with his father when a boy seven years of age from Ireland, and settled in Tyrone, Steuben Co., where the parents of Chas. O'Connor and Francis Kernan reside. Here the boy grew to manhood, learning the trade of a tanner. His opportunities for an education were limited, but in general intelligence and brilliancy of intellect he was superior. Few men were better versed in the political issues of the day than he. In politics he was a Democrat, but early took sides with the anti-slavery movement, and was one of its strongest advocates till slavery was abolished. He was an eloquent, witty, sarcastic speaker. He came to Veteran in 1835, and bought the Gifford tannery, which he conducted many years. He was justice of the peace for several terms. His brother, Edward Quinn, was a noted lawyer of Chemung County. He removed to Cattaraugus County, and died in 1871 or 1872.

The first settlers in Pine Valley were Wm. Bently, Jabez Bradley, and Elijah and John L. Sexton (the latter is still living at Big Flats). About 1830, Daniel and B. B. Parsons built the Pine Valley Hotel, then the largest and best house between the head of Seneca Lake and Elmira. As late as 1830 the town was little changed from its primitive condition. With the surrounding country, it was largely covered by the dense forests, and in many places the principal highways were so overshadowed by the lofty trees on either side, that noonday would resemble the twilight of evening. At this time the people were largely engaged in lumbering and hauling the lumber to Havana, selling their best pine for \$4 per thousand feet.

The construction of Chemung Canal, commenced in 1830, required about three years for its completion, and during this period the people, contrary to their expectations, were so fleeced by the sub-contractor that they found themselves much poorer than when it commenced.

* The Hackneys were of German descent, born in Schoharie County, in 1805 and 1807 respectively, and came to Millport in 1830. They were very enterprising and conscientious men. They removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., in 1846 or 1847. Benjamin was for years a leading man in his village, now a city of 15,000 inhabitants. He served one or two terms as a member of the Legislature from his district, and contributed largely to the establishment of the Free Methodist Academy in his town, of which society he was a prominent member. He was a very conscientious man, and yet accumulated a large property. The same may in truth be said of his brother, Jeremiah. They are now dead.

At the height of its prosperity, Millport contained about 1000 inhabitants, and did a large and prosperous business. But the numerous saw-mills and the boat-building interest, encouraged by the construction of the canal, soon swept away the grand old forests, and left to the present population the heritage of the uncovered hills, exposed to the bleak winds of winter, and the more direct rays of the summer sun.

Instead of a lumbering town, Veteran has become an agricultural one, which will compare favorably with most others in the county. The log structures have given place to more substantial frame buildings, and where the sullen gloom of the forest once prevailed, the earth is now often covered with green meadows and fields of waving grain.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first land-grant in this town was Preserved Cooley, of 60 acres, where C. W. Sleeper now lives, March 23, 1791. The first settler was Green Bently, in 1794, who built the first log house.

In 1808 the first distillery was built, near where Hezekiah Banks now lives.

Where Elder Mallory settled, he cut the first fallow, and one Sunday, while he was preaching in his house, his son Charles set the brush on fire, and it was suspected that the elder knew of it, thinking while they were all together they could watch it. At any rate the elder utilized the gathering to fight the fire, and it was with difficulty they kept the house from being destroyed. This occurred in the year 1806, and Ransom Latter, yet living, remembers it well, and the eclipse of that year. Having no almanacs, they thought the "great day" had surely come.

The first school-house was built near the distillery, and the first teacher was Simeon Squires.

The first frame house was built by Daniel Parsons, in 1805, where B. B. Parsons now lives. He also kept the first tavern.

The first saw-mill was built by a Mr. Teal, of Geneva, about 1805, on Catharine Creek, near what were afterwards known as the Arnot Mills, and the second about 1820, by Green Bently, Jr., near Allen & Banks' flouring-mill. From this time they soon multiplied, and in 1832 there were over twenty saw-mills in the valley.

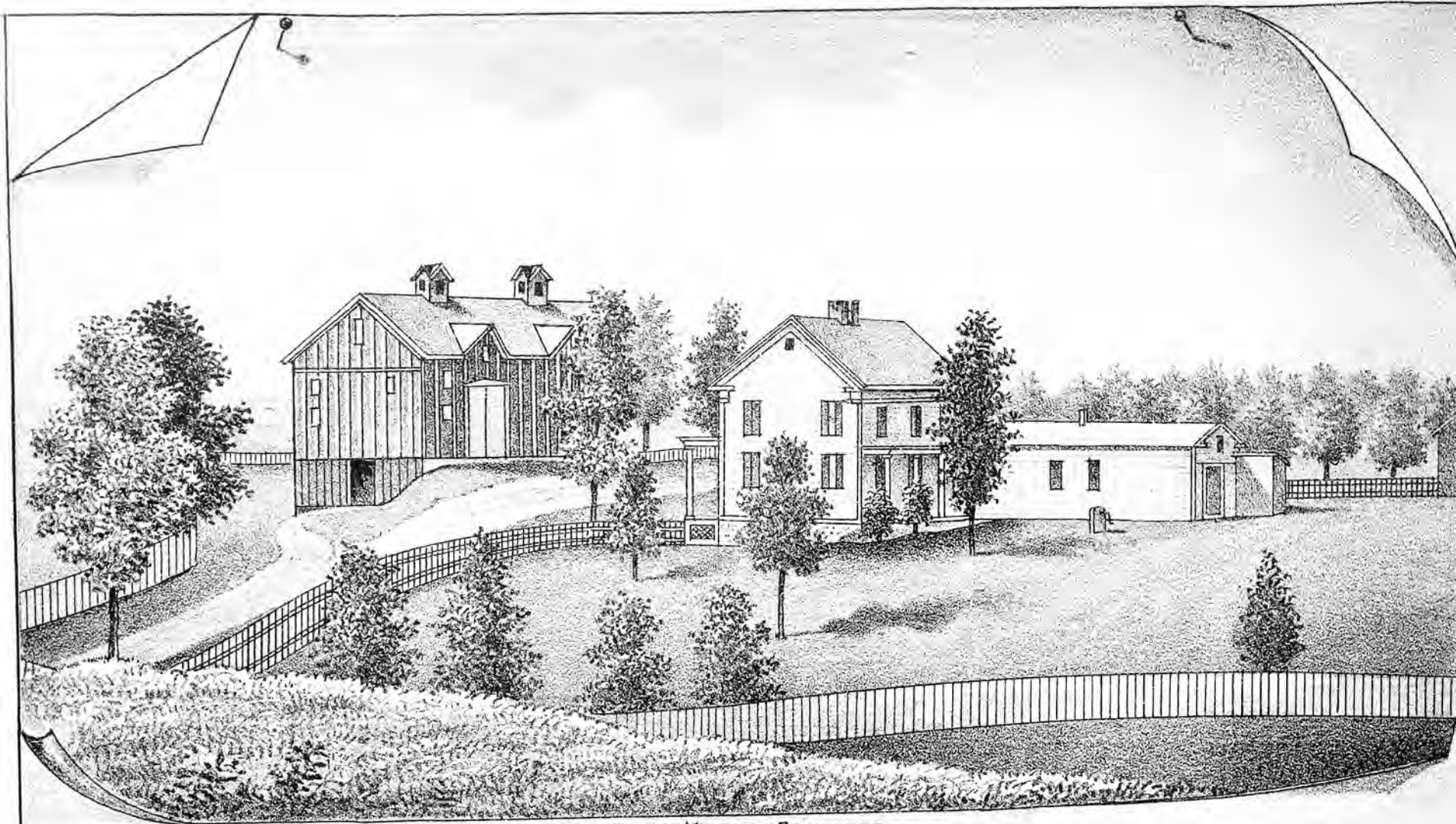
The first grist-mill was built by David Coe and Thomas McArty, in 1823, on the site where Hoffner & Sherman's mill now stands.

This year Myron Collins came in and built carding and cloth works, where the chair-factory now is.

James T. Gifford, in 1825, built the first tannery in the village of Millport.

The first road was built by General Sullivan, in 1779, when marching through the Catharine Swamp, as it was then called, and some traces of it are still to be seen. The first recorded road is what is now known as the middle road, and was built about 1800, and started from the valley road, near Mark Fall's house, running northeasterly to Johnson Settlement, and was for many years the only road east of the valley.

Two post-roads were established as early as 1825; one running from Elmira over the old turnpike-road, through



SOUTH VIEW OF RESIDENCE.

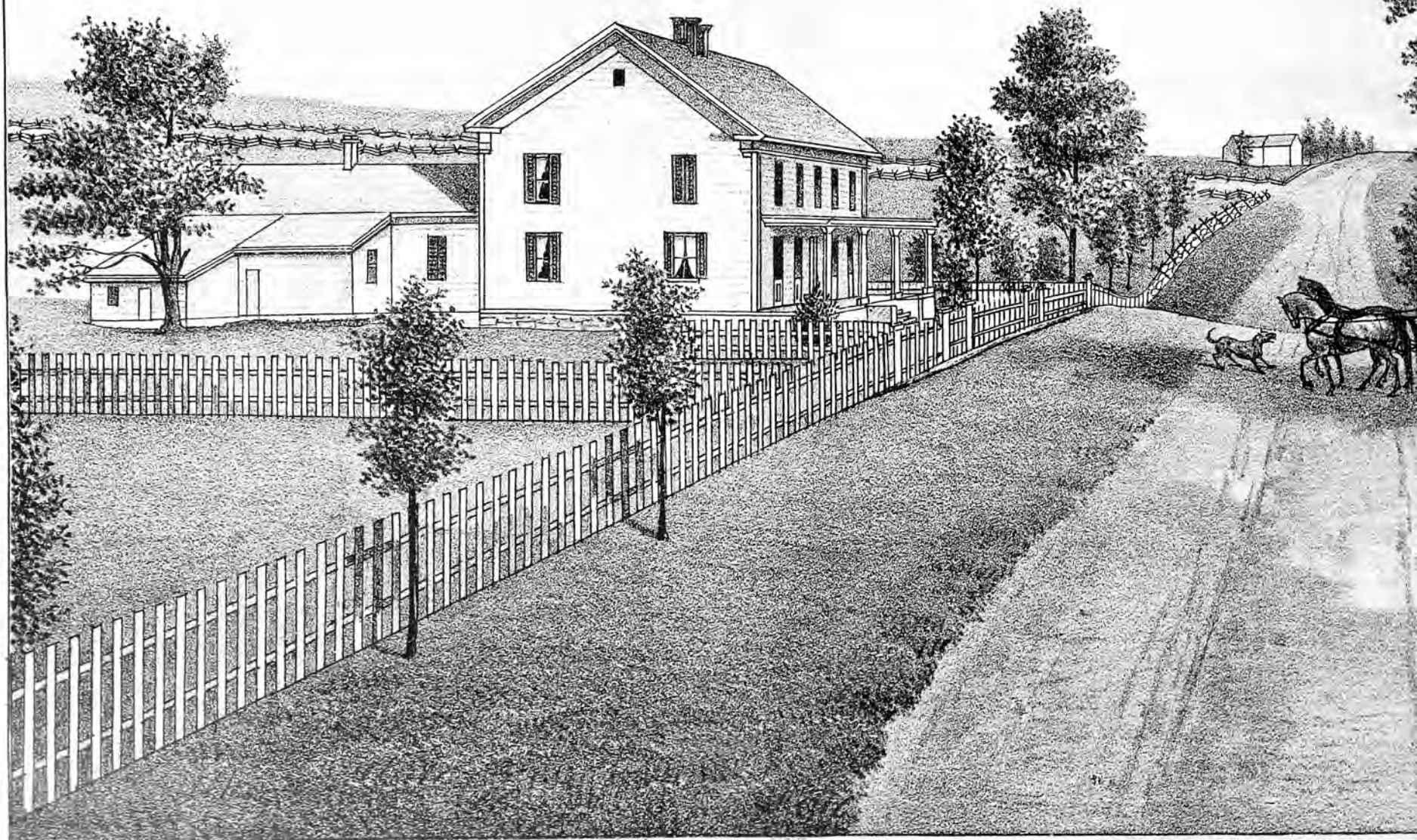




PHOTO BY P. J. WARD

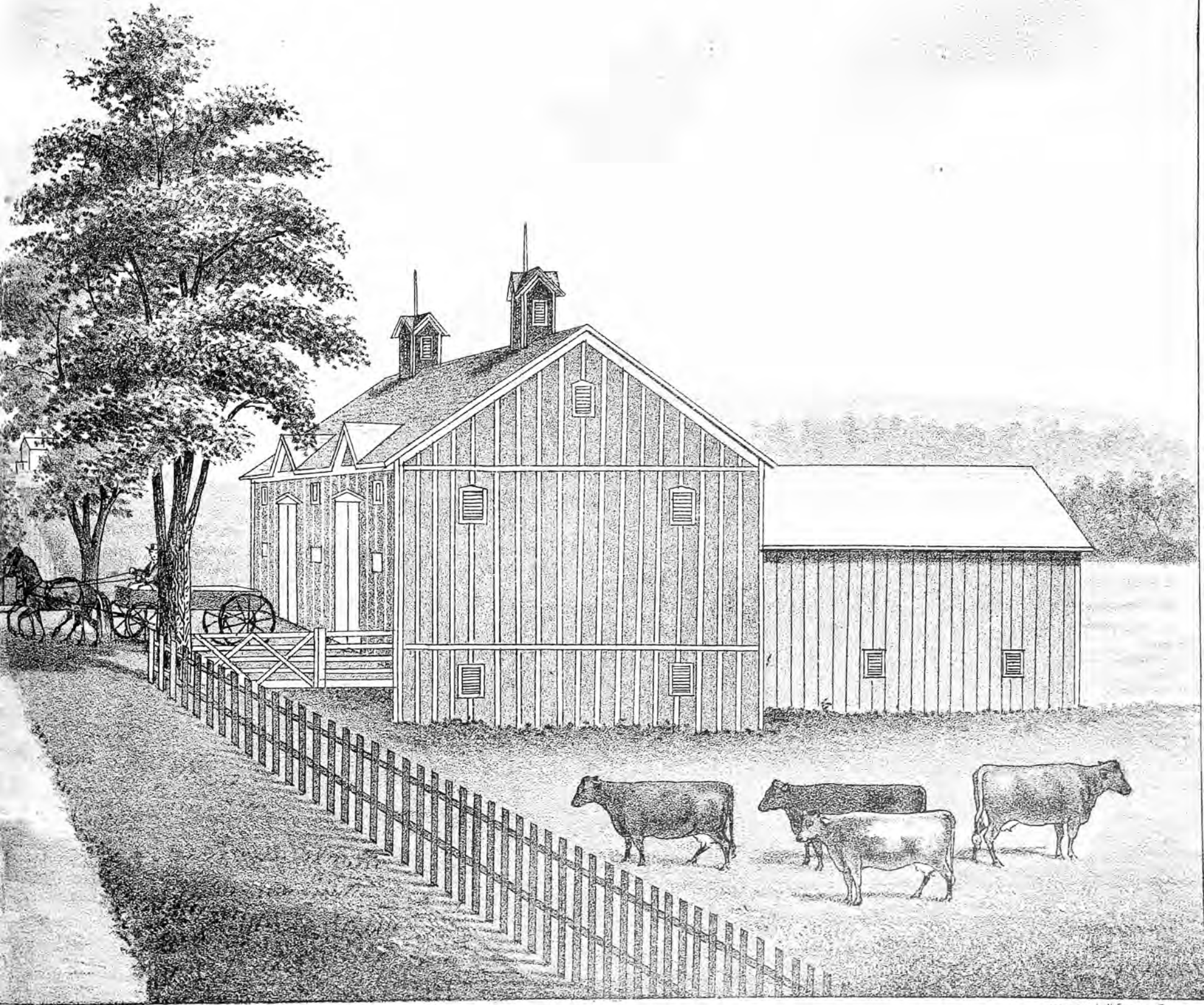
Reuben Tift



MRS. SALLY TIFT.
(DECEASED.)



Mrs Lucinda M. Tift



VETERAN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERIS, PHILA. PA.



PHOTO BY C. S. HARRIS

S. R. PAGE.



RESIDENCE OF S. R. PAGE, MILLPORT, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

the Catharine Valley, to the head of Seneca Lake, with the office at the public-house of Daniel Parsons, of which Elijah Sexton was first postmaster; the other, starting also from Elmira, left the northern route at Horseheads, and followed the ridge road to Johnson Settlement. The office was at the public-house of Wm. Van Duzer, and he was postmaster.

The first religious services were held by Elder Mallory and John McDougal, who were both ministers in Connecticut. The first church was built by the Methodists, in 1832, where it now stands.

The first physician was Dr. Horace Seaman, who is still living.

The first canal-boat was built by Jonathan Thomas, in 1834, north of Munson Hall's house.

The first brick building was built by P. S. Tanner. Erastus Crandall kept the first store at Millport, before 1826.

EARLIEST GRANTS.

Certificates of location were granted to Preserved Cooley of 60 acres, called the first tract (where Chas. W. Sleeper now lives, and who has the original deed, dated March 23, 1791, in consequence of a location made by him, and signed Governor Geo. Clinton, which deed was assigned to Chas. Annis in 1793), and of the same date, the second and third tracts, each containing $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Aug. 8, 1793, to John Pazley three lots, each containing 200 acres. Jan. 28, 1794, to John Carpenter and Henry Wisner, 200 acres near the Big Swamp. Nov. 15, 1792, a return of survey to John Nicholson of 700 acres (now in the towns of Veteran and Catlin). All of these tracts are on the road leading from Newtown to Catharinetown. July 25, 1794, all the remaining lands in this town were included in the Watkins and Flint Purchase.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Elder Mallory and John McDougal came in this town in 1805, and both held services and preached occasionally, but it was not until Dec. 31, 1832, that a church was regularly organized. John McDougal and wife, David Banks and wife, Ira Miles and wife, John Daly, Oliver Greenoe, and Dedrick Shafer were among the first members.

The church was built in 1833-34. John McDougal supplied the pulpit part of the time. This church was part of a circuit including Havana, Millport, Horseheads, and Johnson Settlement, and the preachers in charge were Wm. Goodwin, David Fellows, John Champion, and Ralph Bennet, until 1843, when it became a regularly-appointed station, and E. Colson was the first preacher, succeeded by Henry Wisner and Austin Chubbuck. Robert Townsend is the present pastor. The church now numbers about 170 members, and the Sunday-school in connection with it shows an average attendance of 85 scholars and teachers.

A class was organized of Methodists at Pine Valley in 1858, of about 15 members, under the charge of the Millport Church. Services were held at the Baptist church in this place.

In 1832 a class and church were organized at Sullivanville, and were composed of Dedrick Shaffer, Leader, Sarah Shaffer, Ezra Mallory and wife, and soon after Peter and

Amy Compton. Rev. Mr. Piersall was the first pastor, in 1832, and was succeeded by Revs. Goodwin, Case, Fellows, McElheny, Settus Day, Jorolemen Blades, Matteson, Giles, Northway, Gardner, Canfield, Cochran, Watts, and T. J. Whitney, who is the present pastor. A meeting-house was erected in 1855, thoroughly repaired in 1877, and on June 27, 1878, was rededicated by Rev. M. S. Hard, Rev. Dr. Queal preaching the sermon from the 63d Psalm, 1st verse.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT MILLPORT

was organized Dec. 24, 1844, at the house of P. S. Tanner, and was called the Millport Baptist Church. Rev. P. D. Gillette was the first pastor. The Council was composed of delegates from the Big Flats, Southport and Elmira, and Elmira and Fairport Churches, and the church was constituted with 17 members. P. S. Tanner, Chas. C. Coston, and Chauncy Palmer were chosen deacons.

They have had thirteen pastors in the thirty-four years of their existence, as follows: Rev. P. D. Gillette, E. A. Hadley, G. M. Spratt, S. M. Brokeman, Wm. Sharp, Richard Hultze, B. F. Capron, T. E. Phillips, Wm. Brown, — Whitney, T. F. Dean, L. D. Worth, and D. D. Babcock, who is pastor at present. Services were held chiefly at the churches of the Methodists and Presbyterians until 1867, when P. S. Tanner purchased the Presbyterian church, and repaired it at a cost of about \$1100. Services were held in this church, and in March, 1871, the Baptist society was legally organized, and purchased the property of P. S. Tanner for \$1000, he subscribing \$600 of the amount, and the building was thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$800, Mr. Tanner contributing \$300 of that amount, and Sept. 27, 1871, it was dedicated, Elder J. B. Pixley, of Albion, preaching the sermon.

THE VETERAN RIDGE FREE-COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Nov. 19, 1836. The men sitting in council to organize this church were Ephraim B. Kendall, Levi Mallet, Silas Bates, Philip Aber, Erastus Andrews, Jared Stayt, Joshua Kendall, and Elder Samuel Dean. In 1837 the church was built, and March 24, 1838, it was first occupied. March 30, 1840, the society was incorporated, and John Turner, Uriah Hall, and Jacob N. Weller were chosen trustees. Sam'l Dean was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by O. L. Brown, S. C. Weatherby, — Beebe, J. W. Brown, J. J. Hoag, S. S. Lee, E. B. Rollins, J. S. Brown, W. H. Russell, James Kettle, and E. B. Collins, who is the present pastor. They have 46 members, with a Sunday-school of 75 members, and distribute 30 copies weekly of the Sunday-school paper. G. W. Stone, Superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PINE VALLEY

was organized in October, 1867, at the house of Henry Burroughs, with eight members, under Rev. E. C. Rollins, who was the first pastor. — Johnson, S. C. Weatherby, and O. S. Brown succeeded him. They have no pastor at present. A church was built in 1871.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized at Millport, about 1836. Myron Collins and Jervis Langdon were leading members. Rev. Mr. Jackson, a brother of General Jackson, still living at Watkins, was the first pastor. The church was built by them, and used for a few years, that is now occupied by the Baptists. The leading members removed to other places, and they disbanded. As early as 1827, Rev. Mr. Ford preached at Sullivanville, and was succeeded by Revs. Washburn, Williams, Pratt, Pierce, Riley, and Carr until 1835. In the winter of 1877-78 a church was organized, Rev. Mr. Linsley preaching every Sabbath. Services are held in a public hall.

At East Grove a Sunday-school was organized a few years ago, under the supervision of the Veteran Sunday-School Association. It contains about 30 members and 3 teachers.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was on the old Bently farm, where many of the old settlers were buried.

Another was on the farm now owned by John St. John. Abiard Lattin is buried there, the first settler in that part of the town. Another one is near the Daniel Parsons farm. Soon after Millport was settled, a plat of land, containing one acre, was bought of Erastus Crandall for \$100. Feb. 27, 1841, it was deemed advisable to purchase more land, and another acre was added, and Nov. 18, 1870, the Millport Cemetery Association was incorporated, and two acres were purchased, adjoining the cemetery, making the present cemetery four acres. Asher R. Frost is the president, and Chas. W. Sleeper the secretary.

A cemetery is incorporated near the Very neighborhood, and is used in connection with the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SOCIETIES.

Old Oak Lodge, No. 253, F. and A. M., was chartered June 7, 1852. Chas. Benson, first Worthy Master. Located at Millport. Contains 96 members. John C. Tanton, W. M.; Dexter White, Sec.

Millport Division, No. 23, Sons of Temperance, organized Sept. 23, 1873. Has at present 74 members. W. P. Horning, W. P.; Dexter White, Sec.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 811, I. O. of G. T., is located at Pine Valley. Was organized Feb. 5, 1868. J. W. Dillmore, G. P.

Order of the Eastern Star, No. 6, is located at Pine Valley. Was organized in 1871. Contains 26 members. Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Matron; Thos. Dillmore, Patron.

SCHOOLS.

According to the report of the county superintendent for 1876, the town is divided into seventeen districts, which have 867 children of school age. School has been held 469 weeks. They have 12 male and 21 female teachers, and 717 pupils, and a library of 445 volumes, valued at \$160. 15 frame school-houses, valued with site at \$8623.

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1876.....	\$14.23
State appropriation.....	1951.00
Taxes.....	2307.42
Other receipts.....	266.48

Total.....\$4539.13

Paid teachers' wages.....	\$4012.92	
School-house repairs.....	158.61	
Other expenses.....	359.43	4530.96
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$8.17	
State appropriation, 1878.....	2007.55	

MILLPORT

is situated on the west line of the town, in the valley of the Catharine Creek, and contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), hotel, post-office, Masonic Hall, school-house, two dry-goods stores, two groceries, two blacksmith-shops, two grist-mills, saw-mill, two shoe-shops, chair-factory, drug-store, pump-factory, and four physicians.

Banks & Allen's grist-mill is situated on the Catharine Creek, has three runs of stone, was built about 1835, by Henry Crandall.

Heffner & Sherman's mills were built by David Coe and Thomas McArty, about 1825, rebuilt by John Burch about 1838, and became known as the Arnot Mills; were purchased later by the present proprietors, and increased; they now have three runs of stone.

PINE VALLEY

is situated on the west line of the town about two miles south of Millport, and contains a church, hotel, post-office, store, school-house, shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, carriage-shop, creamery, grist-mill, and saw-mill.

The creamery is owned by Hoke & Wheeler, was commenced in 1867, manufactures 226 pounds of butter per day, and 8 cheese, averaging 38 pounds, and uses the milk of 300 cows.

SULLIVANVILLE

is situated in the southeast part of the town, contains a church, hotel, school-house, two stores, post-office, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, and saw-mill.

This portion of the town was not settled until 1815, when Lanstaff Compton first commenced the aggressive work against the primitive forest and on the side of civilization. Nathan Botsford, Diedrich Shaffer, and others came in soon after.

FATAL EPIDEMICS.

In the spring of 1841 an epidemic in the form of scarlet fever made its appearance in Millport, and proved fatal to a large number of children. This continued through the summer, but as cold weather came on, it passed by the children and attacked the youths in form of putrid sore throat, and proved nearly as fatal as it had among younger children.

In the summer of 1842 another epidemic made its appearance in the form of erysipelalous inflammation, and was confined mostly to women in middle life; and in a few weeks Millport was bereft of several of its most respected and valuable inhabitants.

But the mortality caused by these epidemics was trifling compared with the ravages of cholera, which made its appearance in the summer of 1849, and began soon after the opening of the new earth in the excavations for laying the track for the Chemung Railroad.

The disease appeared about the first of July among the laborers on the road, who were principally from Europe, and who, having been landed at Staten Island, were passed directly through to this place.



Photo. by Larkin.

ASHER R. FROST.

Mr. Frost was the third son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Laura Frost. He was born Nov. 29, 1818, in the old town of Catharine, then Tioga, but now Schuyler Co., N. Y. The family consisted of eight children, namely: Thomas Sherwood, Zalmon Burr,* Elizabeth Angeline, Asher Ruggles, Eleanor Jane, Laura Rachel,* George Jonathan, and Francis Asbury.

His father when a young man, in company with his grandfather, Joseph Frost, moved from Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1803, and settled in Catharine. They were among the first settlers in the then far western wild, and by their perseverance and industry soon made themselves comfortable homes.

His father, Jonathan, was not only a pioneer in the wilderness, but also a pioneer Methodist, one of eight members organized into the first class in Johnson Settlement, one of the first in this section of country. His house was a welcome home for the early preachers. He lived a just and exemplary life, and died respected by all.

Mr. Frost is descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Joseph Frost, was a soldier of the Revolution, and he inherits a share of the sturdy virtues of the old heroes who defended the rights of the people to secure and enjoy the benefits of self-government.

Mr. Frost grew up on the farm, and enjoyed no advantages of early education, save the common school. At nineteen years of age he left home to learn the trade of a millwright, which he successfully accomplished and followed for several years.

He was married to Sally Maria McCarty, daughter of Charles McCarty, May 20, 1847, who is a most estimable woman. One son was born to them,—Willis Holister Frost,—a bright, manly boy, loved and esteemed by all, and of whom

not alone his parents but all his acquaintances had high hopes of his future. He entered Cornell University at its opening, pursued his studies successfully for the first year, but soon after entering upon the second year was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died November 14, 1869, in the twenty-first year of his age. The loss of this son, on whom all their hopes were centered, was a most crushing affliction to the parents.

Mr. Frost purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1853, and has devoted himself to its culture, to the elevation of the farmer, and the advancement of agriculture.

He has been honored by his fellow-citizens, who have elected him five times to the office of supervisor of the town of Veteran. He was supervisor during a portion of the time of the war of the Rebellion, when large amounts of money passed through his hands; and from that time down to these days of crimination and recrimination there never was a breath of suspicion raised against him for not properly appropriating every dollar which came into his hands.

He has been for years an active worker in the temperance reform, and strong in his convictions that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited by law. Among the agencies which he has availed himself of to carry forward this reform has been his connection and work with the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has been for three successive years elected by the Grand Lodge of the State a member of the finance committee of the Board of Managers.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years, and always occupying some responsible station therein. For many years he has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school in Millport. He is highly esteemed in his social relations, and is a man of untarnished moral character, who will leave the world better for having lived in it.

* Deceased.



H. Crandell

HENRY CRANDELL.



MRS. H. CRANDELL.

Henry Crandell was born in the town of Schettacoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1795. He is a son of Eber Crandell, who was a native of the town of Cold Spring, Dutchess Co., N. Y., having been born there in the year 1755, the latter's father having lived and died there. His father, James Crandell, was of English ancestry, settling on Long Island before the dawn of the seventeenth century. Eber Crandell, above mentioned, removed from Schettacoke to Argyle, Washington Co., this State, when Henry was an infant, and settled there as a farmer; twelve years thereafter removing to Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained a few years and then sold his farm and came to the town of Ulysses, now in Tompkins County, and from thence to that part of Catharine now included in Veteran, about 1832, and there remained until his death, which occurred while on a visit to Ann Arbor, Mich., when upwards of eighty years of age.

Henry Crandell at an early day served a seven years' apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner trade, which he has followed, in connection with agricultural pursuits, most of his life.

On the 18th of October, 1816, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Colonel Charles Hill, of Madison Co., N. Y., the result of this union having been five children, viz.: Charles, Humphrey, Diana, Susan, and Amos Wilson, the latter alone surviving, the third and fourth named having died in infancy. Mr. Crandell removed from Ulysses to Veteran with his family in the year 1827, having been induced to emigrate by the prospect of the construction of the Chemung Canal, the progress of which he had been watching for some three years. While in Ulysses he, in company with his brother, purchased a mill property for \$6000, paying one-half

down and mortgaging the property for the balance. A freshet washed away the dam and carried with it most of the mill stock, in consequence of which the mortgage was foreclosed, leaving Mr. Crandell \$500 in debt. By persevering industry and the strictest economy he paid this all up in five years; and that, too, while working at one dollar a day, he in the meanwhile supporting his family.

Politically, he came on the stage in old Whig time, and on the formation of the Republican party he adopted their platform, and has ever stood firm to its principles. He has held the various town offices from supervisor down. He has never affiliated with any religious denomination, although he has been associated more particularly with the Society of Friends, of which his wife was an exemplary member, and widely known as "Aunt Eliza." She was a most estimable lady, of fine education, a good discourses, and of great social worth. She died in 1867, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and fifty-first of her marriage. Mr. Crandell is now in his eighty-fourth year, and resides with his son, Amos W. He is well preserved, and possesses all his faculties, his eyesight alone being somewhat impaired. The writer of this sketch found him in the field husking corn in the fall of 1878.

Among the public works with which he was identified mechanically were the New York Central Railroad from Rochester to Auburn, the Chemung Canal, and the Northern Central Railway (formerly the Chemung Railroad), from Watkins to Elmira.

The life and character of the gentleman of whom we have written presents many incidents and traits worthy to be followed, and offers a bright example of what a good citizen ought to be.

The disease proved very fatal to this class of people, and in six or seven weeks a very large number had died on the line of the Chemung Railroad, most of these deaths occurring in the town of Veteran, in the village of Millport and vicinity, but the true number was never accurately known.*

The disease created such an alarm that some families left the place, and some who stayed actually died from fear.

The disease was not wholly confined to the foreign population, but spread among the citizens and carried off some of the best inhabitants. Such was its violence that many died in three or four hours from the first attack, and several persons were found, who were evidently taken alone when walking the streets at night, dead by the wayside in the morning. We have known healthy men go to their work at seven o'clock, to be brought back to their lodgings and die before noon. The last drowsy thought on retiring for the night was the inquiry, "Shall we again see the light of day?" The weather was very hot and dry, the thermometer standing most of the time during the continuance of the epidemic from 80 to 98. The atmosphere presented a peculiar red, hazy appearance, and all felt its debilitating influence.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1857

proved very disastrous to the valley of the Catharine Creek, from the damage of which it has never fully recovered. Rain had been steadily but almost continuously falling for several days, until the earth was completely saturated with water. On the morning of the 17th of June the rain began to increase, and continued till about three o'clock. Previous to this time, orders had been passed along the line to turn the water out from the canal into the creek. Between three and four o'clock the fulfillment of this order was commenced, beginning at the summit, which so increased the volume of water already there, that it swooped down the valley like an avalanche, sweeping before it all the mill-dams that lay in its way on the stream. And such was its volume when it reached Millport that it appeared like a wall of water five or six feet high, rapidly advancing and spreading from hill to hill on either side. Houses, barns, and other buildings were swept away. As night came on terror and consternation seized the people, who for a time saw no means to escape but to the hills. At this time, the deafening roar of the waters, the crash of falling buildings, the creaking of timbers as they were hurled down the stream, added to the deep darkness and profound gloom of night, rendered it a scene difficult to describe, but never to be forgotten.

VETERAN IN THE REBELLION.

Dr. H. Seaman says, "The history of this town would be quite incomplete were we to omit to mention the great

* When the cholera broke out there was a sanitary committee appointed, consisting of Emery Rosebrook, W. H. Philips, John Denson, and C. C. Coston, who spent their time in carrying out sanitary measures and caring for the sick.

This committee also kept as accurate a record as they could obtain of the daily number of deaths. Two of this committee are now living, Mr. John Denson and C. C. Coston, who say that the average daily deaths for three weeks when the disease was most violent were 18, which amount to 378 deaths. This estimate is probably below the whole number who died during the epidemic.

drama of the age,—the slaveholders' rebellion,—and the connection of its people therewith. The spirit of the early anti-slavery movements in this town was never suffered to die out, but kept before the people until they were thoroughly grounded in their love of liberty and their hatred of slavery, that when the struggle came almost every man was ready to sustain the government in maintaining its own existence and giving freedom to all; and the citizens of this town may ever reflect with pride on the fact that on the first call for 300,000 men this was the first town in the county to fill its quota, and thereby acquired the honorable title of the 'Banner Town,' and it will be the lasting glory of Veteran that during that long struggle she never faltered but filled every quota on call, and thus contributed her full share to sustain the government and crush the slaveholders' rebellion."

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed from Catharinetown April 16, 1823, while that town was in Tioga County. The records of this town were destroyed by fire in 1850, and little can be obtained prior to that time.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as correctly as can be ascertained:

SUPERVISORS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1836. Asahel Hewlett. | 1857. Moses Cole. |
| 1837. Henry Crandall. | 1858. A. F. Babcock. |
| 1838. Solomon Bennett. | 1859-61. A. R. Frost. |
| 1839-40. Jeremiah B. Moore. | 1862-64. Eli A. Owen. |
| 1841-42. Albert T. Babcock. | 1865. Uriah Hall. |
| 1843. Sylvester Sexton. | 1866. A. R. Frost. |
| 1844. Charles Hewlett. | 1867. Peter A. Miller. |
| 1845-46. S. Bennett. | 1868-69. Alonzo Banks. |
| 1847. Ezra Mallett. | 1870-71. Elliott Meeker. |
| 1848. William H. Phillips. | 1872. Hezekiah R. Thomas. |
| 1849. E. Mallett. | 1873-74. Lorenzo W. Bailey. |
| 1851-52. Degrand N. Bedient. | 1875. Alexander W. McKey. |
| 1853. Franklin Hulett. | 1876. Charles Brown. |
| 1854. Burr B. Parsons. | 1877. Lorenzo W. Bailey. |
| 1855. Stoddard C. Westlake. | 1878. Samuel R. Page. |
| 1856. Abijah Fisk. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1851. Joseph C. Stoll. | 1861-66. John Denson. |
| 1852-53. Gabriel L. Smith. | 1867. S. R. Page. |
| 1854. Theodore V. Wellar. | 1868. John Denson. |
| 1855. Luther P. Lyon. | 1869-76. Charles C. Coston. |
| 1856. Dana White. | 1877. Dexter White. |
| 1857-59. Henry Hall. | 1878. A. T. Kingsley. |
| 1860. Uriah Hall. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Theodore V. Willen. | Moses Cole. |
| Evans P. Carr. | Robert Hosie. |
| Reuben B. Newhall. | Henry H. Worden. |
| Volney Sawyer. | De Witt C. Crawford. |
| William P. Chattle. | John C. Fanton. |
| John Shaffer. | William Burrell. |
| S. R. Page. | H. H. Worden. |
| Curtis Miles. | John W. Dillmore. |
| Bela B. Crane. | Moses Cole. |
| Moses Cole. | George McKinney. |
| Isaac V. Thompson. | Charles T. Hill. |
| James McMillen. | J. W. Dillmore. |
| William H. Banks. | |

In 1876, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, a committee of seven of the oldest in-

habitants of the town were appointed to gather information relative to the early settlement of the town. Dr. Henry Seaman was chosen chairman, on whom the work principally devolved. From his researches the history of Veteran is principally compiled.

We are also indebted to Peter Compton, A. L. Botsford, C. C. Coston, Ransom Latton, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.

Anson Aihart, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 John W. Adamy, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Charles Abgear, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1861.
 Lemuel M. Andrus, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. March, 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lorin A. Andrus, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Wesley Antes, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862.
 Beach Beardsley, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1862; wounded at Antietam, and died.
 Edgar Baker, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 E. S. Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Appolas Bryant, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. March 11, 1862.
 Daniel S. Butts, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. 1863.
 Eugene Banks, 3d N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 George Banks, 27th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 David Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; died near Petersburg.
 Charles A. Benson, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. M; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Alonzo Brown, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Charles A. Brown, enl. 1863; disch. 1865; only drafted man from the town.
 Abram J. Bovee, enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Joseph Byrom, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Willis Brewer, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 William Bamir, enl. 1864.
 Lyman Boughton, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James Bank, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Joseph Becker, enl. 1864.
 Henry Brown, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862; killed at Antietam.
 William Brown, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Summers Banks, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel A. Bennet, capt., 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Oscar Bentley, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Hugh Berry, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 David Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1863; died at Poplar Grove Church, 1865.
 Charles C. Coston, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 George M. Coston, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Charles A. Cotton, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Jan. 9, 1862.
 David Campbell, enl. 1864.
 John Campbell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Wm. E. Campbell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Judson Campbell, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. 1863.
 Wm. S. Carr, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 John M. Carr, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 John Cummins, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Orville C. Churchill, substitute; enl. 1864.
 William Coulter, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Michael Camody, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John M. Carpenter, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865; re-enl. member of "Forlorn Hope," Fredericksburg.
 Lewis Campbell, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861.
 Ransford Chapman, enl. 1862.
 John C. Crawford, enl. 1864.
 Charles Crandall.
 Leonard Champion, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Rufus Calkins, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862.
 Charles Couch, died in Salisbury prison.
 James Campbell.
 Wilson Curtis, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; lost.
 Charles David, disch. 1864.
 Albert J. Disbrow, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Bennett J. Denson, lieut., 3d N. Y. L. Art., Co. B; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; pro. to 16th N. Y. Art.
 Merrill Denson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; died July 15, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
 Garrit S. Davis, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James Daily, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 George W. Downing, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Levi F. Dodge, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
 Wm. Dalrymple, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va.
 Thos. H. Dalrymple, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel Dean, enl. 1862.
 Timothy Dean, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 John Dean, enl. 1864.

Richard M. Dillmore, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Thomas C. Dillmore, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Henry L. Decker, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Monroe C. Dayton, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Marcus Dayton, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; wounded at Antietam, and died.
 Horace Dumond, enl. 1864.
 Wilson Dean, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864; lost in battle.
 Elijah H. Everitt, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Charles D. Egbert, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Orin B. Egbert, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 John D. Egbert, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1862; lost an arm at Antietam.
 Chauncey Fitch, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David Faulkner, enl. 1863.
 Frank Frost, lieut., 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 John Fulford, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Peter French, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 William Falon, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Nathaniel Finch, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died in service at Frederick City, 1862.
 Robert S. Goodman, 50th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1863.
 Ernest L. Green, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Gilbert Green, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 John Gunn, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; died at Washington.
 John S. Greenly, enl. 1864.
 Timothy Gustin, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Orrin Greenly.
 Abijah Hathaway, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Aranthus Hyatt, enl. 1863.
 Bradley Hanes, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Charles Hollenback, enl. 1864.
 Charles T. Hill, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Egbert Haney, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Fred. Holden, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Edwin Holden, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Edward Hall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 John Halpin, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Frank Hathaway, enl. 1864.
 Gordon Harrington, enl. 1864.
 Geo. W. Hummer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 George Huxton; enl. 1862.
 Jacob Hinman, 24th N. Y. Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Schuyler Hall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 James M. Henderson; enl. 1862.
 Wm. Hurley, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Chauncey Hollenback, enl. 1864.
 John W. Howard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Nathan Hill, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864.
 Reuben Howard, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Richard Hultz, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Stewart Hamilton, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1863.
 Paul C. Hough, 24th Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; died near City Point, Va.
 Norman F. Hoyt, enl. 1863.
 Wm. Hellan, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.
 Wm. Hillerman.
 Rawson B. Hultz, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; shot by sharpshooter at Winchester, Va., 1865.
 William Henry.
 Eli Ingram, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John C. Ingalls, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 De Witt Johnson, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; died in Washington.
 John A. Jackson; enl. 1863.
 Lorenzo Jones, lieut.-col., 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Lewis Johnson, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Burr Keeler, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Charles Knott, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Charles M. Knapp, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Jerome Kendall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Isaac Kelly, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Simon U. Kase, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Malon Kerrick, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John King.
 Charles Lyman, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David Lattin, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Daniel Ladew, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 George W. Lovell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 George Lefler.
 Joseph Lattin, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 James Lewis, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Harris Lattin, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865.
 Henry Lovell, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1865.
 Hiram Locke, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Horace Lattin, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lyndal Lewis, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Salmon S. Lovell, enl. 1861; died in hospital at Hilton Head, 1864.

REUBEN TIFFT.

One of the oldest living residents of the town of Veteran is Reuben Tift. He was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 7, 1810, and came to Veteran, then in Tioga County, in the spring of 1830, driving the whole distance with an ox-team! His father, David Tift, was a native of Rhode Island, born July 3, 1788; his mother, Charlotte Smith, being a native of Connecticut. The latter died in Rensselaer County about the year 1846, and after her demise David married Emily Elwell and removed to Veteran, Chemung Co., where he died in 1856. After his death Mrs. Tift returned to Rensselaer County.

Reuben Tift was married January 7, 1830, to Sally Turner, of Veteran. To them were born Charlotte K., Feb. 16, 1831, married Norman B. Wood, and living in the town of Veteran; John B. and David E. (twins), born Nov. 10, 1832; John married Betsey E. Briggs, and resides in Veteran; David married Margaret Dufur, and lives in Erin; Reuben, Jr., born Feb. 19, 1835, married Emeline R. Crane, and resides in Horseheads, N. Y.; William M., born Sept. 19, 1837, and died Feb. 27, 1851; Sally M., born May 27, 1840, died in infancy; Chloe A., born March 13, 1843, married John Kays, and resides in Newfield, Tompkins Co.; Lucretia S., born Jan. 6, 1846, married Ezra M. Howell, and lives in Veteran; Harvey M., born July 29, 1854,

married Emma Anthony, and resides with his father on the home farm.

Mrs. Sally Tift died Oct. 20, 1864, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Tift married for his second wife Lucretia M. Coleman, May 6, 1867. She is a native of Chemung County, being born in Veteran, June 27, 1838. The children by this marriage are Grant L., born Dec. 6, 1868; Ulysses D., born July 15, 1871, died July 8, 1872; Wilson D., born Aug. 23, 1873.

Mr. Tift is a *veteran* resident of the town in which he resides, of which he has been a continuous resident for forty-eight years. It was a wilderness when he first established himself there, and laid the foundations for his home by erecting a log house (a very primitive affair) and clearing a farm of some ninety-six acres, not far from his present location. To his original purchase have been made additions until he has now a goodly acreage. The old log house, in which he passed the first years of his pioneer life, was removed many years ago, and in its place is a fine farm-house, surrounded by good barns, etc. A fine view of his home, as it appears at present, may be seen among the illustrations of the town of Veteran. Mr. Tift has always followed the vocation of a farmer, and is still hale and hearty, works his farm, and proposes to die "in the harness." He is well known and much esteemed in the section where he has lived for nearly a half-century.



Oliver C. Larcum, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 William Lovell, enl. 1862; died in Salisbury prison.
 Aaron McKinney, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Alonzo McDougal, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Charles A. C. Mosher, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David McWhorter, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. 1863.
 Ezra Mallory, enl. 1862.
 George McDougal, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 George Miller, artificer; enl. 1862.
 Charles Murray, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Eber F. Morgan, enl. 1865.
 Ephraim Malette, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Delbert Moody, enl. 1864.
 Gilbert McNaught, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Henry F. Malette, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 John D. Milspaugh, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; shot near Petersburg by sharpshooter.
 John F. Malette, lieut., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Feb. 8, 1862.
 James Maher, enl. 1863.
 Jeremiah M. Murphy, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Job Marcy, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James McCarty, substitute, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Michel Miles, 107th N. Y. Inf.
 Mortimer W. Morgan, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Sylvester F. Malette, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.
 William S. Malette, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1863; disch. Jan. 1865.
 Luther A. Mattison, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Samuel McManus, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 William Mallory, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Thomas McCue, substitute, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Andrew Norris, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Edward Norris, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 William Nichols, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. G; enl. 1864.
 Gilbert Owens, enl. 1862.
 Peter Ostrander, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Rufus Owens, enl. 1862.
 Arnold Perry, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Benajah M. Parks, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Erastus Putnam, enl. 1864.
 Henry M. Plants, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 John Perry, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Joseph J. Phelps, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Jacob H. Perry, artificer; 50th N. Y. Eng.
 James Pierce, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Mathias M. Peterson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Royal Phelps, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Ralph Plumstead, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1864.
 William Perry, enl. 1862.
 Alanson Quackenbush, enl. 1864.
 Abram Rowe, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1863.
 Bernard Riley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Cornelius Rowe, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1862.
 John F. Robinson, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 James W. Riley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 John W. Rowley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Hiram Rogers, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 James Riley, 2d U. S. A.; enl. 1861.
 John Reiley, enl. 1864.
 Jackson B. F. Reeder, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Benjamin Rhodes, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863.
 Thomas F. Rhodes, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Robert P. Rogers, 50th Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Milton Reeder, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1864.
 Nelson B. Rogers, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863.
 Charles Shears.
 Abdin O. Slater, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Alvin C. Struckland, substitute.
 Buel Sterling, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Benjamin M. Squire, enl. May 3, 1862.
 Byron D. Stuart, killed at Fort Pulaski.
 Charles Sherwood, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enlisted in 14th N. Y. Art.
 Ephraim Smith, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861.
 Erastus Sayles, enl. 1863.
 Elisha H. Sherman, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 George Stocum, artificer; enl. 1862.
 George A. Simmons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 John B. Squires, musician, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 George C. Stuart, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Nov. 4, 1862.
 George W. Sayles.
 Henry S. Sherwood, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865; re-enl. in 194th N. Y. Inf.
 Ira Shappe, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Jason H. Smart, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Jonathan Sherwood, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Jackson Seely, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Levi Smith, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Luther Staley, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.

Lyman Strait, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lewis Sherwood, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Matthew J. Stuart, enl. 1862.
 Mortimer V. Sawyer, enl. 1862.
 Thomas D. Soper, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Very Shuart, substitute; enl. 1864.
 William H. Sawyer, enl. 1862.
 William Strong, enl. 1864.
 H. Warren Seamon, musician, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Wellington Stone.
 Charles A. Thompson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Daniel D. Thompkins, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865.
 Charles A. Thomas, lieut., 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865; promoted.
 Edward Terwelliger, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Hiram Tompkins, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Edward Thomas, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Franklin Terry, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 John B. Tift, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Otis Thayer, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Theodore G. Tompkins, musician, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1861.
 William O. Thayer, 141st Regt.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 William C. Tompkins, enl. 1864.
 Sterling Taylor, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Hiram Vandemark, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Rufus Vail, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Orin Vail, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 John Vangorder.
 Charles Vangorder.
 William Vanhouten, 103d Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Morris P. Weed, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Albert Whitford, 194th Regt., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Isaac Wellar, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Benjamin Williams, 34th Mass. Inf.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Edwin Wellar, capt., 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Abraham E. Wanzer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863.
 Amasa B. White, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Dexter White, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 James White, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 John H. Wanzer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Henry H. Worden, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Mordecai Williams, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; member of Forlorn Hope at Fredericksburg; wounded at Petersburg, Va.
 Theodore Wheat, enl. 1864.
 Leroy Wellar, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Monroe Wellar, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. VAN DUZER,

the eldest son of William Van Duzer, was born at Unionville, in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1812. His mother was Sally M., the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Wheeler, of Mount Eve, Orange County,—an extensive land-owner, and one of the most prominent men of his locality.

Christopher Van Duzer, of Warwick, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, was his grandfather.

In June, 1824, he moved with his father into Chemung County, then Tioga, and settled upon the Ridge Road, in the town of Veteran, on what has so long been known as the Van Duzer farm, where he resided almost continuously during his business life.

When he first settled in Veteran, there were only about ten acres of cleared land upon the farm, and only one or two frame houses between it and Horseheads.

He was for a few years—1838 to 1843—engaged in the lumber business in the town of Southport, first with Sylvester Sexton, and afterwards with Colonel Eli Wheeler, and erected a steam saw-mill upon his timber tract, supposed to have been the second steam saw-mill within the present limits of Chemung County. This enterprise was unsuccessful, and he returned to the farm and remained

there until 1872, when his health compelled him to relinquish active business, and he moved to the village of Horseheads, where he died, on the 5th of August, 1876.

He was married to Louisa Turner, the eldest daughter of Harvey Turner, Dec. 31, 1840, who, with two sons, survive him.



James M. Vanduzee

For thirty years he was an active and public-spirited citizen. He served his town several terms as an assessor, and was for many years postmaster of the Veteran post-office, established by his father soon after moving into this county, and which, in the days of stage-coaches, was quite an important centre for the country round about it.

In 1850 he was elected Superintendent of the Poor for Chemung County on the Democratic ticket, and served three years. Being an ardent Free-Soil Democrat, he early joined the Republican party, and ran as its candidate for sheriff on the first regular county ticket put in nomination in 1856, but was defeated.

After the passage of the act of 1857, creating a county board of commissioners of excise, he was appointed by Judge North, in May of that year, one of the Excise Commissioners for Chemung County, and performed the duties of that office until January, 1861, when his term expired.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Government, and, though exempt from military duty, at his own expense sent a man into the army, and was among the most active of his townsmen in his efforts to have his town fill every quota called for; and it was a matter of great pride to him that no draft was ever made in the town of Veteran.

On the passage of the internal revenue law, in 1861, he was appointed one of the assistant assessors of his district,

and had the towns of Veteran, Catlin, Horseheads, and Big Flats under his supervision until 1867. By the reduction of the internal revenue service and consolidation of the districts, his office was discontinued.

HORACE SEAMAN, M.D.

Few men of the preceding age began life under more adverse circumstances than the subject of this sketch. The oldest of six children, whose parents had no resources but their labor, and little time to care for their family, he early learned the lesson of self-reliance.



H. Seaman M.D.

He was born Sept. 6, 1806, in the town of Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt. His father, Benjamin Seaman, was an honest and upright man, and esteemed for his moral worth. The son's early educational advantages were limited to the common school, which he was permitted to attend only a few months in the year; and here his advancement was retarded by extreme diffidence and stammering, which was not overcome until late in life.

Trifling incidents often shape our after-pursuits. So in the present case. When about eleven years of age, he was persuaded to bleed a lady suffering from pain in the head, with a penknife, which produced immediate relief. For this act he was reprimanded by the village doctor, who at the same time encouraged this rashness (as he called it) by offering to give him a lancet with directions as to its use, on condition that he should bleed such of his patients as might suddenly be taken with the then prevailing *pleurisy*, as he lived several miles away. The lancet was reluctantly accepted, the agreement fulfilled, and in a few weeks to this was added by the same man, Dr. Peleg Barlow, a turn-key for extracting teeth.

From thence onward his determination was to some day enter the medical profession, and his energies were turned in that direction. In the year 1824 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. Barlow, in Pittsford, Vt. In the fall of 1826 he attended his first course of lectures

at Castleton. The summer of 1827 was spent in Brandon with Dr. Josiah Hale, and the autumn in again attending the lectures at Castleton, where he spent the next season with Professor Woodward, and graduated at the close of the lecture term of 1828. Thus, without pecuniary aid, he had accomplished the first object of his ambition at the age of twenty-two.

He was married to Sally S. Whipple, daughter of Wright Whipple, Dec. 12, 1828. She died Aug. 6, 1842. She was a woman of more than ordinary intellect and accomplishments, and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

His second wife was Miss Eliza Thomas, daughter of the late Jonathan Thomas, a generous and noble woman. She is still living, and is the loving companion of his declining years.

The history of Dr. Seaman's medical career is that of most country practitioners. He came to Millport in April, 1830, and was soon engaged in an active practice. He held his ground against competition for fifteen years, and was highly esteemed among his patients. His health failing, he went into mercantile business, with which (in company with his son, W. H. Seaman) he is still connected, but he did not wholly abandon the practice of his profession.

He is now the only member living who assisted in the organization of the Chemung County Medical Society, to which he has contributed some important papers, viz.: "A Report of a Case of Remarkable Injury of the Brain, and Recovery therefrom;" "An Essay on Stammering. Its Cause and Cure;" "Report of a Case of Removal of the Placenta, after an Early Abortion, through the Tube of a Speculum." This being an *original* suggestion, it called out discussion; and, in reply to some adverse criticism, Dr. Wm. C. Wey, who defended the proposed practice, said, "The application of the speculum in this variety of professional experience, mentioned and illustrated by Dr. Seaman, furnishes such an important aid in obstetrical practice that I can only speak of it in terms of the highest approval, as supplying the practitioner with a ready, novel, and effective method of bringing to a speedy and successful termination a case which might otherwise prove tedious, complicated, and threatening."

Although a general practitioner, Dr. Seaman's field was more particularly confined to obstetrics, as shown by the fact that he has been present at the births of over two thousand children, among whom are many of the third generation.

Dr. Seaman investigates for himself, tries to arrive at the truth, and to act in accordance therewith. Thus he has made his influence felt in his town on all questions paramount in the public mind during the last half-century. Although strongly wedded to his opinions, he is not repellent in his manner, but genial and liberal in his social relations, and maintains this character in spite of the weight of years and a feeble frame. He was an early worker in the temperance movement, and an uncompromising Abolitionist. He is an enthusiastic admirer of music and poetry, for which he has a very retentive memory.

He is now seventy-two years of age, with intellect unimpaired; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, interested in all its enterprises, and desirous to leave the world better than he found it. The doctor is a man of unblemished character, and respected wherever he is known.

MOSES COLE, ESQ.

This gentleman was a prominent citizen of the town of Veteran, and for many years a resident of Millport. We here present a few data from a sermon preached at his funeral, by the pastor of his church, to whom his many virtues of head and heart were well known and duly appreciated: "Moses Cole was born at Jamestown, Mont-



MOSES COLE, ESQ.

gomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1801, and died at Millport, Chemung Co., N. Y., June 5, 1875. His parents were natives of Connecticut; and he was the second of five children, all of whom are now in the spirit world. His parents were honest, virtuous, and God-fearing people, who brought up their children in the principles of virtue and religion. In the year 1812 the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. On the 16th of January, 1823, Mr. Cole united in marriage with Miss Sophia Clink. Five children were born to them, all of whom, with the mother, survive the father's decease. At the time of their marriage neither of the parties was a professor of religion; but two years subsequent to that event the husband was converted to God, and the wife two years later; both connecting themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after his admission in the fold, he was elevated to the responsible position of class-leader, which office he held to the end of his life, a period of more than half a century. At about the same time he became class-leader he was made a Sunday-school superintendent.

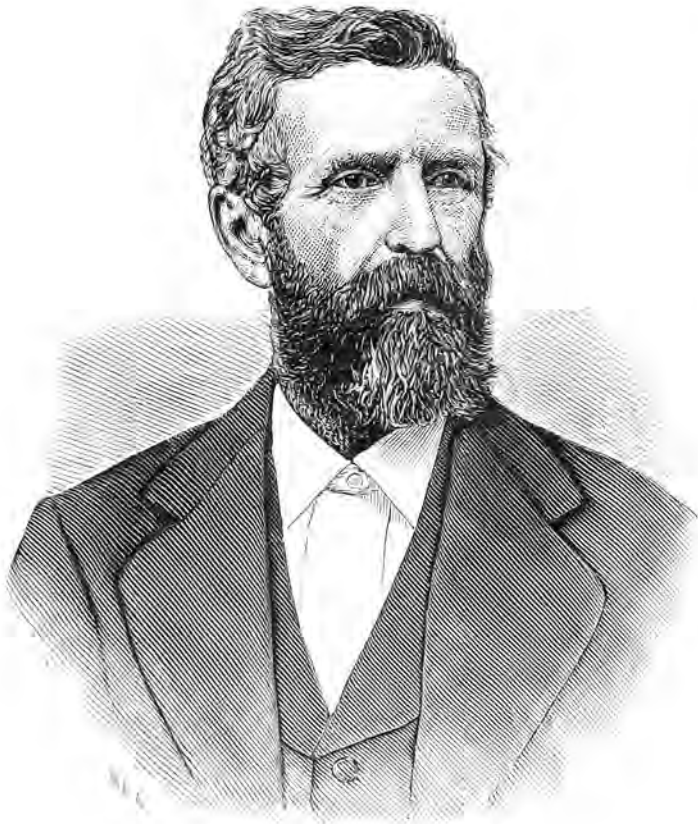
"In the year 1840 he removed with his family to this beautiful valley, coming, as a master workman, to serve the State in the construction of the Chemung Canal, intending to return after a brief period to his former home. For two years he resided at Croton, or in that vicinity, and in 1842 he came to Millport, where he spent the remainder of his

life. Mr. Cole has always been a man of commanding influence in the communities where he has resided. This has been due to his intellect, his intelligence, his honesty, his kindness of heart, and his suavity of manners. He held various offices since he came among you; in every case with eminent success. For four years he was judge of sessions; for one year supervisor; for six years, terminating with his life, he was postmaster; for ten years he was a justice of the peace, to which responsible office he was re-elected at the town-meeting next preceding his death by almost common consent. In the church, as in the community, Brother Cole has always been a leader, not because he crowded himself forward, but because his brethren have laid responsibilities upon him from which he felt, as the servant of God, he could not shrink. He has not sought office, office has sought him. Though he was eminent as a citizen, a magistrate, and a man, we shall remember him chiefly as a Christian."

After careful inquiry among those who knew Mr. Cole longest and best, we can cordially indorse the estimate of him, as above given by his pastor.

CHARLES HALL,

the subject of this brief sketch, and whose portrait is herewith given, is one of the representative farmers of his town, and is a native of the town of Veteran. He was born the 28th



CHARLES HALL.

day of February, 1832. His early life was spent upon a farm, as have been his later years. Although considerably interested in the lumber business, having an interest in a saw-mill in the adjoining town of Catlin, agricultural pursuits have in the main engaged his efforts throughout life. He has a family of six children, all daughters. Mr. Hall has been a resident of the town of Veteran all his life, located about midway between the villages of Millport and Pine Valley. He is active and enterprising, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

S. A. BEARDSLEY.

William Beardsley was among the first settlers and one of the original proprietors of Stratford, Conn. With his family, he embarked from London, in the ship "Planter," in April, 1635. He was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1636. In the custom-house records he is described as a "mason." His family consisted of his wife, Mary, and one daughter, Mary, and two sons, John and Joseph. William Beardsley died in 1661.

Joseph, youngest son of the above, married Phebe Dayton, of Brookhaven, Long Island. He died in Stratford, Conn., in 1712. His second son, John, married and had three children, viz.: Abraham, born March 6, 1696; John, Jr., born March 9, 1701; Andrew, born March 8, 1708. Joseph died in 1732. Abraham married Esther Jeanes, April 17, 1723, Rev. George Pigot performing the ceremony. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom the youngest son, Michael, married Esther Nichols, whose family consisted of five sons and one daughter,—Lewis, Luke, David, James, Elias, and Polly. Luke lived and died near Bridgeport, Conn.; the other children came to Catharine, Tioga (now Schuyler) Co., in the years 1800 and 1801. They all bought land and commenced to clear up the heavily-timbered forest, and for many years endured the privations and hardships of a new country. Lewis was killed by the falling of a tree, May 26, 1802, aged thirty-two years.

David had four children, two of whom still live in Catharine,—Lewis, the eldest son, now in the eighty-third year of his age, and Lucius C., the youngest son, who resides on the homestead. James married Hannah Beach, and had a family of eleven children, and lived to not only clear up his land, but to see all his children except two, who are deceased, comfortably settled around him. He and his wife both died in 1851.

Lewis, eldest son of the last mentioned, was born July 18, 1796. He worked upon his father's farm until his twenty-first year. In 1818 (March 3) he was united in marriage to Harriet Agard, daughter of Noah Agard, and commenced their married life in a log house, but by industry and economy attained for themselves and family (six sons) a competency. Mrs. Beardsley died in 1870, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, but her husband still survives, and at the date of this sketch (1878) is living with his son, James E., in Montour, Schuyler Co., in the eighty-third year of his age.

Samuel A. Beardsley, eldest son of the above, was born June 15, 1819. Sept. 17, 1843, he married Miss Phebe Kendall. In 1846 they settled in the town of Veteran, on the farm they now occupy. Through a fixed determination to provide a home for their old age, and by God's blessing, they have secured a small competency. Of his three children, his two daughters are married and settled near him; his only son, Grant, lives in North Carolina, and has three children, they being the tenth generation from William Beardsley, the first mentioned in this sketch. On another page of this work will be seen a view of S. A. Beardsley's home and surroundings,—a speaking evidence of a successful farmer.

JOHN TURNER

was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 23, 1800, and was the seventh child of John Turner, who emigrated from Middletown, Conn., about the year 1780, with his then small family. The Turners originally emigrated from England, the place of their nativity. John, the father of our subject, reared a family of twelve children by his first wife, and three by his second; spent his days in



JOHN TURNER.

Rensselaer County. Our subject remained with his father on the old homestead until twenty-seven years of age; was married, Feb. 16, 1824, to Ulissa, daughter of Robert Tift, of Steventown, Rensselaer Co.; by this union were born four children, two of whom survive, viz.: Stephen and Robert.

In 1827, month of February, Mr. Turner, in company with his wife, removed to Veteran township (then Tioga Co.) Chemung Co., coming all the way with an ox-team and sled, bringing all their effects on said sled, and located

upon the farm where he now resides. Lived in a one-story log house for four years, when he erected the substantial frame house which he at present occupies. From the date of settlement has continued to improve; got out timbers for a barn the first year; purchased, with his brother David, 160 acres. In politics Mr. Turner is Republican; started out as a Whig, afterwards anti-slavery. Is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, with which he is prominently identified; has done much towards the maintenance of the



MRS. JOHN TURNER.

society, and contributed liberally to the church and school interests. He is also an advocate of temperance, and has not tasted liquor in any form for more than fifty years, and never used tobacco in any form. Some thirty-seven years ago Mr. Turner made lumber, which he used to deliver at Havana with an ox-team for four dollars per thousand. Mrs. Turner died Oct. 1, 1871, and Mr. Turner is now tenderly cared for by his son and family, they residing with him. He has been in the dairy business eighteen years.

S. R. PAGE.

Erastus Page emigrated from Litchfield Co., Conn., about 1819, settled in Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming, which he followed for a few years, subject to the varied success incident to pioneer life. Here the subject of this sketch was born, July 10, 1822. At the age of six years he was removed, with his parents, to the village of Penn Yan, where he lived until he was nineteen. In 1840 he commenced to learn the cabinet-making trade with a cousin, Henry Page. Two years later he left Penn Yan, went to Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and there worked with his brother, L. E. Page, at the same business. With the last named he came to Millport, Chemung Co., N. Y., in October, 1842. Here he soon completed his majority, and began to do for himself. After working as a journeyman for two years at Geneva and West Dresden, he returned to Millport, purchased his brother's stock in trade, and went into business for himself. Millport at that time was a

lively town; lumbering and boat-building afforded a large and lucrative business; but cabinet-making was, perhaps, slower as a means of attaining wealth than any other of the town avocations, which rendered necessary economic methods in its conduct. "Live within your means" had been learned from a father's experience, and was followed by the son during his entire business career. For nineteen years he was engaged in this branch.

In October, 1848, he married Miss Sarah N. White, daughter of Colonel L. White, of Millport. This union was blessed with three children,—Charles E., Clara Irene, and Linn E. Clara died before she had attained her second year. Charles lived to become a young man of uncommon development and promise. He was engaged in the mercantile business with his father, in whose store he had been for a number of years; but four months after the partnership was formed, it was dissolved by his death.

S. R. Page sold out his cabinet business in 1865, and

went into the general mercantile trade, purchasing, in connection with Mr. H. K. Thomas, the stock and trade of Messrs. H. & W. H. Seaman, where they continued a successful business for three years. Mr. Thomas then wishing



CHAS. E. PAGE.

to dissolve the partnership, they divided their goods, and Mr. Page, with the portion that was his share, opened a store on the east side of Main, at the corner of Hill Street, in Millport village. This was the momentous period of his business life. If success was to be achieved it must be forced from unfavorable surroundings, and under adverse circumstances. Goods had been purchased at high prices; prices were drooping, and markets uncertain. The purchases of to-day were not sure of a profit to-morrow. But by good judgment, discreet action, and untiring attention to business, with excellent home help, and a guarded care of his personal credit, he succeeded in establishing a good trade, which has continued satisfactory to the present time.

CHAPTER LVII.

VAN ETTEN.

THE town of Van Etten is the northeast corner town of the county, and contains an area of 23,149 acres, of which 13,012 acres are improved. According to the census of 1875, it had a population of 1732 inhabitants, of which 1696 were natives and 36 foreign born, 1727 white and 5 colored; 879 males, 853 females; aliens 19. A voting population of 491, of which 472 were natives, and 19 naturalized. Number of males of military age, 340. Persons of school age, 247 males and 238 females. Number of land-owners, 315. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read or write, 2.

The surface of the town is a hilly upland. The Cayuta Creek flows southeasterly through the centre, receiving as

tributaries Jackson and Langford's Creeks from the north, and Baker and Darling Creeks from the south. The soil is a clay loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture and lumbering.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Nearly all of the first settlers came from the valley of the Delaware River. They were generally of Holland Dutch descent, and represented families living on both sides of the river from the mouth of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware Water-Gap. They were men accustomed to scenes of danger and hardship, as rugged and enduring almost as the mountains bordering the valley from which they emanated. Loyal to their country, their homes, and themselves, many had passed through the stirring scenes of the war for our independence, while all had been sufferers or witnesses of the savage warfare waged alike against men, women, and little children by the Indians, and their more brutal allies, the Tories, during the campaign of 1778, which culminated in that hand-to-hand conflict at their very doors,—the battle of Minisink. During the war of 1812, a call was made upon the settlers here in the Cayuta and Catatonk Valleys, to assist in repelling a threatened invasion of our northern frontier. They responded to the summons with alacrity, and started upon the march towards Buffalo; but after proceeding part of the distance were recalled, their services not being required.

Many-tongued tradition claims that a man named Thomas, supposed to be Joseph or Joel Thomas, the father of Philip Thomas, of Erin, was the first settler of the territory now known as Van Etten township; that about the year 1795 he located on the creek south of Van Etenville village, near where the white grist-mill now stands. Inquiries made of the Thomas family have failed to elicit a satisfactory reply. We do know, however, that General Jacob Swartwood, with his brothers Isaac and Emanuel, came from the Delaware River country, near Port Jervis, in 1797, and settled in the valley of the Cayuta Creek, near the station of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, known as Swartwood. They were joined soon after by their father Peter Swartwood* and his brother John, and his (John's) family. Peter (the father of Jacob, Isaac, and Emanuel) had been a soldier of the French and Indian wars which preceded the Revolution. General Jacob Swartwood, his son, had taken an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. He was a large, muscular man, of a mould and mind which peculiarly well fitted him for the station he occupied as a leading pioneer. Possessed of good business tact, great energy, firm and unbending in his purpose when he considered that he was in the right, yet an obliging friend and neighbor, and a jolly landlord of "ye olden time." He was the first postmaster here, supervisor of the old town of Spencer for many years, represented Tioga County in the State Legislature in 1828, and, until his death, was prominently identified with all things relating to the best interests of his town and county. His grandson, Jacob Swartwood, still resides on the homestead, and occupies the old tavern made historic by the general.

* Peter Swartwood died 1841, aged ninety-seven years. Sally, his wife, died 1842, aged eighty-five years.

Isaac Swartwood (brother of General Jacob) was also a man of much usefulness and worth to the new settlement, and, being a practical millwright, he erected the first mills here, and superintended the erection of many others in the neighborhood during the early settlement. His son, John Swartwood, a gentleman highly esteemed, resides at Swartwood Station, as does also Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, the widow of Jacob C. Swartwood (who was another son of Isaac). Mrs. Swartwood is eighty-five years of age, and the mother of fifteen children.

Of John Swartwood's family there were five sons, viz., Daniel, Jacob, Thomas, Isaiah, and John, Jr. Jacob was a soldier during the war of 1812, was taken prisoner, and never heard from afterwards.

William Ennis, the grandfather of the brothers who settled here, came from Scotland, and settled in the valley of the Delaware River, near Port Jervis. His son, Benjamin, raised up a family of four sons and two daughters, and was killed in an encounter with the Tories and Indians in 1778. The four sons, viz., Alexander, John, Emanuel, and Benjamin, came here in 1798, and settled just above the Swartwoods, near the junction of the Cayuta and McDuffie Creeks. They were very worthy people, and their descendants are to be found here in large numbers, occupying the lands opened by the pioneer brothers.

James and Emanuel Van Etten, brothers, and Joshua and James, Jr., sons of James, came from the vicinity of the Delaware Water-Gap, in the year 1798, and settled on the site of the present village of Van Etenville. James, the father, died prior to 1800. Joshua settled at the corner now occupied by Clark's store, while James, Jr., located some distance west of him, near Langford Creek. Joshua had four sons and one daughter, viz., James B., Daniel, Joshua, Albert, and Jemima, all dead except Joshua, who now resides in Dryden, N. Y. James B. Van Etten was an active business man, and a politician of considerable influence in his town and county. He represented Chemung County in the State Legislature in 1852, and Albany County in 1855. He died in 1856, at the early age of forty-five years.

Major Samuel Westbrook, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, together with his sons, James, Daniel, and Joshua, came from the town of Middle Smithfield, Pa., near the Delaware River, and settled on the Cayuta Creek, just south of the Van Etenns, about 1799. Mrs. Rachel Swartwood, a daughter of Joshua, is still living in the village of Van Etenville, aged seventy-eight years, and Mr. Jacob Westbrook, her brother, is a successful farmer and a resident of the town, near the central part. Many other descendants of the family reside in the town.

The Westbrooks spring from a military family. Three brothers held commissions in the Continental service, viz.: Colonel Cornelius, Major Samuel (who settled here), and Captain Peter Westbrook, who was killed in a battle with the Tories and Indians. Amasa D. Westbrook, a descendant of the family, was the first volunteer to enroll his name in the town during the war of the Rebellion.

John, David, and Wm. Hill, brothers, came from the Delaware River country, and settled west of the village previous to 1800. Their father was also here, and died prior

to 1800. Daniel Decker, from New Jersey, settled about two miles north of Van Etenville in 1801. Isaac and Levi Decker, brothers, from near Port Jervis, were also here at an early day.

Hiram White, from Litchfield Co., Conn., and David and Gabriel Jayne, brothers, from New Jersey, came in in 1800, and settled on a branch of Cayuta Creek, in the locality called Pony Hollow.

John Barns and his sons, Thomas, Henry, Cornelius, Abraham, Jeremiah, John, Nathan, and William, were the first settlers at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. Thomas and Henry were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1801, Henry emigrated to this town, taking up the farm next west of the one now owned by Abraham Barns. He was followed two years later by his brother Abraham, who took the land now occupied by his (Abraham's) son, Abraham Barns. Of the twelve children of the elder Abraham Barns, there are now living Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, aged eighty-five years, at Swartwood Station, Mr. Jeremiah Barns, one of the first settlers of the town of Erin, who now resides at Ludlowville, Tompkins Co., aged seventy-eight years, and Abraham, who resides on the homestead, aged sixty-six years. The Barns family are descended from good old Revolutionary stock; Abraham Barns' grandmother's brother (Captain Tyler) and his mother's father (Mr. Thomas) both lost their lives at the battle of Minisink, in 1778.

Jacob Van Auken came from Pennsylvania, twelve miles above the Delaware Water-Gap, and settled here in 1822. He is now in his ninety-fifth year. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and Jacob was drafted for the war of 1812, and, with others from this neighborhood, was on the march towards Buffalo when they were recalled.

Michael Higgins settled here in 1825, and established extensive mills about one mile south of the village. He removed to Illinois in 1844, where his sons at present reside.

Guy Purdy, a son of Andrew Purdy (one of the first settlers of Spencer, Tioga Co.), was born in Spencer, 1808, and settled in the village of Van Etenville, 1839. He was for many years one of its most worthy and prominent citizens.

Solomon White came from Salisbury, Conn., in 1808, and settled near Swartwood Station.

INITIAL EVENTS.

A Mr. Thomas built the first house, in 1795. Isaac Swartwood built the first framed house, in 1802, the first saw-mill, in 1800, and the first grist-mill, in 1803. General Jacob Swartwood opened the first farm and harvested the first crops, in 1797. He also kept the first tavern, in 1801. It stood upon the site of the present hotel, which was built by the general a few years later. The old sign which hung out before the traveler in those primitive days—the days when the stage-coach was the adjunct of the tavern, and the driver, with his tooting horn, an important personage in the affairs of the nation—is still in existence. Upon its weather-beaten face is the following quaint invitation to "call in":

"You jolly toppers, as you pass by,
Call in and drink, if you are dry.
If you have but half a crown,
You are welcome to my jug set down."

Stephen B. Leonard owned the stage-line which ran over this route from Owego to Seneca Lake. It was started about the year 1820. The Hedding Methodist Episcopal church at Swartwood was the first church edifice erected in the town. It was built as a union church, in 1826, by the brothers Alexander and Benjamin Ennis; was sold, some ten years later, to the Methodist Episcopal Society of Swartwood.

General Jacob Swartwood was the first postmaster in the town of Van Etten. It is believed to have been established during General Jackson's administration.

Mrs. Ann Baker, wife of Jonathan Baker, taught the first school, in Isaac Swartwood's log house, in 1803.

Daniel Decker and Nancy, a daughter of Daniel Swartwood, were married in 1803, which is believed to have been the first marriage.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Allington, a daughter of Peter Swartwood. James Van Etten, Sr., died about the same time, viz., 1800.

Edward Hall kept the first store, in 1833. It stood near the present site of Dr. Handy's Van Etenville Hotel.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Van Etten, named from James B. Van Etten, was formed from Erin and Cayuta, April 17, 1854.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held in the town of Van Etten on the 9th day of May, 1854, the following-named officers were declared elected: George B. Hall, Supervisor; John S. Swartwood, Town Clerk; David Swartwood, James Ennis, and Nicholas Richar, Assessors; Loren J. Stewart, Uriah Osborne, Seymour Burchard, Commissioners of Highways; Emanuel Ennis, Superintendent of Schools; Guy Purdy, Justice of the Peace; Wm. Campbell, John Swartwood, John S. Ennis, Inspectors of Election; Benjamin D. Sniffin, H. Vandenberg, Overseers of the Poor; John Bandfield, Collector; John Bandfield, Asel Nichols, John Swartwood, Cornelius Van Auken, and Nelson Woolever, Constables; Daniel C. Van Etten, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from the organization of the town to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

1854. George B. Hall.	1865-67. John Bandfield.
1855. Wm. V. Atwater.	1868-69. Gaylord Willsey.
1856-57. Guy Purdy.	1870-72. Charles A. Murray.
1858-59. Jacob Swartwood.	1873-74. Daniel B. Clark.
1860-61. Edward Hall.	1875-76. Orville P. Dimon.
1862. John Bandfield.	1878. Orville P. Dimon.
1863-64. Jacob Swartwood.	John Bandfield.

TOWN CLERKS.

1854. John Swartwood.	1869. Jesse Rosecrance.
1855. Francis A. Sniffin.	1870-71. Guy Purdy.
1856-58. Elijah Dimon.	1872. Wm. A. Sniffin.
1859-60. Francis A. Sniffin.	1873. Hala Barnes.
1861-62. Daniel C. Van Etten.	1874. Sylvester Briggs.
1863-64. Guy Purdy.	1875. Wm. W. Warner.
1865-66. Miles Englis.	1876. John C. Clark.
1867. Wm. H. Van Etten.	1877. Clarence H. Ward.
1868. Francis A. Sniffin.	1878. Owen S. Clark.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854. Guy Purdy.	1867. George W. House.
1855. Charles Patchen.	1868. Jason P. Woolever.
1855-56. John Swartwood.	1869. George W. House.
1857. John C. Hanson.	1870. James Swartwood.
1857-58. Luther S. Ham.	1871. John C. Hanson.
1859. Charles Patchen.	1872. John P. Woolever.
1860. Jason P. Woolever.	1873. Elijah Rugar.
1861. John C. Hanson.	1874. Guy Purdy.
1861-62. John Swartwood.	1875. George W. House.
1863. Jesse Rosecrance.	1876. Lowman Ennis.
1864. Jason P. Woolever.	1877. John P. Woolever.
1865. James Swartwood.	Edwin A. Nourse.
Hala Barnes.	John C. Hanson.
1866. James Swartwood.	1878. John C. Hanson.
1867. John C. Hanson.	

VILLAGES.

VAN ETTENVILLE,

east of the centre of the town, is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Cayuta Creek, at its junction with Langford Creek. It is an incorporated village of 700 inhabitants, and is also a station of some importance, on the line of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre, and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroads, as these roads form a junction here.

The site of the village was owned originally by the brothers Joshua and James Van Etten, who settled here in 1798.

Of the first things here Joshua Van Etten built the first house, 1798, and kept the first tavern, in 1813. James Van Etten built the first framed house, in 1818. Thaddeus Rumsey now occupies it. Miss Savery Wooden taught school here, in 1804. Guy Purdy was one of the first postmasters. Dr. Charles Murray was the first physician to locate here, and Edward Hall opened a store of general merchandise in 1833. In 1840 the only families residing in the village were those of Messrs. James B. Van Etten, Guy Purdy, Daniel Clark, John Hill, Lambert Mattice, Elijah Dimon, Edward Hall, and Jacob Allington.

Until about 1867 the growth of the village was slow and unimportant. The building of J. F. Hixson & Co.'s Extract Works, in 1868, and the saw-mill in 1869, gave it an impetus, which was accelerated by the completion of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad in 1871, the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Hoff, Thayer & Co., in 1873, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad in 1874.

The village contains at the present time two churches (Methodist and Baptist), one commodious, well-arranged district school-house with three departments, two hotels, six stores of general merchandise, one drug-store, one hardware-store, one furniture-store, one clothing-store, two steam saw-mills, one establishment for the manufacture of extract of hemlock bark, one millinery-shop, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, three shoe-shops, two barber-shops, one cooper-shop, one meat-market, one billiard-room, one billiard- and lunch-room, two doctors, one lawyer, and about one hundred and seventy-five dwelling-houses.

Proceedings for its incorporation, under the general act, were begun in 1876. Upon the petition of E. Handy, C. H. Ward, Isaac Knettles, O. P. Dimon, Guy Purdy, J. C. Hanson, M. Van Valkenburg, L. Clark, N. Rumsey, Isaac

Hyman, S. Briggs, W. M. Robinson, E. A. Nourse, Levi Bowers, S. Hoff, John Bandfield, Edwin Bogart, D. B. Clark, W. W. Clark, C. A. Crawford, A. D. Westbrook, Solomon Barnes, and A. B. Clark, a meeting of the property-holders residing within the bounds of the territory proposed to be incorporated was called for the 24th day of October, 1876. Of 109 votes cast, 85 were for incorporation and 24 against. The supervisor and town clerk acted as inspectors.

An election was held Nov. 27, 1876, when the following village officers were chosen: Amos S. Hickson, President; John Bandfield, O. P. Dimon, and A. B. Clark, Trustees; Sandford Hoff, Treas.; and Isaac Knettles, Collector.

The village officers elected from the time of its incorporation to the present have been as follows:

President.—Amos S. Hixson, 1876 to 1878, inclusive.

Trustees.—John Bandfield, 1876; O. P. Dimon, 1876; A. B. Clark, 1876; Isaac Knettles, 1877; John C. Hanson, 1877; William Warner, 1877; John Bandfield, 1878; O. P. Dimon, 1878; William W. Warner, 1878.

Treasurers.—Sandford Hoff, 1876; O. P. Dimon, 1877; Clarence H. Ward, 1878.

Collectors.—Isaac Knettles, 1876; Milroy Westbrook, 1877; Oliver B. Lindsey, 1878.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The extract-works of Messrs. J. F. Hixson & Co. were established in 1868. The engine in use is of 60 horse-power, and they manufacture 35,000 barrels of extract of hemlock bark per year. The article is of superior excellence, and is mostly shipped to the Boston market. The steam saw-mill, with turning-lathe attached, of the same firm, uses an engine of 60 horse-power, and manufactures 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The works give employment to 25 men.

The steam saw-mill, and planing-mill attached, of Messrs. Hoff, Thayer & Co. was started in 1873. They use an engine of 35 horse-power, manufacture about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and give employment to 10 men.

SOCIETIES.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 775, F. and A. M., was instituted July 12, 1877, with the following officers: Amos S. Hixson, W. M.; Alfred Burchard, S. W.; George W. Bandfield, J. W. The present officers are Amos S. Hixson, Master; William J. H. Tunis, S. W.; Dwight Woolver, J. W. Regular communications are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Masonic Hall, in the village of Van Etnenville.

SWARTWOOD,

on Cayuta Creek, near the northwest corner of the town, is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It contains one store, one steam saw-mill, and about 100 inhabitants. The steam saw-mill of Messrs. Joseph and James H. Rodbourn, which is located here, manufactures about 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The engine in use is of 60 horse-power, and 25 men are employed.

THE HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SWARTWOOD.

A class was formed here as early as 1805. Among the number were Benjamin Ennis and his wife, John Shoemaker and his wife, Emanuel Ennis and his wife, and John Ennis and his wife. They worshiped in private houses and school-houses until 1826, when their present house of worship was erected, by the brothers Alexander and Benjamin Ennis, as a union church. The society bought the house in 1836. It will seat 200 persons, and is valued at about \$1200. The society is part of the Van Etnenville charge. Has a membership of 58, and 50 scholars in the Sunday-schools. Charles Brockway, Superintendent. Rev. J. W. Jenner, of Van Etnenville, present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT VAN ETTENVILLE.

This society was organized about forty years ago, but no records can be obtained. It was reorganized in 1857. The church edifice was built in 1851, while Rev. O. McDowell was in charge, and was repaired in 1868. It will seat 300 people. Present membership, 100; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 70. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Thaddeus Rumsey. The church and parsonage are valued at \$3700. Rev. J. W. Jenner is the pastor in charge.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF VAN ETTEN

was formed in 1841. Daniel Clark was the prime mover in its organization. The original number of members was 14, among whom were Daniel Clark and wife, Samuel English and wife, John C. Hanson and wife, Mr. Bennett and wife, Mr. Brink and wife, and Mr. Burchard and wife. Until 1868 this society was a branch of the Spencer Church. It then became independent. Rev. Mr. Lewis was its first resident pastor. Revs. Mr. Taylor and Kimball held protracted meetings here during the first year of its history. Under the lead of its present pastor, Rev. C. M. Jones, the society was reorganized in February, 1878, with 14 members, and numbers 33 at the present time. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 50. Rev. Mr. Jones, Superintendent. The church was built in 1852, and has since been repaired at a cost of \$900. It has sittings for about 300 people.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad enters the town on the east border, south of the centre, and passing Van Etnenville turns south, and following down the valley of Cayuta Creek, leaves the town near the southeast corner. The road was completed in 1871, and the town was bonded to the amount of \$25,000 to assist in its construction.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad enters the town from the east, near the line of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad, and passing around the village of Van Etnenville on its south side, runs off in a northwesterly course up the valley of the Cayuta Creek to Swartwood Station, and leaves the town north of the centre, on the west border. It was finished in 1874.

These avenues of freight and passenger transit afford the

people ample facilities, as they connect directly with the two grand trunk lines which traverse the State from east to west, on the north and south borders.

MILITARY.

This little town was fully aroused, and equal to every emergency during the war of the Rebellion. She was represented upon many of the hard-fought fields in Virginia and the southwest, and we know that the descendants of the sires who distinguished themselves in the Delaware Valley in 1778 did not falter when their breasts were bared to treason's cohorts in 1861 to 1865.

The amount of bounty paid by the town was \$36,860. Expenses attached to the same, \$500. Total, \$37,360. The town was reimbursed by the State to the amount of \$8600. \$240 was raised by private subscription for the relief of soldiers' families.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to Messrs. Abraham Barnes, John Banfield, Amos S. Hixson, Solomon Ennis, Jacob Swartwood, Jacob Van Auken, Owen S. Clark, Town Clerk, Dr. E. Handy, Sandford Hoff, Mrs. Guy Purdy, Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, Mrs. Rachel Swartwood, and Reverends J. W. Jenner and C. M. Jones for many courtesies and much valuable information.

MILITARY RECORD.

26TH N. Y. INFANTRY—*Company K.*

Amasa Westbrook, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months; in battles of Bull Run, Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly, Rappahannock Station, Lookout Mountain, Chancellorsville.

Andrew Hall, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
 Eleazer Haskins, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
 Charles Head, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
 Nelson Bodle, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
 Forbes Cooley, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
 Elijah Van Auken, private.

Enlisted men, 75; men brought from abroad, 36; drafted men, 4; substitutes, 6. Total, 121.

23D REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTRY.

Abe Shoemaker, private.
 Nathan Osborn, private.
 Orlando Elwell, private.
 Edward Soper, private.
 Jerry Bogert, private.

141ST REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTRY—*Company C.*

Melroy Westbrook, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Thomas Hill, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek.

Solomon White, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Hiram Beckwith, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 George H. Patchin, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Luke Edwards, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 John Van Oshwich, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 John W. Coywood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Erastus Doane, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 James Van Auken, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Corydon M. Gillett, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. Van Etten, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Charles Harris, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 George Harris, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Albert Whittey, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Albert Swartwood, private; killed at Peach Tree Creek.
 Josiah Weeks, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Oliver P. Wood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 William Wood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 Dwight Murphy, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
 David Swartout, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.

179TH REGIMENT—*Company H.*

George Berlew, private; died in the army.
 Frederick Fitzgerald, died at Andersonville prison.
 William H. White, Daniel Beckhorn, James Beckhorn, John Cretzer, Benjamin Hill, James M. Mitchell, D. C. Van Etter, David H. Shepherd (died from wounds), Ira Perrin, Emanuel Ennis, Simeon Rumsey, Myron Bredenburg, D. Hollenbeck, John Patchin (missing), Isaac Fownesby, Jesse Cornell, Harrison Goldsmith.
 Daniel Kolman, private; must. Dec. 19, 1864, one year.
 James M. Swartwood, private; one year.
 Seneca Weeks, private; one year.

3D HEAVY ARTILLERY—*Company M.*

Jacob Westbrook, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years.
 Asa Patchin, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years.
 Smith Harris, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; died from wounds.
 Edward Maxwell, private; must. Oct. 21, 1861, three years; died in the army.
 Dennis Armstrong, private; must. Oct. 21, 1861, three years.
 King Swartout, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years.
 Elijah Georgia, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years.
 Benjamin Georgia, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years; died in the army.
 Seth Knowles, private; must. Dec. 16, 1861, three years.
 William J. Tunis, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; wounded.
 Washington Head, private; three years.

137TH REGIMENT INFANTRY—*Company C.*

Harrison Westbrook, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.
 John Knettles, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.
 Joshua Westbrook, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

David Vosbury, private, 107th Inf.
 Myron Van Etten, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
 Levi Card, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
 Winsor Lott, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
 Leroy Bogart, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. B; must. Sept. 17, 1863, three years.
 Abijah Bowen, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. B; must. Sept. 17, 1863, three years.