

HISTORY
OF
ONTARIO COUNTY

NEW YORK

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND FAMILY SKETCHES OF SOME
OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND FAMILIES

EDITED BY
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PREFACE.

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SAMUEL JOHNSON said: "He who hath much to do will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences." Possibly that observation might be applied to this work, for in the preparation of an elaborate history of Ontario county some things have been said that may be error, while there may have been left unsaid many things which should have been narrated.

Ontario county has a rich and interesting early history, there having been enacted within its boundaries a series of events that were not common to the State. During the period that covered the years extending from the French and English War down to and including the War of 1812-15 the region of Western New York was the seat of operations and events of national importance and bearing, and while some of these occurrences have found their way into history, many of them have been passed over as of no special value to the general reader.

History is a statement of fact, clearly and concisely written, without inferences or personal opinions. One of the most satisfactory features of such a work, both to the writer and the reader, is accuracy of statements and dates of occurring events. In this the historian always largely depends upon the official records of the county; the absence of such records places him in the somewhat embarrassing position of being compelled to omit certain important facts. But the kind and ever-ready assistance of people whose word and memory are almost equal to any records are often available when documentary evidence is unobtainable.

But it is not the purpose of the writer of this work to in any manner apologize for what has been done, but rather to explain the measures used in accomplishing what has been done, and in acknowledging in a general way the assistance he has received in the preparation of the work which is now presented to the reader. For a period of nearly twenty years the editor has been diligently engaged in searching out and collecting facts relating to the early history of Ontario county, and has been enabled to obtain a vast amount of information, including a very large number of original documents or copies thereof, all of which material has been freely used in the compilation and editing of this work. And here it may be said, publicly and without reserve, that the compiler has received at the hands of the people and the custodians of records all the assistance that could be desired to enable him to make the work as complete, thorough, and reliable as possible.

But it is to the generous people of the towns of Ontario county, who by their hearty support have made the publication of this work successful, that the publishers and editor acknowledge a special indebtedness. That support, freely given, made the work possible, and in return the publishers confidently believe that they have prepared for the county an authentic and reliable and therefore valuable record.

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HISTORY

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CHAPTER I.

European Discoveries and Early Occupations—Scandinavians Discover Iceland and Greenland—Columbus's Tropical Discoveries—Early Voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot—Jacques Cartier Sails up the St. Lawrence—Champlain Finds the Colony in New France—Visits the Iroquois Country—Henry Hudson at New York and Albany—English Colonies founded in Virginia and Massachusetts—Each Power Claims the Territory.

FOUR hundred years ago the first Spanish adventurers landed on the American continent. In 1492 the Genoese, Christopher Columbus, set out on a voyage of exploration under the patronage of the Spanish power, and in that and the two succeeding years made his tropical discoveries. However, the first Europeans to visit America were Scandinavians, who colonized Iceland in 875, Greenland 983, and about the year 1000 had pushed their explorations as far south as the present State of Massachusetts; but under their discoveries there was not made any attempt at colonization on the continent. In 1497, five years after Columbus made his first American discoveries, the Venetian sailor, John Cabot, was commissioned by Henry VII of England to voyage to the new territory and take possession of it in the name of the crown. He discovered Newfoundland and portions adjacent. In 1500 the coast of Labrador and the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence were explored by two Portuguese brothers named Cortereal. Eight years

later Thomas Aubert discovered the St. Lawrence, and in 1512 Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, passed through the straits which now bear his name in 1519, and was the first to circumnavigate the globe. In 1534 Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, and five years later De Soto explored Florida. In 1578 an English navigator named Drake discovered Upper California. Thus we observe that not a century had passed after the discovery by Columbus before the different maritime powers of Europe were in active competition for the rich prizes supposed to exist in the new world.

Subsequently events fully demonstrated the accuracy of the conclusions of foreign powers, for no grander country in all respects ever awaited the advance of civilization and enlightenment. With climate diversified between the widest extremes; with many of the longest rivers of the globe intersecting and draining its territory and forming natural commercial highways; with a system of lakes so grand as to entitle them to the name of inland seas; with mountains, hills and valleys laden with the richest minerals and almost exhaustless fuel; and with scenery unsurpassed for grandeur, it needed only the coming of the Caucasian to transform a continent of wilderness, inhabited by savages, into the free, enlightened republic which is to day the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

While the Spaniards were pushing their acquisitions in the south, the French had gained a foothold in the northern part of the continent. Here the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland and the prospect of a more valuable trade in furs opened as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. In 1518 Baron Livy settled in Newfoundland, and in 1524 Francis I of France sent thither Jean Verrazzani, a noted Florentine mariner, on a voyage of exploration. He sailed along the coast more than two thousand miles and is supposed to have entered the harbor of New York, where he remained fifteen days. It is believed that his crew were the first Europeans to land on the soil of the State of New York. This navigator proceeded north as far as Labrador and gave to the whole region the name of "New France," thus opening the way for future contests between France and England. In 1534 the same French king sent Jacques Cartier, a St. Malo pilot, to the new country.

He made two voyages and ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal (Hochelaga). As he sailed up the river on St. Lawrence Day (August 10) he applied to the river the name of the saint whose name is perpetuated by that day. In the following year Cartier again sailed from France with a fleet which bore many of the nobility, and who departed for the new country filled with high hopes and bearing the blessings of the church; they were to begin the colonization of New France. They ascended the river as far as the Isle of Orleans, from whence Cartier visited the Indian town of Hochelaga, and to which he gave the name of Mont Royal, the beautiful and opulent Montreal of modern times. The explorer was warmly greeted by the Indians, who tendered him the utmost homage and hospitality. The Frenchmen passed the following winter at the Isle of Orleans, suffering much from the rigors of the climate, and, having taken formal possession of the country, they abandoned their colonization scheme early in the following season and returned to France. As a beginning of the long list of needless and disgraceful betrayals, treacheries and other abuses to which the too confiding natives were subjected by the different European nations, Cartier inveigled into his vessel the Indian chieftain Donnégana, who had been his generous host, and bore him with several others into hopeless captivity and final death.

The failure of this colonization movement and the severity of the northern winters prevented further attempts in the same direction for several years, but in 1540 Cartier was sent back with Jean Francis de Robarval, a gentleman of Picardy, who was appointed lieutenant-general over the "New countries of Canada, Hochelaga and Saguenay." His commission conferred power over a vast territory with plenary powers of vice-royalty. Robarval made a second visit in 1543, and in company with the pilot, Jean Alphonse, took possession of Cape Breton, and afterward began a settlement at Quebec. However, in colonization Robarval was no more successful than had been his predecessor, and for half a century afterward nothing was accomplished in that direction. In 1598 another unsuccessful attempt was made to colonize New France, by pouring out upon the country convicts from the French prisons; but it was finally left to private enterprise, stimulated by the hope of gain from the fur trade, to make the first successful effort toward the

permanent occupation of the country. About the year 1600 Chauvin obtained a broad patent for lands in America, which formed the basis of a trade monopoly, and repeated and prosperous voyages were made, the success of which stimulated others to enter the same field. In 1603 Aylmer de Chastes and a party of Rouen merchants organized a company, the existence of which becomes of historic importance to this work, as it introduces into the field Samuel de Champlain, discoverer of the lake which bears his name, and the real founder of New France, which included within its asserted limits all that now comprises Ontario county. In 1608 Champlain made a permanent settlement at Quebec, and afterward founded Montreal, from which points the French fur traders and missionaries found easy access to Lake Ontario and even up Lake Erie many years before the occupation of this region by the whites.

In 1609 Champlain, accompanied by a party of faithful Canadian Indians, made a voyage up Lake Champlain for the purpose of exploration and to extend the dominion of France, and as well to learn something of the characteristics of the Iroquois Indians, whose power as a nation and whose valor as warriors were made known to him by his attendants. The exploring party encountered a few Mohawk Indians near the present site of Ticonderoga, and there was signalized the first hostile meeting between the civilized white man and the untutored Indian. Champlain with his arquebus, which he had loaded with four balls, fired upon the unsuspecting Mohawks, killing two and wounding a third.

A few weeks after the battle between Champlain and the Indians, Henry Hudson, an intrepid English navigator, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, moored his vessel (*Half Moon*) in the waters of the great river that now bears his name; this was on the 3d of September, 1609. He met and entertained the natives, and was hospitably received by them, but before his departure he conferred upon them knowledge of the effects of intoxicating liquor, an experience perhaps more disastrous in its results than that conferred by Champlain with his new and murderous fire-arm. Hudson ascended the river to a point within a hundred miles of that reached by Champlain on the St. Lawrence and the lake, returned to Europe and, through the information he had gained, afterward established a Dutch colony for which a

charter was granted in 1614, naming the region "New Netherland." In 1623 it was made a province or county of Holland. In 1614 the Dutch built a fort on Manhattan Island, and one in the following year on or near the site of Albany, but the territory included within the Dutch patent extended indefinitely westward over the territory of this part of the present State which was then occupied and controlled exclusively by the Indians, and to which was given the name "Terra Incognita." In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was formed and took possession of "New Amsterdam" under the charter granted. For fifteen years they remained at peace with the natives, but the harsh and unwise administration of William Kieft, who was appointed director-general in September, 1637, provoked the Indians to hostilities and opened a war which continued with but little interruption during the remainder of the Dutch occupancy, and often endangered the very existence of the colony. Under the discoveries by Hudson the Dutch laid claim to the territory of the present State of New York and extending westward indefinitely.

Meanwhile, in 1607, the English had made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Va., and in 1610 planted a second colony at Plymouth, Mass. These two colonies were destined to become the successful rivals of all others, of whatever nationality, in the strife that finally left them masters of the country.

On the discoveries and colonization efforts we have briefly noted it will be seen that three great European powers laid claim to the territory of the State of New York. England, by reason of the discovery of Cabot, who sailed under letters patent from Henry VII, and on the 24th of June struck the sterile coast of Labrador, and that made in the following year by his son Sebastian, who explored the coast from Newfoundland to Florida, claiming a territory eleven degrees in width and extending westward indefinitely. France claimed the territory by reason of the discoveries of Verrazzani, and Holland by reason of the discoveries of Hudson, the latter claiming the country from Cape Cod to the southern shores of Delaware Bay. As we have stated the Dutch became for the time being the possessors of the region of which we write. Thus, during the early years of the seventeenth century, there were three distinct streams of emigration, with three attendant claims

of sovereignty, converging toward the original Ontario county. For the time being the French had the best opportunity, the Dutch the next, while the English, the ultimate masters of the soil, were apparently third in the race.

In 1623 permanent Dutch emigration, as distinguished from mere fur-trading expeditions, first began upon the Hudson, and the first governor was sent thither by the Batavian Republic. In 1625 a few Jesuits arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the advance guard of a host of representatives of that remarkable order, which was in time to crowd out almost all Catholic missionaries from Canada and the whole lake region, and substantially monopolize the ground to themselves. In 1626 Father De La Roche Daillon, a Recollect missionary, visited the Indians of the Neuter Nation, and passed the winter preaching the Gospel among them, but did not venture into the territory of the Iroquois, who were then at deadly enmity with the French on account of Champlain's murderous attack upon the Mohawks several years before. In 1627 Cardinal Richelieu organized the company of New France, otherwise known as the Company of a Hundred Partners. The three chief objects of this association were to extend the fur trade, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and to discover a new route to China by way of the great lakes of North America. The company succeeded in extending the fur trade, but not to any extent in converting the Indians, nor in going to China by way of the lakes. Champlain was governor of the province and colony, and the first two years of his rule were unfortunate in the extreme. British men-of-war captured his supplies by sea; the Iroquois warriors invaded Canada and tomahawked his hunters; and in 1629 an English fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence and captured Quebec. However, peace was soon after concluded between England and France, and Champlain resumed his gubernatorial powers. Following this the Jesuit missionaries, fired with zeal and valor, traversed the wilderness, holding up the cross before the bewildered pagans. They met with much better success among the Huron, Eries and Neuter Nation Indians than with the Iroquois, and soon had flourishing stations as far west as Lake Huron. They next visited the Kahquahs, whom they reported as possessing eighteen villages, but met with very little encouragement among them.

The latter were a tribe of Indians residing on the shores of Lake Erie in part in the present county of Erie. The Eries inhabited the borders of the lake which still bears their name, while the Neuter Nation was between them and the fierce warriors of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Having frequently referred to the Indian occupants of the region, the first inhabitants of the soil of the present State of New York of which we have any reliable record, we may now briefly turn from the subject of European discovery and occupation and furnish an account of the savages who played so prominent a part in the early history of our county and State.

CHAPTER II.

Claims to Pre-historic Occupation — The First Occupants of the Region — The American Indian — The Iroquois Confederacy — Its Organization and System of Government — The Five and Six Nations — Final Downfall of the Confederacy.

MANY well informed persons of Ontario county believe that this region of the State has produced unmistakable evidences of pre-historic occupation; that there have been discovered certain relics and implements of peculiar manufacture, the like of which are now unknown. It is claimed that these evidences must have been left by a race of people different from the Indians, the period of whose occupation long antedated the coming of the ancestors of the famed Iroquois. This claim is undoubtedly a mistaken one, for recent investigators have shown to us that there has been no possession by any race that cannot be readily reconciled with the theory of continuous Indian occupation. It is undoubtedly true that there have been found tools and utensils which were never in common use among the Indians, but the reader will remember that the Jesuit fathers traversed this region more than a century before any settlement was made by what we call our own people; and it will be remembered, too, that the crude and to us unaccountable implements were then in the hands of comparative ancients, and were the product of a period in which was known but little of mechanical arts, as we see and understand and use them at the present time. As early

even as the year 1000 the Icelanders had explored the country east of the State of New York, and although they made no settlements, they may have extended their travels over a region of which we have no record. It may be possible that this people brought and left some implements in use by them at that time, which were imitated by the Indian occupants of the region. The latter, especially the first of them that visited this region, are recorded as being ready and apt in the construction of weapons and tools, and discovering some ancient implement imitated it for their own purpose. That they had an immature and indefinite knowledge of metals and their value there is no doubt, but with the advent of European discoverers in the fifteenth century and afterward, and the distribution of various utensils and implements of improved pattern, the necessity of former crude manufactures was obviated, and they were therefore discarded and replaced with others more substantial. It may be stated, however, in the present connection that in the regions bordering on Lake Erie, particularly in the State of Ohio, there have been discovered unmistakable evidences of an ancient occupation far back of the coming of the Iroquois ancestors, or of their old antagonists, the Lenni Lenapes. Neither of these Indian people had any tradition that run to the time of the Mound Builders; but the discoveries of such an occupation are constantly being made by careful investigators. There have been found in the region of Lake Ontario and Erie evidences that tend to show an ancient or pre-historic occupancy, but it can hardly be asserted that there has been discovered any relic or instrument which would lead the candid student of archeology to believe that Ontario county was the dwelling-place of an earlier race of people than the Iroquois, or the Indians who preceded them.

The French, English, and Dutch discoverers and explorers during the early years of the seventeenth century found the region of country, now known as the State of New York, to be in possession of a powerful race of American Indians, who styled themselves Hodenosaunee, which signifies "the people of the Long House," likening their confederacy to a long house, having partitions and separate fires, after their ancient method of building houses, within which the several nations were sheltered under a common roof. The French called them "Iroquois," the exact meaning of which name is veiled in obscurity. To the later

Dutch settlers this people were known as "Maquaas," while to the English settlers they were known as "Mingoes."

The Iroquois confederacy, or as more commonly known to the pioneers of the region, "the Five Nations," and subsequently the "Six Nations," is believed to have had its origin about the year 1450. The striking characteristic of the league was not the mere fact of five separate tribes being confederated together, for such unions have been frequent among civilized and half civilized people, and sometimes even among the savages of America. The feature that peculiarly distinguished the people of the Long House, and which at the same time bound together all these ferocious warriors, was the system of *clans* extending through all the tribes.

The word "clan" has been adopted as the most convenient one to designate the peculiar artificial families about to be described, but the Iroquois clan was widely different from the Scottish one, all the members of which owed undivided allegiance to a single chief, for whom they were ready to fight against all the world. Yet "clan" is a much better word than "tribe," which is sometimes used, since that is the designation usually applied to a separate Indian nation. The Romans had their "*gens*," which were supposed to have been originally natural families, though largely increased by adoption; but these, like the Scottish clans, instead of binding together dissevered sections, served under the control of aspiring leaders as seed-plots of dissension and even of civil war. If we can imagine the Roman *gens* extending through all the nations of the Grecian confederacy, we will have an idea of the Iroquois system, and had such been the fact it is more than probable that the confederacy would have long survived the era of its actual downfall. The tribes or nations of Indians comprising the Iroquois confederacy were five in number prior to 1712, but about that time the Tuscaroras were added, from which time the confederacy was otherwise known as the Six Nations. The Mohawks occupied the eastern portion of the territory and were made the "Receivers of Tribute" from subjugated tribes. Next on the west were the Oneidas, then the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas in the order named. The territory of the latter extended from the western portion of Seneca Lake to the Genesee River, though the conquests made by the confederacy afterward extended their

domain to the shores of Lake Erie. The Senecas, numerically considered, were by far the most powerful as well as fierce tribe of the confederacy, and from their position were designated the "Doorkeepers" of the western extremity of the Long House.

The people of the Iroquois confederacy were divided into a number of clans, the names of which were as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk, and some others. Accounts differ, some declaring that every clan extended through all the tribes, and others that only the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans did so, the rest being restricted to a lesser number of tribes. It is certain, however, that each tribe contained parts of the three clans named and several of the others. The Turtle, Bear, and Wolf clans were principal among all the tribes. The Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, who labored among the Indians at a very early day and learned much of their clan system, found the three clans named to prevail through all the tribes, while in some of the others they were hardly recognized. The Turtle family was the noblest of all the clans. The Senecas had the eight clans already named, and the Cayugas had the same as the Senecas, except that they had an Eel clan instead of the Heron, while the Onondagas were similar to the Cayugas, except that the former had the Ball clan instead of the Hawk. The Tuscaroras, who were received into the confederacy about 1712, had the Great Turtle and Little Turtle clans, the Gray Wolf and the Yellow Wolf clans, and as well the principal clans before mentioned. From this and from the names of a few others known to have existed, we discover that there were a number of auxiliary or minor clans existing among some of the tribes of the confederacy.

The investigations of that eminent philologist, Horatio Hale, have conclusively established the fact that Hiawatha was the founder of the league. From his "Iroquois Book of Rites, D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia," we learn that Hiawatha "elaborated in his mind the scheme of a vast confederation which would ensure universal peace." "It was to be indefinitely expansible. The avowed design of its proposer was to abolish war altogether. He wished the federation to extend until all tribes of men should be included in it, and peace should everywhere reign." The name by which their constitution or organized law is known among them, says Mr. Hale, is *Kayanerenh*, to which the

epithet kowa ("great") is frequently added, making it "The Great Peace."

The Indian clan was a brotherhood; an aggregation of persons united by a common tie, sometimes of origin, sometimes of mere locality. Each clan formed a large artificial family, modeled on the natural family. All the members of the clan, no matter how widely separated among the tribes, were considered as brother and sister to each other, and were forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition, too, was strictly enforced by public opinion. All the clan being thus taught from earliest infancy that they belonged to the same family, a bond of the strongest kind was created throughout the confederacy. The Oneida of the Wolf clan had no sooner appeared among the Cayugas, than those of the same clan claimed him as their special guest, and admitted him to the most confidential intimacy. The Seneca of the Turtle clan might wander to the country of the Mohawks, at the farthest extremity of the Long House, and he had a claim upon his brother Turtle which they would not dream of repudiating.

Thus the whole confederacy was linked together. If at any time there appeared a tendency toward conflict between the different tribes, it was instantly checked by the thought that, if persisted in, the hand of the Heron must be lifted against his brother Heron; the hatchet of the Bear might be buried in the brain of his kinsman Bear. And so potent was the feeling that for more than three hundred years, and until the power of the league was broken by overwhelming outside force, there was no serious dissension between the tribes of the Iroquois. Whether the Hodenosaunee were originally superior in valor and eloquence to their neighbors cannot now be ascertained. Probably not; but their talent for practical statesmanship gave them the advantage in war, and being enabled to procure arms and ammunition from the Dutch, which the other nations were not able to get, their success made them self-confident and fearless. The business of the league was necessarily transacted in a congress of sachems, and this fostered oratorical powers, until at length the Iroquois were famous among a hundred rival nations for wisdom, courage and eloquence, and were justly denominated by Chateaubriand "The Romans of the New World." Aside from the clan system just described, which was entirely unique, the Iroquois

league had some resemblance to the great American Union, which succeeded and overwhelmed it. The central authority was supreme on questions of peace and war and on all other relations to the general welfare of the confederacy, while the tribes, like the States, reserved to themselves the management of their ordinary affairs. In peace all power was confided to "sachems," in war to "chiefs." The sachems of each tribe acted as its rulers in the few matters which required the exercise of civil authority. The same rulers also met in congress to direct the affairs of the confederacy. There were fifty in all, of whom the Mohawks had nine, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. These numbers, however, did not give proportionate power in the congress of the league, for all the nations were equal there. There was in each tribe a number of war chiefs, and these were the active leaders on the war path. When a council assembled, each sachem had an assistant or chief standing behind him to execute his orders. But in a war party the war chief commanded and the sachem took his place in the ranks. Each nation had a head chief, to whom belonged the right and duty of lighting the council fire and taking the first place in public meetings. This was the system in its simplicity. Some time after the arrival of the Europeans they seem to have fallen into the habit of electing chiefs—not war chiefs—as counselors to the sachems, who in time acquired equality of power with them, and were considered their equals by the white in the making of treaties.

It is difficult to learn the truth regarding a political and social system which was not preserved by any written record. That congress of sachems always met at the council fire of the Onondagas. This was the natural result of their central position, the Oneidas and Mohawks being to the east of them, with the Cayugas and Senecas on their west. The latter were unquestionably the most powerful of all the tribes, and as they were located at the western extremity of the Long House, they had to bear the brunt of war whenever the confederacy was assailed by the formidable foes who dwelt in that quarter. It would naturally follow, therefore, that the principal war chiefs of the league should be of the Seneca nation, and hence two war chiefships were assigned to that nation, who had the general supervision of the affairs of war.

As among many other savage tribes, the right of heirship was in the female line. An Indian's heirs were his sister's son; never his own son, nor his brother's son. The few articles which constituted his personal property, even his bow and tomahawk, never descended to the son of him who had wielded them. Titles, so far as they were hereditary at all, followed the same law of descent. The child also followed the clan and tribe of the mother. An apt illustration of this law is found in the case of Red Jacket, whose father was a Cayuga and his mother a Seneca of the Wolf clan, his rank therefore made him a Seneca also of the Wolf clan.

The result of the application of this rule to the Iroquois system of clans was that if a particular sachemship having been established in a certain clan of a certain tribe, in that clan and tribe it was expected to remain. When it became vacant the new official was elected by the clan and was then "raised up" by the congress of sachems.

Next to the sachems in point of position and importance were the chiefs, whose number was unlimited, and who, in course of time, became coequal in power with the sachems in the administration of the affairs of the tribes and of the confederacy. The office of chief was not hereditary but elective, and was attained as a reward of bravery by those who had distinguished themselves in battle, by eloquence, or by some act of public service through which they had gained distinction. The noted Seneca warrior, Cornplanter, whose bravery made him eminent in the confederacy; the matchless orator Red Jacket, whose powerful address made his name of world-wide fame; and the renowned Mohawk, Captain Joseph Brant, are only a few of the many names that might be recalled who were chiefs and yet gained honors in the confederacy equal to the sachems.

Notwithstanding the modified system of hereditary power in vogue, the constitution of every tribe was essentially republican, each retaining its own independent power and rights in its own territory, and maintaining its own distinct interests and exercising a vigorous life in its appropriate sphere. The eight Seneca sachems, with the chiefs of the tribe, formed the council by which its tribal affairs were administered. Warriors, old men, and even women, attended the various councils and made their presence felt. One feature of the Iroquois polity was that

the lands belonged to the warriors who defended them, and to the women who cultivated them, and that the women, being mothers of the warriors, held a claim upon the lands which could not be alienated without their tacit consent or their active participation in the council. There were in every tribe head or chief women, and in every clan were "old women" who had a controlling influence in all its affairs. In the deliberations of the council the women of the tribe were represented by their chosen spokesman who was designated as their "mouth."

In the government of the confederacy or in the control of the tribal affairs, there was shown a remarkable freedom from tyranny over the people, though there was great tyranny by the league over conquered nations. In fact there was very little government of any kind, and very little need of any. There were few property interests to guard, all land being in common, and each man's personal property being limited to a bow, tomahawk and a few deerskins. Liquor had not lent its disturbing influence, and few quarrels were to be traced to the influence of woman, for the Indian was singularly free from the warmer passions. His principal vice was an easily aroused and unlimited hatred, but the tribes were so small and enemies so convenient that there was no difficulty in gratifying this feeling outside his own nation. The consequence was that although the war parties of the Iroquois were continually shedding the blood of their foes, there was very little quarreling at home.

The religious creed of the Iroquois was limited to a somewhat vague belief in the existence of a "Great Spirit," and several inferior yet very potent evil spirits. They had a few simple ceremonies, one called the "green corn dance," performed at the time indicated by its name, and others at other seasons of the year. From a very early date their most important religious ceremony was the "burning of the white dog," when an unfortunate canine of the requisite color was sacrificed. To this day the pagans among the Indians still perform this rite, believing that with the destruction of the dog their sins are likewise consumed.

In common with their fellow savages on this continent, the Iroquois have been termed "fast friends and bitter enemies." They were much stronger enemies than friends. Revenge was the ruling passion

of their nature, and cruelty was their abiding characteristic, and it is idle to talk of the goodness of men who roasted their captives at the stake. All Indians were faithful to their own tribes, and the Iroquois were faithful to their confederacy, but outside these limits their friendship could not be counted on, and treachery was always to be apprehended in dealing with them. In their family relations they were not harsh to their children, and not wantonly so to their wives, but the men were invariably indolent, and all labor was contemptuously abandoned to the weaker sex. They were not an amorous race, but could hardly be called a moral one. Their passions rarely led them into adultery, and mercenary prostitution was entirely unknown, but they were not sensitive on the question of purity, and readily permitted their maidens to form fleeting alliances with distinguished visitors. Polygamy was not practiced. They could be divorced at will by their lords, but the latter seldom availed themselves of their privilege.

Their wonderful politico-social league and their extraordinary success in war were the special attributes of the people of the Long House, for a hundred and thirty years the masters, and for more than two centuries the occupants of the county of Ontario.

The numerical strength of the confederacy is believed never to have exceeded 20,000 persons, and there is no record showing that after the whites came to the region that the Iroquois numbered more than 2,500 warriors, nor as many as 15,000 persons. Those who had the best opportunity to know, place the force of fighting men in the league in 1667 at 2,150, but this was soon after their grand conquest in which they subjugated all other Indian nations east of the Mississippi, and in the wars of that period they were believed to have lost about 1,000 warriors. In 1687, as reported by Marquis Denonville, governor-general of Canada, the confederacy had 2,000 warriors. In 1763 Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs in North America, made a census enumeration of the Six Nations, in which it was found to contain 1,950 warriors, of which number there were 160 Mohawks, 250 Oneidas, 140 Tuscaroras, 150 Onondagas, 200 Cayugas and 1,050 Senecas. At the beginning of the Revolution it was stated on good authority that the confederacy numbered 2,200 fighting men, while its whole population was about 12,000. The missionary, Samuel Kirk-

land, in 1783 estimated the total number of warriors at 1,900, of whom 600 were Senecas. In 1794, on the division of an annuity by the government, there were 628 Oneidas, 40 Cayugas, 450 Onondagas, 400 Tuscaroras and 1,780 Senecas. At the same time there was estimated to be in Canada 300 Mohawks, 460 Oneidas, a grand total of 4,058. A report to the Legislature in 1819 stated the number of Indians in this State as 4,976.

When the French first visited the vicinity of Western New York the territory thereabouts, in what is now Erie county, was in possession of a tribe of Indians called the Neuter Nation. Their Indian name is given by some early travelers as Kahquah, and by others as Attiwondaronk. The former is the name by which they have been generally known. The name Neuter Nation was given them by the French, because they lived at peace with the fierce tribes which dwelt on either side of them. They were reported by their first European visitors to number 12,000 persons, which, however, was doubtless a very great exaggeration. They were nevertheless a large and powerful nation, and their villages lay on both sides of the Niagara River.

The greater part of the shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the tribe from which the lake derives its name. Northwest of the Neuter Nation dwelt the Algonquins and Hurons, their territory reaching to the shores of the great lake which bears their name, while to the southeast was the home of those powerful confederates whose fame has extended throughout the world, whose warlike achievements have compelled the admiration of soldiers, whose eloquence has thrilled the hearts of the most cultivated hearers, the brave, sagacious and far-dreaded Iroquois.

Deadly enmity prevailed between the Iroquois and the Hurons, while the hostility between the former and the Eries was scarcely less bitter. Between these contending foemen the peaceful Kahquahs long maintained their neutrality, and the warriors of the East, of the Northwest and of the Southwest suppressed their hatred for the time, as they met by the council-fires of these peacemakers. Like other Indian tribes, the Kahquahs guarded against surprise by placing their villages a short distance from any navigable water.

Down to 1641 the Kahquahs succeeded in maintaining their neutrality between the fierce belligerents on either side of them, though the

Jesuit missionaries reported them as being more friendly to the Iroquois than to the Hurons. What cause of quarrel, if any, arose between the peaceful possessors of the extreme western portion of original Ontario county and the powerful confederates to the eastward, is entirely unknown, but sometime during the next fifteen years the Iroquois fell upon both the Kahquahs and the Eries and exterminated them as a nation from the face of the earth. The precise years in which these events occurred are uncertain, nor is it known whether the Kahquahs or the Eries first suffered from the deadly anger of the Five Nations. French accounts favor the view that the Neuter Nation was first destroyed, while according to Seneca tradition the Kahquahs still dwelt in the territory when the Eries were annihilated. According to ancient Seneca tradition, the Eries, who were of themselves a powerful nation, had been jealous of the Iroquois from the time the latter formed their confederacy. Asserting superiority, they challenged their rivals to a grand game of ball, which challenge for two successive years was declined, but being again repeated, was accepted by the confederates. The opposing representatives met in the western part of what is now this State, the meeting resulting in the defeat of the challengers, whereupon the Eries then proposed a foot-race between ten of the fleetest young men on each side. Again the Iroquois were victorious. Then, as the story goes, the Kahquahs invited the contestants to their home, and while there the chief of the Eries, smarting under the recent defeat, proposed a wrestling match between ten champions on each side, the victor in each bout to have the privilege of braining his adversary with his tomahawk. This challenge, too, was accepted, and in the first contest the Iroquois wrestler threw his antagonist, but declined to play the part of executioner, upon which the now enraged Erie chieftian struck the unfortunate wrestler dead. Another and another of the Eries was in the same way defeated and in the same manner dispatched by his wrathful chief.

The jealousy and hatred of the Eries was still more inflamed by defeat, and they soon laid a plan to surprise and destroy the Iroquois, but a Seneca woman, who had married among the Eries, but was then a widow, fled to her own people and gave notice of the attack. Runners were sent out, and all the warriors of the confederacy were

assembled and led forth to meet the invaders. The two bodies met near Honeoye Lake, half way between Canandaigua and the Genesee, and after a terrible conflict the Eries were totally defeated, the flying remnants pursued to their homes by the victorious Iroquois, and the whole nation almost completely destroyed. It was five months before the conquerors returned from their deadly pursuit. Afterward a powerful party of descendants of the Eries came from the far west to attack the Iroquois, but were utterly defeated and slain to a man, their bodies burned and the ashes buried in a mound near the old Indian church on the the Buffalo Creek reservation.

Such is the tradition, a very nice story—for the Iroquois. Nothing, of course, can be learned from such a story regarding the merits of the war, except that it tends to show that the two great battles between the combatants were fought in the territory of original Ontario county, and the first of them in the very heart of the Seneca possessions, and within the borders of the county as it at present exists. It may be stated, however, that French accounts tend to show that the Kahquahs joined the Iroquois in warfare against the Hurons, but were nevertheless unable to avert their own fate; that collisions occurred between them and their allies of the Five Nations in 1647, followed by open war in 1650, resulting in the speedy destruction of the Kahquahs. Also that the Iroquois then fell upon the Eries and exterminated them about the year 1653. Some accounts make the destruction of the Neuter Nation as early as 1642. Amid these conflicting statements we only know that between 1640 and 1655 the fierce confederates "put out the fires" of the Kahquahs and the Eries, and it is said that a few of the former were absorbed into the community of their conquerors.

After the overthrow of the Kahquahs and Eries, the Iroquois lords of Ontario county went forth conquering and to conquer. This was probably the day of their greatest glory. Stimulated, but not yet crushed by contact with the white man, they stayed the progress of the French into their territories, they negotiated on equal terms with the Dutch and English, and, having supplied themselves with the terrible arms of the pale-faces, they smote with direct vengeance whomsoever of their own race were so unfortunate as to provoke their wrath. On the Sus-

quehanna, on the Alleghany, on the Ohio, even to the Mississippi in the west, and the Savannah in the south, the Iroquois bore their conquering arms, filling with terror the dwellers alike on the plains of Illinois and in the glades of Carolina. They strode over the bones of the slaughtered Kahquahs to new conquests on the great lakes beyond, even to the foaming cascades of Michillimacinac, and the shores of the mighty Superior. They inflicted such terrible defeat upon the Hurons, despite the alliance of the latter with the French, that many of the conquered natives sought safety on the frozen borders of Hudson's Bay. In short, they triumphed on every side, save only where the white man came, and even he for a time was held at bay by these fierce confederates.

The advent of the European nations on the American continent was the forerunner of the downfall of the Iroquois confederacy, and doubtless the ultimate extinction of the Indian race. The French invasions, particularly those of 1693 and three years later, cost the confederacy half its warriors; their allegiance to the British crown (with the exception of the Oneidas) in the Revolutionary War, proving to be an allegiance with a falling power—these causes, operating with the dread vengeance from the American colonist who had so frequently suffered at the hands of the savages, broke up the once powerful league and scattered its members to a large extent upon the friendly soil of Canada, or left them at the mercy of the State and general government, which consigned them to reservations.

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CHAPTER III.

The Seneca Indians, the Original Occupants of Ontario County—Their Origin—The French first Visit the Senecas—Beginning of Hostilities—Seneca Villages and their Location—Missionaries among the Indians—Results of their Labors.

THE Seneca Indians, who are frequently mentioned in the preceding chapter, were, so far as we have any knowledge, the original owners and occupants of the soil of Ontario county. It is understood that their earliest possessions did not extend west of the Genesee, but with

the overthrow of other Indian nations by the Iroquois confederacy, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the domain of the Senecas was extended westward to the Niagara, or substantially including the territory embraced within Ontario county as originally created. And inasmuch as the preceding chapter has referred only in a general manner to the Senecas, and having special reference to the confederacy as a whole body, it is proposed in the present chapter to devote special yet brief attention to the Seneca Indians, their traditions, customs, villages and domestic life.

Little is known of the Senecas prior to the advent of the French, but from the first knowledge of them they were considered and in fact were the most powerful and warlike of the confederated tribes, and being stationed at the western extremity of the "Long House," they had to guard against invasion from that quarter; for in the regions west and southwest of their domain dwelt the Eries, the Andastes, the Delawares and other powerful tribes, which nations were at enmity with the Iroquois.

The Senecas called themselves "Nun-da-wa-o-no," which signifies "the great hill people," or "people of the great hill." This was the name of their oldest village, situated upon a hill near the head of Canandaigua Lake, where according to Seneca tradition, the tribe originated by springing from the ground. According to the authority of Dr. Morgan, the locality of Seneca origin is in Middlesex, Yates county, and is known as "Bare Hill," being situated six or seven miles from the head of the lake. The hill rises with a gradual ascent to the height of about 1000 feet. Indian tradition associates Bare Hill with much interest, and while the versions have been numerous, the story runs about the same in each account, and being merely a tradition, and having no possible foundation in fact, it is omitted from these pages. However, it may be stated that on the top of Bare Hill the Senecas were wont to assemble annually and offer up their sacrifices, and, according to S. C. Cleveland, twenty years ago there were still discernible on the summit of the hill, "the traces of an ancient fort, covering about an acre and surrounded by a ditch, and formerly by a formidable wall." The same authority says, referring to the old structures, "they indicate defenses raised by Indian hands, or more probably belong to the labors of a race

that preceded the Indian occupation." Seneca tradition has it that after the destruction of all their race (save two, a boy and a girl, who were spared by the serpent) the hill top was abandoned and the coming generations of the tribe, who must have descended from the spared couple, built up their village on the west shore of Seneca Lake, where now stands the village of Geneva.

The origin and meaning of the name "Seneca," appears to be quite uncertain, while the word itself has no less than one hundred variations. The first Europeans who visited these Indians in their territory were the Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries, and their earliest knowledge of them came through the Huron Indians of Canada, and by the latter they were called "Sonontouerhonons;" that is "people of Sonnontouan." Sonontowane is probably the most correct form of the name, although it is sometimes prefixed with the letter T which represents the lisping sound of S quite common among the Senecas. It means "great hill" or mountain, conveying the idea of people of the mountain or mountaineers.

In August, 1669, La Salle, accompanied by two priests, De Casson and Galinee, made a visit to the principal Seneca village, which was situated about twenty miles southerly from the head of Irondequoit Bay. Galinee was the historian of this expedition, and his journal reports this as the first visit of La Salle to the Senecas. The visitors were very hospitably received. The village, like those of all the Indians, was a mere collection of cabins, surrounded with palisades about twelve or thirteen feet high, bound together at the top, and supported at the bottom by piles of wood. Of the Senecas, Galinee says that they were the most numerous and had four villages, two of which contained about one hundred cabins each, while the others had about thirty each, and the number of warriors was about 1,000 or 1,200. On the occasion of this visit La Salle and the priest, escorted by two Seneca Indians, made a visit to a certain burning spring, the location of which is at Bristol Center in this county.

During the spring and summer of 1677 Wentworth Greenhalgh, an Englishman, visited all the Five Nations and made very minute observations, counting the houses of the Indians, as well as numbering the warriors of each tribe. He reported the Senecas as having 1000 war-

rriors, while their villages were named *Canagora*, *Tiotohatton*, *Canoenada*, and *Keint-he*. "Canagora and Tiotohatton," says Greenhalgh, "lye within thirty miles of ye Lake Frontenacque [Lake Ontario], and ye other two lye about four or five miles apiece to ye southward of those. They have abundance of corne. None of their townes are stockadoed. Canagora lies on the top of a great hill, and in that, as well as in the bignesse, much like Onondago, contayning 150 houses.

"Tiotohatton lyes on the brincke or edge of a hill; has not much cleared ground; is near the river Tiotehatton, w'ch signifies *bending*. It lyes to westward of Canagorah about 30 miles, containing about 120 houses, being ye largest of all ye houses wee saw, ye ordinary being 50 to 60 foot long with 12 and 13 fires in one house. They have a good store of corne growing about a mile to the northward of the towne."

Greenhalgh also states that he was at this place on the 17th of June, at which time about fifty prisoners were brought in from the southwestward, four of whom were put to death. On the eighteenth, as he journeyed towards Canagorah, he overtook the party with the prisoners, and discovered that the captives had been slashed with knives, their fingers cut off, and on reaching Canagorah the tortures were continued for about seven hours, four men, four women and one boy being burned at the stake. Of the other two villages Greenhalgh says:

"Canoenada lyes about four miles to ye southward of Canagorah; conteynes about 30 houses, well furnished with Corne.

"Keint-he lyes about four or five miles to ye southward of Tietehatton; contains about 24 houses, well furnished with Corne."

He also says that the French called Canagorah St. Jacques (St. James), and Tiotohatton is likewise called La Conception.

In 1654, when a peace was temporarily established between the French and the Five Nations, permission was granted to the Jesuits to found missions and build chapels in the Iroquois country. Between that time and 1769 there were twenty-four missionaries who labored among the Indians of New York, but all, whether Catholics or Protestants, were eventually forced to admit that their efforts as a whole were unsatisfactory and discouraging. Later religious and educational work among the Indians, even down to the present time, while yielding

perhaps sufficient results to justify its prosecution, has constantly met with the most discouraging obstacles among the tribes themselves. Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who labored as a missionary among the Iroquois for a number of years and who resided at Kanadesaga during 1765 and 1766, says: "I cannot help being of the opinion that Indians never were intended to live in a state of civilized society. There never was, I believe, an instance of an Indian forsaking his habits and savage manners any more than a bear his ferocity." The Doc. Hist. of New York, referring to Mr. Kirkland's missionary labors, says: "He has taken all the pains that a man can take, but his whole flock are Indians still, and like the bear, which you can muffle and lead out to dance to the sound of music, becomes again a bear when his muffler is removed and the music ceases. The Indians will attend public worship and sing extremely well, following Mr. Kirkland's notes, but whenever the service is over they wrap themselves in their blankets and either stand like cattle on the sunny side of a house, or lie before a fire." In this connection we may state that Mr. Kirkland was one of the ablest and most self-sacrificing of the many missionaries who labored among the Senecas, and what he could not accomplish in his work it may safely be concluded others could not.

In the present connection, also, we may with propriety refer by name to the Jesuit fathers and missionaries who labored among the Senecas at an early day. Simeon Le Moyne, a veteran Huron missionary, labored among the Indians during a part of the year 1654, followed the next year by Joseph Chaumonot accompanied by Claude Dablon. Father Chaumonot did not remain long with the Senecas, and returning to Onondaga, was sent to the Oneidas. Early in 1657, a plot to exterminate the French colony and the missionaries being discovered, the latter were hastily called in, while the whole colony fled from the country. A fierce war followed between the French and the Iroquois, lasting two years, and it was not until the fall of 1668 that another mission was established among the Senecas, when Father James Fremin arrived. Of his experiences Father Fremin says: "When I arrived here at the close of the year 1668, I was well received; but a fatal form of sickness breaking out at the time, desolated the entire region, so that I was wholly occupied in visiting the cabins to instruct, and baptize the sick who

were in extremity. I baptized more than 120 persons, nearly all adults, of whom more than ninety died soon after baptism. But as I was alone and could not leave the field, more than 150 died (without baptism) in districts far removed from here, while engaged in fishing or hunting." This induced Father Fremin to send for assistance, and Father Julian Garnier went to his aid; but when the latter arrived the contagion had ended, whereupon Father Garnier assumed charge of the town named Gandachiragoue, where he soon built a commodious chapel. In relation to his own work Father Fremin says: "On the 27th of September I entered the town called Gandougaræ (St. Michael) and was received with every demonstration of public joy. The town is composed of remnants of three different nations, which, having been subdued by the Iroquois, were forced to submit at the discretion of their conquerors, and to establish themselves in their territory." While a chapel was being built Father Fremin visited the people in their cabins. In August, 1669, the priest was called to Onondaga, and it was during his absence that La Salle, in company with the priests, of whom mention has already been made, visited the Senecas in furtherance of the expedition to prosecute his discoveries toward the Mississippi River. Later on Father Fremin assumed charge of the mission at Gandougaræ, or St. Michael, and Father Garnier at Gandachiragoue, or St. John. However, toward the close of the year Father Fremin returned to Canada, leaving Father Garnier in sole charge of the Seneca missions at La Conception, St. James, and St. Michael, but in the spring of 1671 his labors were interrupted at the latter place by the burning of the town, and the chapel was not replaced until the following year. In 1672 Father Peter Raffex took charge of the mission of the Conception, and in a year or two afterward Father Jean Pierron was assigned to the mission of St. James. In 1677 Father Pierron was recalled, and in 1680 Father Raffex left, leaving Father Garnier alone, who continued among the Senecas until 1683, when, being secretly informed that the French intended to make war upon the Iroquois, he escaped in a bark which had been built by the French governor to trade on Lake Ontario.

The French occupation of the Niagara River in 1678, by La Salle, made it necessary to send a courier to the Senecas to quiet their suspicions, and avoid the probability of an attack upon La Salle and his com-

pany, who were desirous of building a small vessel with which to navigate the lakes. This mission was confided to Sieur de La Motte and Father Hennepin, the latter a Flemish Recollect and the historian of the expedition. The party left Niagara on Christmas day, traveled a distance of about eighty miles, and reached the Seneca village on the last day of the year. Father Hennepin conducted the business intrusted to him, but La Motte soon returned to Canada. After a grand council with the Senecas, La Salle's representatives succeeded in quieting the apprehensions of the savages regarding his intentions, and also gained consent to effect the lodgment on the banks of the Niagara River for the purpose of building a vessel. The work of construction was at once begun and carried on throughout the winter, two Indians of the Wolf clan of the Senecas being employed to hunt deer for the French party. In the following spring the vessel was launched, "after having been blessed according to the rites of our Church of Rome." The new ship was named *Le Griffon* (The Griffin) in compliment to Count de Frontenac, minister of the French colonies, whose coat of arms was ornamented with representations of that mythical beast. *The Griffon* remained several months in the Niagara. Meanwhile Father Hennepin returned to Fort Frontenac (now Kingston) and obtained two priestly assistants.

The labors of the Jesuit fathers among the Senecas and other nations of the Iroquois were so contested at every step, and their lives so constantly endangered that it was enough to dishearten and discourage the most courageous missionary worker, as will be more fully mentioned in a subsequent chapter. The English, in 1664, conquered New Amsterdam and the Netherlands, and thereafter for a period of a hundred years were either covertly or openly scheming to work the overthrow of the French power in America. Knowing full well the hatred of the Iroquois for the French and the Canada Indians, they neglected no opportunity to incite the savages to deeds of violence against the French, as well as against the missionary laborers among the Iroquois. Indeed, after the English had set up a colonial government in America, and after the English and French had ceased secret opposition, and were openly contending for supremacy, the colonial legislature passed an act forbidding the presence of any missionary, of whatever denomination,

representing the French power among the Iroquois. It may be stated, however, that this legislative injunction was not fully respected among the western tribes of the confederacy, as the missionaries succeeded in ingratiating themselves in the affection of many of the Senecas, who welcomed and at times protected them, and it was only when the anger of the whole confederacy was aroused that the priests were compelled to vacate the field.

CHAPTER IV.

The Seneca Indians—Continuation of the Preceding Chapter—English Colonists Incite the Iroquois against the French—The Latter Retaliate—Courcelle's Expedition—Denonville invades the Seneca Country and Destroys the Villages—Their Subsequent Building up—Names and New Locations.

I N a preceding chapter mention has been made of the voyage of Champlain up the lake of the same name, and how on that occasion the adventurous Frenchman brought down upon himself the almost never-ending hatred of the Iroquois, by allowing himself to engage in a battle with the Mohawks in which a number of the latter were slain. Later on Champlain made another invasion into the Iroquois country, but with fruitless results. On both these occasions the Frenchmen were accompanied by the Canadian Indians, between whom and the Iroquois there was an old feud. From this time on until the final overthrow of French power in America, there was little peace between the French and the Iroquois, and the periods were brief and of little effect. As a consequence the whole of Northern and Western New York was the natural highway of various invading parties. At this time and during the next hundred years England and France were frequently at war, and with each outbreak in the mother countries there was consequent strife between their American colonies.

Samuel de Champlain died in 1635, and from that date down to 1665, there appears to have been no serious outbreak between the English and French colonies in America, but during that time the Iroquois made their grand conquest of other Indian nations east of the Mississippi.

Among the tribes to feel their vengeance were those who dwelt in Canada, and all of whom were in friendship with the French. In 1665 the colonists of New France, alarmed by the increasing English settlements south of them, and knowing that the English were inciting the Iroquois against their Indian allies, resolved to avenge past injuries and put an end to future incursions. To this end Lord de Courcelles, then governor-general of Canada, in January, 1666, started with less than 600 men upon an expedition against the Iroquois in general, and the Mohawks in particular.

This expedition, although it resulted in no disaster to the Iroquois, prompted them to sue for peace, and a treaty was concluded in May, June and July, 1666, by the Senecas, Oneidas and Mohawks, respectively. In 1667 was concluded the peace of Breda between England, Holland and France, but it was of short duration, and 1669 the French were again at war with the Iroquois. However, in April, 1672, Count de Frontenac was appointed governor and lieutenant-general of Canada, and under his administration peace was again established in 1673.

The Colonial History of New York, referring to Frontenac's administration, makes the latter say: "In spite of the efforts of the Dutch to get the Iroquois to make war on the French, the Iroquois came last year on solemn embassy to Montreal, brought eight children belonging to the principal families of their village, and ratified the treaty made with them in 1673."

In 1684 another rupture occurred between the French and Iroquois. M. de la Barre was then governor of New France, and Colonel Dongan governor of New York. The Frenchman led an expedition against the Senecas, but hearing that the latter would be reinforced by Dongan with "400 horse and 400 foot," he gave up his purpose. This pretentious expedition, which ended so ingnominiuously, subjected De la Barre to severe censure and in the following year he was superseded by Marquis Denonville, who came over instructed to preserve a strict neutrality. This he found to be impossible and so informed his sovereign. Reinforcements were sent him for a determined attack upon the Senecas, and in the summer of 1687 an expedition of two thousand French and Indians was organized and marched against the enemy. This large force impelled the Indians to adopt their customary tactics for self-pres-

ervation, and their villages were deserted, or nearly so. The invaders destroyed the principal settlements of the Senecas, one of them, the large eastern village, being called St. James, or Gannagaro, which was located on Boughton Hill, one mile south of Victor village, and the other the small village of St. Michael, or Gannogarae, distant a short league from the large village. The western village was located on a bend of Honeoye outlet, some two miles north of Honeoye Falls. This village was called "Totiakton, surnamed the great village of the Conception," and "the small village of Gannounata" was distant two leagues from Totiakton. The Abbe Belmont who accompanied the expedition, says: "The Tsonnontouans (Senecas) have four large villages which they change every ten years in order to bring themselves near the woods and permit them to grow up again. They call them (meaning the villages) Gaensera, Tohaiton, which are the two larger; Onnutague and Onnennatu, which are the smaller."

The events of the battle between Denonville's forces and the Indians is briefly described. Arriving at Irondequoit Bay on the 10th of July, the necessary preparations were soon completed, and on the afternoon of the 12th the march into the interior was begun. After proceeding about three leagues the French encamped for the night, but resumed the march early the next morning. The large town of the Senecas toward which the French were proceeding was that which we have referred to as situated on Boughton Hill, a mile south of Victor village. About one and one-half miles northwest of this Indian town, and a little northwest of the village of Victor, is another hill, on which at the time was a great thicket of beech trees, and here the Senecas arranged an ambuscade. Between these two hills is a small valley, through which passes the stream called Great Brook, the borders of the latter being planted with alders so thick that one could scarcely see. Here the Indians concealed another ambuscade, it being their intention to allow the whole French army to pass the first ambuscade, and then by attacking them in the rear, force them to fall into the second trap, and so have them between two attacking parties. However, the second division of the French army happened to be quite distant from the first, and as the advance guard passed near the thicket of beech trees, the Indians, supposing the whole army had passed, with a terrible whoop began the at-

tack. Although much disconcerted by the sudden onslaught, Denonville quickly rallied his forces, checked the Senecas, and having the superior force soon overcame the enemy, and compelled them to retreat. The successful French encamped on the battle field, and the next morning marched on to the village, which they found in ashes, the Senecas themselves having applied the torch before they retreated from the neighborhood.

From the various accounts written concerning the expedition of Denonville, we learn that the four principal Seneca villages in existence at that time were as follows: Gandagaro, situated one mile south of the village of Victor and otherwise known as St. James, Gandagan, and Gaensera. The second, Gandongarae, the St. Michael of the missionaries, and otherwise known as Canoenada and Onontague, peopled principally by captives from the Hurons, is thought by some to have been located on the south part of lot 13 in the northeast part of the present town of East Bloomfield, three miles southeast of Boughton Hill, near where the old Indian trail crossed the Ganargua or Mud Creek. Another site of an Indian village was a little over a mile to the west of this on the Steele farm on lot 16. The sites of other Indian towns are also to be found in that region of country, and perhaps further investigation may be requisite to locate the precise site of the town.

These two villages, after their destruction above noted, gradually drifted eastward, and a hundred years later were found by Sullivan near present Geneva. In 1720 they were two miles east of the foot of Canandaigua Lake, and on the White Springs farm two miles southwest, and in 1750 on Burrell's, or Slate Rock Creek, five miles southwest of Geneva, and in 1756 at the Old Castle, two miles northwest of Geneva.

Sonnontonan, otherwise known as Totiacton, Tegarohies, and also as La Conception, was located a mile and a half northwest of Honeoye Falls, on the northeastermost bend of Honeoye outlet, in the town of Mendon, Monroe county. It was about ten miles west of Gandagaro on Boughton Hill. A second location of this village, and the one probably occupied by it when it was destroyed in 1687, was on the Ball farm, a mile west of Honeoye Falls village. This great village was for some time the western door of the Long House, and the residence of Tegarohies, and was therefore sometimes called Tegarohies's town.

Gandachioragou, otherwise known as Gannounata and Keinthe, the western small town, was probably on the site of the present village of Lima, and four miles south of the great town when located near Honeoye Falls.

After destroying everything of value Denonville proceeded to the mouth of the Niagara River, where he erected a small fort on the east side. This was the origin of Fort Niagara, one of the most celebrated strongholds in America, which, though for a time abandoned, was afterward for more than half a century considered the key of western New York, and of the whole upper lake country.

The principal eastern Seneca villages after the invasion by Denonville were those called Onnaghee and Ganechstage, both of which were between Canandaigua and Seneca Lakes. The location of the former is definitely settled as having been about two miles east of Canandaigua Lake, near the old Indian trail on which the turnpike was afterward substantially laid. The name Onnaghee, with its variations in spelling, carries the idea that it was the old castle or village. The Seneca word "onagheh," meaning "head," would be an appropriate name for a settlement by people of the village which had been the head or capital of the tribe, as Gandagaro was when destroyed by Denonville. The location of the other principal Seneca village is definitely fixed as having been at the White Springs, about two miles southwest from Geneva, and which was called Ganechstage.

The precise date of the first settlement of these villages is unknown, but it must have been made as early, if not earlier, than the year 1700, from the fact that Colonel Romer was then sent by the Earl of Bello-mont to the Indian country with instructions "to go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Sineks furthest castle; which they have told me blazes up into a flame when a light coale or fire-brand is put into it." As the Burning Spring is only eight miles from the foot of Canandaigua Lake, it might be inferred that the settlement at that time was at Canandaigua; however, there is nothing to confirm such an inference, and we must conclude that Onnaghee was the castle referred to, and inasmuch as Indian settlements are known to have extended over a large territory, we may well suppose that from the lake to the place of principal habitation, two miles further east, might be

within the limits of the castle proper. However, the settlement at Onnaghee was abandoned previous to 1750. Canandaigua was undoubtedly an off-shoot or branch from it, as the name signifies that it was not only "a place selected for a new settlement," or "the chosen spot or city," but that it was a place chosen by a party separating from another.

The settlement at Ganechstage was broken up in 1732 by ravages of the small-pox, at which time a large number of the inhabitants died, and nearly all the others fled and settled in scattered fragments in the neighborhood of Slate Rock or Burrell creek, about three miles further southwest. Here they were found by the Moravian missionaries, Bishop Cammerhoff and Rev. David Zeisberger, in 1750, their settlement in that place being called New Ganechstage. The record in the journal of these Moravians is so minute that it positively establishes the fact that Ganechstage was the identical Gandagaro that was formerly located on Boughton Hill. In 1756, during the progress of the last French war, Sir William Johnson, in order to conciliate and attach the Iroquois to the British interest, erected palisade fortifications in the Indian country, one of them being in the Seneca territory on Kanadesaga or Castle Brook, about two miles northwest from Seneca Lake, and about the same distance north of the former site of Ganechstage. At that time the scattered Indian settlements were brought more closely together on the new location, which was then and for many years afterward called Kanadesaga, but now more familiarly known as the Old Castle. The Indian name of the place, according to Seneca dialect, was Ganundasaga, meaning "a new settlement village."

Sir William Johnson calls it Kanadasero, which means the *grand village*, not that it differed from others, but from the fact that it was a village of the Turtle clan, and the residence of the Smoke Bearer, who alone could light the council fire. The name Gaensera of Denonville and Kanadasera are identical but of different dialects. Gandagaro is another variation, the *garo* and *sera* carrying the idea of *grand*. This place being the capital of the Seneca nation, was by far the most important village of the tribe, and was wholly destroyed by General Sullivan in 1779.

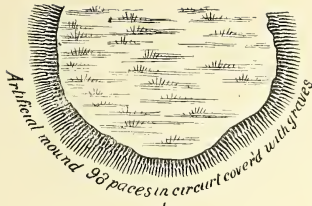
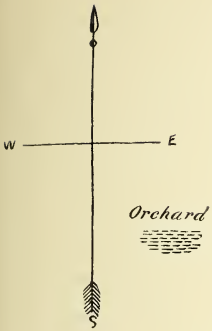
The fortifications at Kanadesaga, as they were provided to be built, were one hundred feet square; the stockades to be of pine or oak, fif-

teen feet long, at least three of which to be sunk in the ground, well pounded and rammed, and the two touching sides square so as to lay close; loop-holes to be made four feet distant. There were also two block-houses each twenty feet square below, the upper portion projecting one and a half feet over the beams, both well roofed and shingled, and a good sentry-box on each; also a good gate of three-inch oak plank and iron hinges, and a small gate of oak plank of the same thickness.

The name Kanadesaga (Ganundasaga) was applied by the Indians also to the creek, the lake and its outlet, and at a subsequent day was transferred to Geneva. It has been found written and spelled in more than one hundred different ways, yet Kanadesaga has ever been the accepted form, and carries quite fully the pronunciation as used by the early settlers. After the destruction of the village by Sullivan's army in 1779, there was no further permanent occupation of its site by the Indians. After the close of the Revolution, when traders and speculators were penetrating the whole Genesee country, the center of operation was at Geneva, "under the hill," south of Cemetery Creek, or at and south of the east end of Seneca street in Geneva, as it had then become known. This locality then became known as Kanadesaga, while the old site was called the Old Castle.

Although all traces of the old fortification and its block-houses have long since been destroyed, the burial-mound of the Senecas is still in existence, and is in the lot on the southwest corner of North street, or the Old Castle road, and the old Pre-emption road. The center of this mound is 200 feet south of North street, and 190 feet west of the old Pre-emption road. The stockade was a short distance south of the mound, its northeast corner being ninety feet west of the Pre-emption road referred to, while toward its southeast end the distance to the road was about seventy feet. The farm of the State Agricultural Experiment Station is directly opposite, on the east side of the old Pre-emption road.

In the present connection we may also briefly mention other Indian village sites than those already noted, but so far as known they were of very little importance. Some of them were in the immediate vicinity of Canandaigua. In the neighborhood of Geneva, and about seven

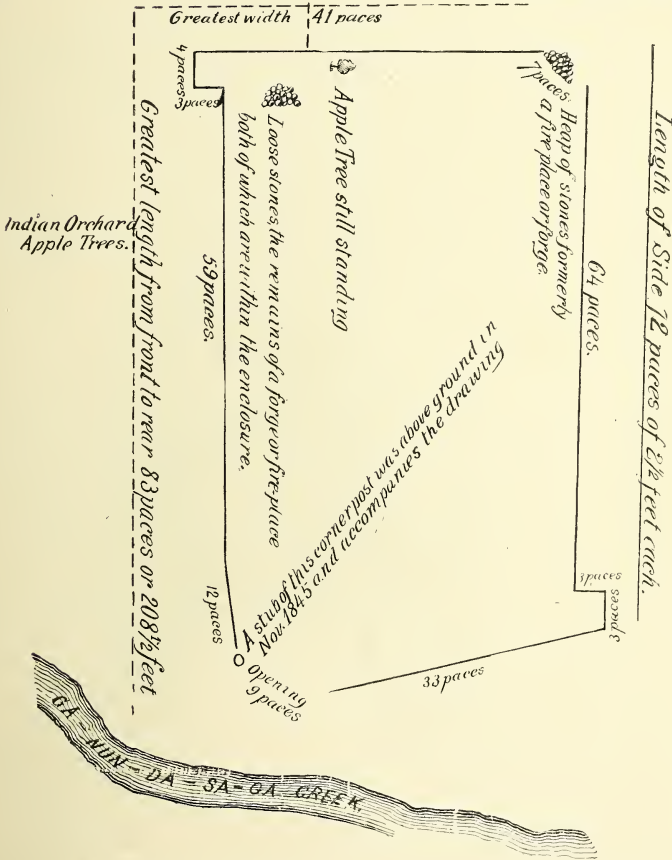


Palisade Fortification

AT

GA-NUN-DA-SA-GA

Village of the Senecas near Geneva NY.
 It was destroyed by Genl Sullivan, in Sept. 1779.
 The Trenches are still visible as shown in
 the ground plan Nov 1845.



miles to the northwest and on the lake shore was Gothseunquean, or Kashong. This place was visited by Missionary Kirkland in 1765, and in 1779 was destroyed by a detachment from Sullivan's army. On the opposite shore of the lake and a little further south was Kendaia, or Appletown, which also was destroyed at the same time. The Cammerhoff journal mentions a Cayuga town called Nuquiage, at the northeast corner of Seneca lake. In the center of lot 33, Fayette, Seneca county, was at one time a fortified Indian town of which but little is known. A short distance northwest of Geneva, in the southwestern part of lots 56 and 58, town of Seneca, were two Indian village sites. They were examined by E. G. Squier in 1848, and are figured and described in his "Antiquities of New York," that on lot 58 being a regular fortified work, and on lot 56 a palisaded fortification, the latter being about one-half mile west of the former. They are undoubtedly ancient works, long antedating Kanadesaga, but nothing whatever is known about them. On lots 101 and 120 at Oaks Corners in the town of Phelps, was also an Indian village site, but of modern date.

CHAPTER V.

French and English Rivalry—The Iroquois destroy Montreal—The Treaty at Ryswick—Queen Anne's War—The Five Nations Become the Six Nations—Joncaire's Trading-post—Events Preceding the French and English War—Attitude of the Iroquois—Influence of Sir William Johnson—The Senecas Remain Neutral, but Favor the French—Final Overthrow of French Power in America.

THE bold incursion of Denonville's army, and his allied Huron and Algonquin Indians, into the country of the Senecas, the strongest nation of the Iroquois, so alarmed the latter that they applied to Governor Dongan, of the colony of New York, for protection. It was promised them, of course, with advice that the Iroquois should not make peace with the French. However, Denonville called a meeting of the chiefs of the Five Nations at Montreal to arrange a treaty, and they decided to send a representative; but before the meeting was consummated, and on account of alleged treachery on the part of Denon-

ville, the Iroquois became deeply angered against the French and burned for revenge. The result was that in July, 1689, Montreal was sacked, plundered and burned; men, women and children massacred or carried into captivity. In October following the Iroquois made a similar incursion at the lower end of the island, which was likewise devastated.

At this period the fortunes of France in North America were brought very low. The recent Iroquois invasions compelled the abandonment of Forts Frontenac and Niagara, and proved almost sufficient to overthrow the French dominion in Canada. Many of their former Indian allies, disgusted with De la Barre's successive failures, deserted the French standard and sought an alliance with the English. However, a welcome change was at hand for the French. The divided counsels of the English colonies, growing out of the revolution in the mother country, resulting in the accession of the Prince of Orange to the throne, gave a new aspect to affairs and was speedily followed by another open war with France. In 1689 Count de Frontenac, the same energetic old peer who had encouraged La Salle in his brilliant discoveries, and whose name was for a while borne by Lake Ontario, was sent out as governor of New France. This vigorous but cruel leader partially retrieved the desperate condition of the French colony. He, too, invaded the Iroquois, but accomplished no more than Denonville. The war continued with varying fortunes until 1697, the Five Nations being all that time the friends of the English, and a greater part of the time engaged in active hostility against the French. Their authority over the whole Genesee country and far up the south shore of Lake Erie, was unbroken, save when a detachment of French troops was actually marching along the border.

At the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, while the ownership of other lands was definitely conceded to France and England respectively, that of the Genesee country was left wholly unsettled. The English claimed sovereignty over all the lands of the Five Nations; the French with equal energy asserted the authority of King Louis over the same region as a part of New France, while the Iroquois themselves, whenever they heard of the controversy, repudiated alike the pretensions of Yonnondio and Corlear, as they denominated the governors respectively of Canada and New York.

Scarcely had the echoes of battle died away after the peace of Ryswick, when, in 1702, the rival nations became involved in the long conflict known as "Queen Anne's War." By this time, however, the Iroquois had grown wise and prudently maintained a neutrality, commanding the respect of both French and English, the former being wary of again provoking the powerful confederates, while the Colonial government of New York was very willing that the Five Nations should remain neutral, as they thus furnished a shield against French attacks for the whole frontier of the colony.

Meanwhile, through all the western country, the French extended their influence. Detroit was founded in 1701. Other posts were established far and wide. Notwithstanding their alliance with the Hurons and other foes of the Iroquois, and notwithstanding the enmity aroused by the invasions of Champlain, Denonville and Frontenac, such was the subtle skill of the French that they rapidly acquired a strong influence among the western tribes of the confederacy, especially the Senecas. Even the powerful socio-political system of the Hodenosaunee weakened under the influence of European intrigue, and while the eastern Iroquois, though preserving their neutrality, were friendly to the English, the Senecas, and perhaps the Cayugas, were almost ready to take up arms for the French.

About 1712 an important event occurred in the history of the Iroquois confederacy, the Five Nations then becoming the Six Nations. The Tuscaroras, a powerful tribe of North Carolina, had become involved in a war with the whites, growing out of a dispute about land. The colonists being aided by several other Indian tribes, the Tuscaroras were defeated, many of them killed, and a number of others captured and sold as slaves. The greater part of the remainder fled northward to the Iroquois, who immediately adopted them as one of their tribes of the confederacy, and assigned them a location near the Oneidas. The readiness of the haughty warriors of the Iroquois to extend the shelter of their Long House over a band of fleeing exiles was due to the fact that the latter had been the allies of the Five Nations against other southern Indians; which would also account for the eagerness of the latter to join in the overthrow of the Tuscaroras.

Not long after this Chabert Joncaire, a Frenchman, who had been captured in youth by the Senecas, and who had been adopted into

their tribe and had married a Seneca wife, but who had been released at the treaty of peace, was employed by the French authorities to promote peace among the Iroquois. Pleading his claims as an adopted child of the nation, he was allowed by the Seneca chiefs to build a cabin on the site of Lewiston, which soon became a center of French influence. All the efforts of the English were impotent either to dislodge him or to obtain a similar privilege for any of their own people. "Joncaire is a child of the nation," was the sole reply vouchsafed to every complaint. Though Fort Niagara was for the time abandoned, and no regular fort built at Lewiston, yet Joncaire's trading-post embraced a considerable group of cabins, and at least a part of the time a detachment of French soldiers was stationed there.

About 1725 they began rebuilding Fort Niagara on the site where Denonville had erected his fortress. They did so without opposition, though it seems strange that they could so easily have allayed the jealousy of the Six Nations. It may be presumed, however, that the very fact of the French being such poor colonizers worked to their advantage in establishing a certain kind of influence among the Indians. Few of the Gallic adventurers being desirous of engaging in agriculture, they made very little effort to obtain land, while the English were constantly arousing the jealousy of the natives by obtaining enormous grants from some of the chiefs, often doubtless by very dubious methods. Moreover, the French always possessed a peculiar facility for assimilating with savage and half-civilized races, thus gaining an influence over them. Whatever the cause, the power of the French constantly increased among the Senecas. Fort Niagara was their stronghold, and the Genesee country was for more than thirty years to some extent under their control. The influence of Joncaire was maintained and increased by his sons all through the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

In the war between England and France, begun in 1744 and closed in 1748, the Six Nations generally maintained their neutrality, though the Mohawks gave some aid to the English. During the eight years of nominal peace which succeeded the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, both the French and the English made every effort to extend their dominion beyond their frontier settlements, the former with greater success.

To Niagara, Detroit and other posts they added Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), Venango, and finally Fort Duquesne on the site of Pittsburg, designing to establish a line of forts from the lake to the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi. Frequent detachments of troops passed through along this line. Gaily dressed French officers sped backward and forward, attended by the fierce warriors of their allied tribes, and not infrequently by the Senecas. Dark gowned Jesuits hastened to and fro, everywhere receiving the respect of the red men, and using all their art to magnify the power of both France and the Church of Rome.

It is possible that the whole Iroquois confederacy would have been induced to become active partisans of the French, had it not been for the influence of one man, the English superintendent of Indian affairs in America, he then being known as Colonel, afterward as General, and still later as Sir William Johnson. Colonel Johnson then dwelt at Mount Johnson, afterward known as Fort Johnson, on the banks of the Mohawk River, and in the very heart of the Mohawk Indian territory. Later on, in 1763, Sir William occupied Johnson Hall, a magnificent residence in the village of Johnstown, in this State. The hall is still standing, as also is his former dwelling at Mount Johnson, both being well preserved and retaining much of their original appearance.

William Johnson was of Irish birth and parentage, and came to America in 1738 as the agent of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, the latter having been the owner of an extensive tract of land in the Mohawk valley. Johnson located in the valley just below the present city of Amsterdam, where he acted as agent for his uncle in the development and sale of the lands, and at the same time opened a general store for trade with the Indians and the few whites then living in the region. By honesty and straightforward dealing among them, Johnson acquired a great influence over the Mohawks, and his reputation soon spread throughout the whole Six Nations, and he gained an almost complete mastery over them. During the later French war, Johnson was elevated through various ranks to the generalship, but preferred to be in direct command of his faithful Iroquois rather than of the continental British soldiery. For distinguished services as soldier and as a diplomat, he was rewarded by the crown with a baronetcy and made sole superintendent of Indian affairs in North America.

Just preceding the last great struggle in America between England and France, Johnson, in fulfillment of promises made to the Iroquois, built strong fortifications in the territory of each of the nations, wherever the same was most desirable and would afford the greatest protection to the neighboring Indians. One of these defences was built under his direction on the site of the Seneca village, Kanadesaga, near the corporate limits of Geneva, and which has been more fully described in the preceding chapter.

Johnson witnessed the successes of the last French and English war; in fact he was an important factor in accomplishing the grand results of that struggle, gained distinction for himself therein, but viewed with alarm and apprehension the gradual separation of the American colonies from the mother country. He did not live to see the final overthrow of the British power in America, having died in 1774, after which his office of Indian superintendent, but never his grand influence, descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and to his nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, the latter being deputy-superintendent in Canada. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution, Sir John and Col. Guy Johnson fled from Johnstown and "Guy Park" and took up their residence in Canada, being followed there by nearly all of the Mohawks, many of the Onondagas and Cayugas, some of the Senecas, and a few of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras.

Returning from this digression to the general narrative, we find in 1756, after two years of open hostilities in America, war was again declared between England and France, being their last great struggle for supremacy in the New World. The ferment in the then wilderness of Western New York grew more earnest, and more frequently were seen the gaily dressed French officers and soldiers of King Louis, speeding from Montreal, Quebec and Frontenac to Niagara, Venango, Duquesne and other French posts in the extreme west, all passing along the western border of old Ontario county; staying perchance to hold brief counsel with the Seneca sachems and chiefs, then hurrying forward to strengthen the line of posts on which so much depended. In this war the Mohawks took the field in favor of the English under Johnson, but the Senecas were friendly to the French and were only restrained from taking up arms for them by unwillingness to fight against their Iroquois brethren farther east.

At first the French were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Duquesne, was slain, and his army cut in pieces by a force very small in comparison with his own. Montcalm captured the little British post at Oswego, and the French lines up the lakes and across to the Ohio were stronger than ever. However, in 1758 the British government entered more earnestly into the contest. Fort Duquesne was captured by the English and Provincial army, Fort Frontenac was seized by Col. Bradstreet, and other victories prepared the way for still greater successes in 1759. The cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France, and still the western Senecas strongly declared their friendship for that power.

The next year, 1759, Wolf assailed Quebec, the strongest of all the French strongholds, and almost at the same time General Prideaux, with two thousand British and Provincials, accompanied by Sir William Johnson with one thousand of his faithful Iroquois, sailed up Lake Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. This post was defended by only six hundred men and its capture was certain unless relief could be obtained. But its commander was not idle, and away through the forest sped his lithe redskin messengers to summon the allies of France. D'Aubrey responded with his most zealous endeavors, and at once set forth to the relief of Niagara. The siege was scarcely begun when General Prideaux was slain, upon which Johnson assumed command and continued until the 24th of July, when a large body of French and Indians attempted to raise siege. A sharp conflict followed and the effort was defeated, whereupon the garrison surrendered the next day.

In the latter part of July, 1759, while the English army was still camped around the walls of Quebec, while Wolfe and Montcalm were approaching that common grave to which the path of glory was so soon to lead them, a stirring scene took place in the western part of old Ontario county. The largest European force which had yet been seen in the region at any one time were marching to the relief of distressed Niagara. On the one side were soldiers, trained to obey every command of their leader, while on the other were only wild savages who knew no other law than their own fierce will.

History has preserved but a slight record of this last struggle of the French for dominion in this region of the State, but it has rescued from

oblivion the name of D'Aubrey, the commander, and Delignery, his second ; of Marin, the leader of the Indians, and of Captains De Villiers, Repertini, Martini, and Basone. The Senecas, snuffing the battle from their homes in the region, were roaming restlessly about, uncertain how to act, more friendly to the French than the English, and yet unwilling to engage in conflict with their brethren of the Six Nations.

Following Johnson's victory over the French at Niagara, there came the life-bought victory of Wolfe at Quebec, which gave the latter to the triumphant Britons. Still the French clung to their colonies with desperate but failing grasp, and it was not until September, 1760, that the governor general of Canada surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, and all the other posts within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded Canada to the former power.

It has already been stated that a stockade fortification and block-houses had been erected by Sir William Johnson in 1756, at Kanadesaga, for the Senecas in the war then pending. At this time the Senecas seemed to have been divided into two branches or sections, those in the western part of the State under the leadership of Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter and other influential chiefs. This branch of the tribe were in fact the "Door-keepers." Those gathered at Kanadesaga, or the eastern section, became the capital of the nation and were under the domination of the great Turtle clan, with Tagechsadon as the head chief, who was succeeded upon his death by Sayenqueraghta, or Gui-yah-gwaah-doh, as his name was in the Seneca dialect, with various different or dialectical variations, the signification of the name being, "disappearing smoke," or the "the smoke has disappeared." The interpretation thus given, conveys the idea of a glimpse of a flying runner bearing a smoking brand, hurrying and soon lost in the obscurity of the wilderness—one moment the banner of smoke is seen and then lost. It is an exclamation put into the mouth of the beholder. The word is idiomatic, but wonderfully picturesque, and is very applicable to an official position of smoke-bearer or fire-kindler. He was more familiarly known by the white people as Old Smoke or Old King, and also as the King of Kanadesaga.

While the official position held by Old Smoke gave him great prominence, his greater popularity and influence resulted from his individual

personal merit. He was a valiant warrior; his bravery and sagacity in war won for him the trust and confidence of his people. He was a wise and judicious counsellor, and this secured for him the respect and esteem of the Indians. Red Jacket testified of him that he was "a man of great understanding." His superior talents, together with his good and sterling qualities, gained for him the regard and veneration of the Indians, and secured for him a greater prominence and a more commanding influence than that possessed by any other of the chiefs or sachems of his time. He was, indeed, one of the most distinguished men of the Iroquois, the most popular and prominent of the Senecas, always a firm friend where he pledged fidelity, possessing a warm and generous heart; he had the respect of enemies and the love of friends; was brave, sagacious and wise. While he was opposed to the Indians taking any part in the War of the Revolution, yet it having been decided against him, he yielded obedience to the decision and became one of the most untiresome and active and ferocious on the war path, and under his leadership more daring and savage incursions on our frontier settlements were made than under any other leader.

The object of Sir William Johnson in erecting the fortification at Kanadesaga was in a great measure accomplished. The eastern Senecas either became neutral, or else aided their brethren of the league in their assistance to the English, and it is now an acknowledged fact that in the evenly balanced and stubborn contest between France and England for the supremacy of the country the friendship and aid thus rendered finally turned the scale in England's favor, and hence the result is that we to-day are an English instead of a French speaking people.

CHAPTER VI.

Pontiac's War — Devil's Hole and Black Rock — Sir William Johnson Concludes a Peace with the Senecas — Treaty at Fort Niagara — Events Preceding the Revolution — Outbreak of the War — The Senecas Serve the King — Kanadesaga becomes Headquarters for Tories — Butler's Buildings — Indian Outrages on the Frontier — The Principal Actors — Sullivan Ordered to Invade the Indian Country — Destruction of the Villages and Crops — The Senecas Flee to Fort Niagara — Details of the Invasion in Ontario County — Close of the Revolution.

FOR a period of fifteen years following the final overthrow of French power in America, the eastern country was in a condition of comparative peace, and the English, Dutch, and French settlers were permitted to develop their lands and advance the outposts of civilization in almost every direction; but for some time there was no attempt at effecting settlement in the Genesee country other than that limited to the immediate vicinity of Oswego and Niagara. The Seneca Indians gave little encouragement to colonization in their territory. They had become aware of various frauds practiced upon their eastern brethren of the confederacy by English and Dutch land speculators, and were not disposed to enter into any negotiations for the disposition of any part of their choice domain, notwithstanding the fact that theirs was the richest region of all that was inhabited by the Six Nations.

Although the French authorities and troops were withdrawn from the country after the close of the late war, the western Indians remembered them with affection and were still disposed to wage war upon the English. The celebrated Pontiac united nearly all of these tribes in a league against the red-coats immediately after the advent of the latter, and as no such confederation had been formed against the French during all their long years of possession, his action must be assigned to some cause other than mere hatred of all civilized intruders. In May, 1763, the league surprised nine out of twelve English posts, and massacred their garrison. Detroit, Pittsburg, and Niagara alone escaped surprise, and each successfully resisted a siege, in which branch of war the Indians

were almost certain to fail. There is little doubt that the Senecas, especially those located in the western part of the State, were involved in Pontiac's league, and were active in the attack on Fort Niagara. They had been unwilling to fight their brethren of the Long House, but had no scruples about killing the English when left alone, as was soon made terribly manifest.





In September following occurred the awful tragedy of the Devil's Hole, when a band of the western Senecas, of whom Honayewas, afterward celebrated as Farmer's Brother, was one, and Cornplanter, probably, another, ambushed a train of English army-wagons with an escort of soldiers, the whole numbering ninety-six men, three and a half miles below the falls, and massacred all except four of the troop. On the 19th of October following a party of British soldiers were suddenly fired upon by a band of Senecas at Black Rock, and thirteen men were killed. The British turned upon their assailants and in the battle that followed three more of the soldiers were killed and twelve others badly wounded, including two commissioned officers. This was the last serious attack by the Senecas upon the English. Being at length convinced that the French had really yielded, and that Pontiac's scheme had failed as to its purpose, they sullenly agreed to abandon their Gallic friends, and be at peace with the British.

In April, 1764, Sir William Johnson concluded peace with eight chiefs of the Senecas at Johnson Hall. At that time, among other agreements, they formally conveyed to the King of England a tract of land fourteen miles long and four wide, for a carrying place around Niagara Falls, lying on both sides of the river from Schlosser to Lake Ontario. This treaty was to be more fully ratified at a council to be held at Fort Niagara in the summer of 1764. A copy of this paper is to be found in N. Y. Col. Doc. VII, p 621, at the end of which it is said, the "Marks of the tribes" were affixed opposite the signatures, but no such marks being found, a tracing of the same was procured from the original in the Record office, London. It is a very valuable and important addition to our fund of knowledge on the subject.

Events in the west, where Pontiac still maintained active hostility to the British, determined the English commander-in-chief to send a force up the lakes sufficient to overcome all opposition. This action became

Fac Simile of the Signatures to the Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Senecas. N. Y. Col. Doc. VII, 621-3. Engraved from a tracing, procured by Mr. Berthold Fierow for Geo. S. Conover, from the original document in the Public Record Office, London, in "America and West Indies, No. 121, Military, 1763 to 1765," being an enclosure to a letter of Maj. Genl Thos. Gage, dated New York, April 14, 1754. The signature of Sayenqueraghta is that of Old Smoke or Old King, the "smoke bearer" or head chief who resided at Kanadesaga, the Capital of the Senecas. His totem is conclusive evidence that he was of the great Turtle clan.

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall, the third
 Day of April 1764

Sagarradie	A	Sayenqueraghta		
Kaany'es	K	Manuqhojicac		
Shonedagaw	X	Jaganondie		Mr Johnson
shugmawawis	F	Janyagwa		

necessary from the fact that the hostile attitude of the western tribes had a damaging effect upon the Senecas, and made negotiations with them extremely difficult. Accordingly in the summer of 1764, General Bradstreet with 1200 British and Americans came by water to Fort Niagara, accompanied by Sir William Johnson and a body of his faithful Iroquois. A grand council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his customary skill, and satisfactory treaties were made with them. But the Senecas, though repeatedly promising attendance in answer to Johnson's messages, still held aloof, and were said to be contemplating a renewal of the war. At length General Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their settlements, upon which they came, ratified the treaty, and thereafter adhered to it reasonably well, notwithstanding the peremptory manner in which it was obtained. In the mean time a fort had been erected on the site of Fort Erie. In August Bradstreet's army had increased to nearly 3,000 men, and among them were 300 Senecas, who seemed to have been taken along partly as hostages. This force succeeded in bringing the western Indians to terms, a task which was accomplished without bloodshed.

While these events were in progress in the western part of the province of New York, the inhabitants of the eastern region of the country were in a state of great excitement, growing out of the arbitrary and oppressive action of the British parliament toward the American colonies. One of the results of the late French wars was to involve the mother country in a large indebtedness, which parliament sought to have paid by the colonies, and that notwithstanding the very large extent of territory which was ceded to the government at the end of the French dominion. In fact, almost before the smoke of the late battles had cleared away, the English ministry began devising plans to tax the colonies for a revenue without their consent. In March, 1765, the obnoxious stamp act was passed, to oppose which was organized in New York the "Sons of Liberty." So great, indeed, was the opposition to this odious act that it was repealed in March, 1766, but in 1767 a bill was passed by parliament imposing a duty on tea, glass, and other material imported into the colonies. The imposition of a tax on tea led to the organization of that impromptu body known as the "Boston Tea-

Party." Other acts of oppression imposed by the British government were met by retaliatory measures on the part of the American colonies, and at length the countries were in an attitude of open hostility. The public attention was drawn to certain mutterings in the political sky, low at first, but growing more and more angry, until at length there burst upon this country that long and desolating storm known as the Revolutionary War.

In 1775 the struggle for independence was begun, but as the early years of that war furnished no interesting events in connection with the annals of this particular region of country, we may pass lightly over them and confine our narrative to occurrences within the Genesee country. There were British posts at Niagara and Oswego, and the Senecas made frequent complaints of depredations committed by whites on some of their number, chiefly from the inhabitants of settlements on the headwaters of the Susquehanna and Ohio. Added to this, and during the same period, "Cressap's war," in which the celebrated Logan was an actor, likewise contributed to make the Senecas uneasy, but they did not break out in open hostilities. Like the rest of the Six Nations, they had by this time learned to place every confidence in Sir William Johnson, and through him all their complaints were made. He did his best to redress their grievances, and sought to have them withdraw their villages from frontier and isolated localities that they might be more completely under his protection. However, before this could be accomplished Sir William died, and his authority as superintendent of Indian affairs was transferred to his son, Sir John Johnson, and to his nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, the latter, however, being in fact the superintendent, while the former was the controlling spirit among the Indians in after events.

The new superintendent persuaded the Mohawks to move westward with him, and made good his influence over all the Six Nations, except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, though it was almost two years from the breaking out of the war before they committed any serious depredations. John Butler, who appears to have held a colonel's commission, or at least that title in the British service, established himself at Fort Niagara, and organized a regiment of Tories known as "Butler's Rangers." About the same time Colonel Butler erected a barracks and

temporary place of residence at Kanadesaga, which was used chiefly as a rendezvous and rallying place for the Rangers and Indians preparatory to a raid on the interior of the country. Butler's buildings were also a depot for supplies, at which large quantities of corn were stored for the use of assembled troops and horses.

We may here state, in justice to the Seneca Indians, that they did not readily become the allies of the Johnsons and Butlers, as they for a time resisted English importunities, but the prospect of both blood and gold was too much for them to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with the Cayugas, Onondagas and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the king throughout the war. Mary Jemison, the celebrated "White Woman," then living among the Senecas on the Genesee, declared that at the treaty the British agents, after giving the Indians numerous presents, promised a bounty on every scalp that should be brought in. However, there is a serious question whether a price was actually promised or paid for scalps, there being no positive evidence to sustain the assertion, and the probabilities are that it was not. Mary Jemison was considered a truthful woman and had good means of knowing what the Indians understood, and the latter were very ready to understand that they would be paid for taking scalps.

The Senecas, as formerly, hesitated about attacking their brethren of the Long House, so now the Oneidas, who were friendly to the Americans, did not go out to battle against the other Iroquois until the latter years of the war, but at the battle of Stone Arabia, in the Mohawk Valley, it was an Oneida Indian, fighting with the Americans, who pursued and slew the infamous Captain Walter Butler, a commander of a tory company, the son of Col. John Butler and the associate of the notorious Joseph Brant.

One of the most active and the most celebrated of the Iroquois chiefs in the Revolution was Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, a Mohawk who had received a moderate English education under the patronage of Sir William Johnson, and whose sister, Molly Brant, was the housekeeper and natural wife of the baronet. Brant was frequently intrusted with the command of detached parties by the British officers, but it does not appear that he had any authority over all the tribes, and it is quite

certain that the haughty Senecas, to whom by ancient custom belonged both the principal war chiefs of the league, would not have submitted to the authority of a Mohawk.

The three chiefs of the Senecas, who during the Revolution became exceedingly well known, were Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter and Governor Blacksnake. William L. Stone, author of the "Life of Brant," says that at the massacre of Wyoming, in 1778, the leader of the Senecas, who formed the main part of the Indian force on that occasion, was Guiengwahtoh, supposed to be the same as Guiyahgwahdoh, "the smoke bearer." That was the official title of the Seneca afterward known as "Young King," he being a kind of hereditary ambassador and the bearer of the smoking brand to light the council fire of the Senecas. He was too young to have been at Wyoming, but his predecessor in office (probably his maternal uncle) was the actual leader. It is certain also that Brant was not present at that battle.

The Seneca chief familiarly known to the whites as Old Smoke, or Old King, but whose Indian name was Sayenqueraghta (Mohawk dialect), otherwise Guiyahgwahdoh (Seneca dialect), has been conclusively shown by recent investigation to have been not only the instigator but the actual leader of the expedition that committed the terrible outrages at Wyoming.

It is learned also from the "Anecdotes of Captain Joseph Brant," that the head chief of the Senecas was Sakoyengwaraghton (a dialectical variation of Old King's name), who was descended from a brave and loyal family distinguished by their attachment to the crown and to British interests as early as the reign of Queen Anne, and who was presented by the queen with a coronet, the only mark of distinction of the kind ever bestowed upon an Indian. He was in command of the Senecas at the battle of Oriskany, where seventeen of his nation were killed at the first onset. The Senecas were greatly exasperated by this loss, although they avenged it by killing many more of their enemy. They were not satisfied, however, and it was arranged at a council held at Kanadesaga that the chief just mentioned, and Brant, would open a campaign in the early spring, the former to attack the Wyoming settlement, and Brant those of Schoharie, Mohawk and Cherry Valley. Sakoyengwaraghton "assembled his men without

calling upon any white man," but Butler, being taunted with inactivity, was induced to offer his aid. The Seneca chief stipulated that his men be kept separate from the whites, and that they should be under his sole command. Without discussing at further length the life and acts of this somewhat noted chief, we may say that he has been commonly known as the king of the Senecas. The foregoing names are only variations in spelling the Indian name of Old King or Old Smoke.

Not only were the Senecas engaged in the terrible outrage at Wyoming, but as well were they present in force at Cherry Valley, together with a body of Mohawks under Brant, and of Tories under Captain Walter Butler, son of Col. John Butler, and there was another undoubted massacre, in which nearly thirty women and children were killed, besides many men surprised helpless in their homes. These events, and other similar ones of less prominence nearly all concocted and starting from Kanadesaga, induced Congress and General Washington to set on foot an expedition in the spring of 1779, which had a very strong relation to the early history of Ontario county, as it was the only important invasion of the immediate territory by an American army during the period of the war. The invasion, too, had a strong bearing on the county's history, inasmuch as it brought to the knowledge of the troops, representing a number of the colonies, an understanding of the fertility and productiveness and salubrity of the climate of the Genesee country. The fact was disclosed to Sullivan's men that this region would produce large returns of grain, and in addition that it was a fruit-growing region unsurpassed in any of the colonies.

As has already been mentioned, the year 1778 was made memorable by the many horrible massacres and devastations committed upon the frontier settlements by the Tories and Indians. By this time the latter had made considerable progress in civilization, were less migratory in their manner of living, had numerous villages about which were large cultivated fields, apple and peach orchards. They even made gardens in which a good variety of vegetables were grown. But notwithstanding the advances made in this respect and their association with whites and the adoption of the customs of the latter, they lost none of the natural Indian ferocity, and plundered and burned and murdered with all of the old time wantonness of the race.

The expedition against the Indians, planned and carried out during the summer of 1779, was placed in command of Major-General John Sullivan. This officer established his headquarters at Easton, Penna., on the 7th of May, 1779, and on the 18th of June, had his army completely organized and supplied with all things necessary for the campaign. On the 11th of August the troops encamped at Tioga Point, at which place, while awaiting the arrival of Clinton's brigade, a fortification was erected, to which the soldiers gave the name of Fort Sullivan. On the 26th of August, Sullivan's command broke camp at Tioga Point and took up the march toward the Indian country. As they proceeded the men destroyed all the small Indian villages and cultivated fields, and on the 29th they arrived at Newtown, five miles below the present city of Elmira, where they found the enemy in force and strongly intrenched, the British and Tories commanded by John Butler, his son Walter Butler, and Captain McDonald, while the Indians were under Thayendanegea, more commonly known as Captain Joseph Brant. A battle followed, which has always been known in history as the battle of Newtown. After a severe conflict of several hours the British, Tories and Indians were defeated, and finding themselves on the point of being surrounded and captured, they fled precipitately and found refuge in the woods. Indeed, so great was Sullivan's victory at Newtown that notwithstanding all the art of Butler and Brant, the now discouraged Indians could not be rallied together; and thereafter throughout the extent of Sullivan's devastating expedition neither the Senecas nor any other of the opposing tribes could muster courage to oppose the invasion.

After destroying everything that could be of value to the Indians, and after sending all the wounded soldiers and cumbersome artillery back to Fort Sullivan, the victorious Americans, in the lightest possible marching order, again resumed their journey. About midnight on the first of September the army arrived at Catherinestown, situated on the inlet about three miles from the head of Seneca lake, near the site of the present village of Havana. This was the residence of the famous Catherine Montour, by many writers confused with Queen Esther, notorious as the "Fiend of Wyoming," and also with Madam Montour, who were, respectively, probably her sister and grandmother. After camp-

ing one day at this village and destroying all the cabins and growing crops, the army proceeded northward along the east side of Seneca lake, destroying the little settlements at Peach Orchard and North Hector, arriving on the fifth at the Indian town of Kendaia, or Appletown. The village here was located on lot 79 in the present town of Romulus. The most important event in connection with the arrival at Kendaia was the rescue of Luke Swetland, who had been a prisoner among the Indians for a year. On the afternoon of the sixth the army resumed its march and encamped that night on the lake shore, near a ravine formerly called "Indian Hollow," on lot 64 in the town of Romulus. Here was found a large quantity of pea vines which afforded excellent fodder for the horses, and from the camp the men looked across the lake into the Indian village of Kashong where they saw a number of Indians driving horses.

On the morning of September 7 the invading army made an early start, following substantially the lake road, and after marching about eight miles arrived at the foot of Seneca lake. Here a halt was ordered and scouts sent forward to reconnoiter, as it was expected that in this vicinity the Indians would make a determined stand to defend the Old Castle and their chief village of Kanadesaga. However, no ambuscade or other defence was attempted by the Indians, and the march was resumed across the outlet and close to the lake shore, between the main body of water and the almost impassable swamp to the northward of it. After proceeding about half a mile between the lake and the swamp, the outlet was reached and crossed, the same being about twenty yards wide, and from "knee" to "middle" deep, according to the accounts of various writers.

Although Sullivan's scouts reported no Indians in sight, the commander prudently approached Kanadesaga with the greatest caution. After crossing the outlet the men marched through a dangerous defile and across a morass, nearly a mile west of the old outlet, the locality now known as the "Soap Mine." Half a mile still further on they crossed Marsh creek and soon reached "Butler's Buildings," located in a beautiful situation at the northwest corner of the lake, in the vicinity of the present canal bridge. These buildings and the adjacent corn-field were destroyed, after which the army proceeded in three divisions to the

“Seneca Castle,” or Kanadesaga, the capital of the Senecas, located on Kanadesaga or Castle Brook, about two miles northwesterly from the foot of the lake. It was Sullivan’s intention to surround the village and endeavor to cut off a retreat on the part of the Indians, but when the army arrived they found that all the inhabitants had fled and not a person was found, except a little white boy about three or four years old, who was entirely naked and almost starved. The child was tenderly cared for and afterward adopted by Captain Thomas Machin, and was given the same name as his adopted father, but lived only a few years. It was never known who his parents were. Kanadesaga was found to contain about fifty houses, with thirty more in the near vicinity. A few of these were framed buildings, but all were irregularly located around a large open space, the center of the latter containing the stockade fort and block houses built by Sir William Johnson in 1756, and which at the time of the invasion were substantially in ruins; yet their ground outlines were plainly discernible. In the immediate vicinity of the village were large apple orchards and extensive fields of growing corn, while half a mile to the northward was a large peach orchard. Wild plums, mulberries, hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts likewise grew in great abundance. In the houses was found considerable corn, many skins and Indian trinkets and curiosities.

On the 8th of September the main body of the army was employed in destroying the houses, orchards, fields and gardens at Kanadesaga, and on the same day a detachment of riflemen and volunteers, four hundred in number, under command of Major Parr, was sent to destroy the Indian village and settlement known as Kashong, located seven miles south of Geneva on the lake shore, in the northeastern portion of the town of Benton. The village contained about fifteen or twenty houses, all of which were destroyed, together with large quantities of corn, beans and other vegetable products, and as well large apple and peach trees with which the locality seemed to abound. At this place there was said to have been taken also five horses and a number of fowls. Major Parr found the vicinity of this little village so extensively cultivated that his force was unable to complete the work of destruction in a single day, and he was compelled to send to Kanadesaga for an additional detachment of two hundred men; and it was not

until the evening of the ninth that Parr's men rejoined the main army while the latter was in camp at Flint Creek. On the 8th a detachment of troops under Col. John Harper was sent down the Seneca river about eight miles to destroy a Cayuga village called Skoiyase, on the site of the present Waterloo in Seneca county.

While Sullivan's army was camping at Kanadesaga there was much discussion among the officers as to the advisability of pushing the work of destruction further westward into the heart of the Seneca country, and it was finally decided that the sick and wounded, together with all useless and cumbersome baggage, should be sent back to Tioga under an escort of fifty men. This being done, the invaders supplied themselves with all things necessary for temporary maintenance and destroyed the surplus*. On the morning of the 9th they set out upon their westward march, following substantially the Indian trail along which the old turnpike was afterward laid out, and in the evening encamped at Flint Creek, where was discovered evidence showing that the Indians had been there a few days before. Early the next morning the march was resumed and on the same day the army reached the Indian town of Canandaigua, located in the western part of the present village of that name. "At Kanadague," says General Sullivan's report, "we found twenty-three very elegant houses mostly and in general very large. Here we also found very extensive fields of corn." These houses are mentioned in the journals (kept by a number of Sullivan's men) as very substantial, better than any ever seen before in the Indian country and constructed mainly of hewn planks or logs, and from their general appearance indicated occupancy by white people. A few of the houses had very neat and well built chimneys.

The army halted at Canandaigua only long enough to destroy the buildings, and then proceeded a mile further to the corn-fields, which were located on a ridge north of the town. Here they camped and at once set about destroying the crops growing in the vicinity. At sun-

*Sergeant Moses Fellows says in his journal: What Corn, Beans, Peas, Squashes, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Cabage, Cowcubmers, Water-millions, Carrots, Pasnips, etc. our men and horses, cattle, etc. could not Eat was Destroyed this Morning Before we march." As an indication of the great number of fruit trees that were girdled at this place by Sullivan's army, it may here be stated that sprouts from the roots soon sprang up and in 1797, only eighteen years later, one hundred bushels of peaches were sold to a distillery and cider to the amount of \$1,200 was sold, the product of these orchards.

rise on September 11 the army was again in motion, retracing their steps back to the town and thence in a southwesterly direction, following substantially the line of the present road through Bristol to the foot of Honeoye Lake, where was located another Indian village of about ten or twelve houses, built of hewn logs, which, together with the corn-fields of the locality, the invaders destroyed. At this place Sullivan established a post with a garrison of fifty men under Captain Cummings, and here was left all the heavy stores and one field piece, and all the sick and infirm men, about two hundred and fifty in number, together with a large number of pack-horses which were allowed to roam in the woods.

About noon on the 12th of September the army resumed its march, traveling in a southwesterly direction about eleven miles, and camped in the woods two miles from the village called Kanaghsaws, the residence of Big or Great Tree, situated near the head of Conesus Lake. Being somewhat uncertain as to the location of the large western town, Sullivan directed Lieutenant Thomas Boyd to take a detail of men and make a reconnoissance during the night. The detachment, comprising about twenty-seven men were surrounded by the Indians, many of them killed, and only a few succeeded in effecting an escape. Boyd and Sergeant Parker were among the captured and were taken to Little Beard's Town where they were horribly tortured and put to death.

The town of Kanaghsaws was destroyed, and on the same day, September 13, the army pushed forward to Gathsegwarohare, a village located on the east side of Canaseraga Creek, about two miles above its confluence with the Genesee. This town comprised twenty five houses, of then recent construction, all of which, with the extensive corn-fields in the region, were destroyed. About noon on the 14th, having completed the devastation of the village, the westward march was resumed, and at sunset of the same day the army reached the Genesee Castle, commonly called by the whites Little Beard's Town, and which was the original western door of the famous Long House of the Iroquois confederacy. It was located on the west side of the Genesee River, and near the site of the present village of Cuylerville, in Livingston county. According to General Sullivan's report. Little Beard's Town contained 128 houses, many of them very large and elegant, while the village it-

self was beautifully situated and almost encircled in a cleared flat several miles in extent, and scattered over the latter were vast fields of corn, grain, vegetables and other earth products. On the morning of the 15th the whole army began the work of destruction of every thing that could be available to the recent occupants of the village, it being estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels of corn alone were destroyed at this place.

The work of destruction being completed, the army faced about, following the same general line of march as before, diverging slightly however, to destroy isolated dwellings and cornfields, and on the evening of September 19 arrived at Kanadesaga. From this point Sullivan sent out various detachments of troops who destroyed every Indian village and all growing crops that could be found. On the 20th the main army took final leave of Kanadesaga, crossed the outlet of Seneca Lake and encamped on the shore. The next day, following the course by which they came, the troops proceeded to Newtown, thence to Tioga and finally to Easton, arriving at the latter place October 15th, where the men went into winter quarters.

In summing up the results of the expedition under his personal direction, General Sullivan's report says: "The number of towns destroyed by this army amounted to forty besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a moderate computation, must amount to 160,000 bushels, with a vast quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in search of Indian settlements, and I am well persuaded that, except one town situated near the 'Allegana,' about fifty miles from 'Chinesee,' there is not a single town left in the country of the Five Nations."

The other detachments of troops which were sent to destroy Indian villages in other directions than that taken by Sullivan, were equally successful in accomplishing the work assigned to them. The result was that the Indians, now bereft of all means of maintaining themselves, were left to the mercy of the British. A large number from various of the interior tribes betook themselves to Montreal, where they joined the army commanded by Sir John Johnson and his equally cruel subordinates. The Senecas, however, fled in great dismay before Sullivan's conquering host and found refuge and protection at Fort Niagara. The

Senecas, moreover, were the tribe who were chiefly feared and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed.

Another result of Sullivan's expedition was that it substantially destroyed the bond which bound the Six Nations together, and while the league for a time afterward retained its form, it had lost its binding power. By this separation the Oneidas and Tuscaroras became still more friendly to the Americans, while the tribes whose possessions had been destroyed were completely subservient to the British power, thereby weakening the whole intertribal relation; and the spirit of the Senecas, the most powerful and warlike of all the tribes, was much broken by their recent punishment. It was a more serious matter with them than had been the destruction of their villages in earlier times, for they had learned to depend more on agriculture and less on the chase, and possessed not only corn-fields, but gardens, orchards, and sometimes comfortable houses. In fact they had adopted many of the customs of civilized life, though without abating their primitive pleasures, such as tomahawking prisoners and scalping the dead.

After taking up their temporary abode at Fort Niagara, the Senecas remained there during the winter of 1779-80, which was of unusual severity, and they were scantily sustained by the British authorities.

Of the severity of the winter Mary Jemison says: "The snow fell about five feet and remained so for a long time; and the weather was extremely cold, so much so, indeed, that almost all the game upon which the Indians depended for subsistence perished, and reduced them almost to a state of starvation through that and three or four succeeding years. When the snow melted in the spring deer were found dead upon the ground in vast numbers, and other animals of every description perished from the cold also and were found dead in multitudes. Many of our people barely escaped with their lives and some actually died of hunger and freezing."

In the following spring the officers made efforts to persuade them to make new settlements and plant crops, but the red men were anxious to keep as far as possible from their dreaded foes and would not risk their families again at their ancient seats. A considerable body of Senecas with a few Cayugas and Onondagas established themselves on Buffalo Creek, about four miles above its mouth. Among the Senecas,

and one who had been their leader, was Old King (Sayenqueraghta) then an aged but influential chief. Among the Indians were several members of the Gilbert family, Quakers who had been captured on the borders of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1780.

Meanwhile the war had gone forward with varying fortunes. Sir John Johnson, Col. Guy Johnson, the Butlers and Brant kept the Indians as busy as possible marauding upon the frontiers, devastating particularly the Mohawk Valley, the vicinity of the Johnsons' former home, but the Indian spirit had been so thoroughly broken that the marauders were unable to produce such devastation as at Wyoming and Cherry Valley.

In the fall of 1783 peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the revolted colonies, and the latter were thenceforth to be known as the United States of America. By the treaty the boundary line was established along the center of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie. Although the forts held by the British on the American side of the line were not given up for many years afterward, and they thus retained a strong influence over the Indians located on this side. Thus the unquestioned English authority over the territory of Ontario county lasted only from the treaty with France in 1763, to that with the United States in 1783, a little more than twenty years.

CHAPTER VII.

Condition of the Six Nations at the Close of the Revolution — Their Treatment by the State Government — Treaty at Fort Stanwix -- Land Grants Sought to be Secured — Operations of the New York Genesee Land Company and the Niagara Genesee Land Company — The Long Leases — How Obtained — Controversy Between New York and Massachusetts — Its Settlement — Annulled by the State — The New State Project — Its Promoters — How Regarded in Ontario County.

IN the treaty of peace between the British government and the United States no provision whatever was made for the Indian allies of the former living in the State of New York, but the English authorities offered them land in Canada, which was accepted by the Mohawks alone.

However, the United States treated them with great moderation, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Six Nations had violated their pledges, and without provocation had plunged into a war against the colonies. Still they were readily admitted to the benefits of peace, and were even recognized as the owners of all the land in New York over which they had ranged before the Revolution. The property line previously drawn between the whites and Indians ran along the eastern borders of Broome and Chenango counties, and thence northwestward to a point seven miles west of Rome.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix between three commissioners of the United States and the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations. The Marquis de La Fayette was present and made a speech, though not one of the commissioners. It is quite certain that Red Jacket, then a noted young Seneca, who afterward claimed to have been there, did not take any part in the council. Brant was not present, although he had been active in a council with Governor Clinton only a short time before. Cornplanter, too, was there and spoke on behalf of the Senecas, but Sayenqueraghta, or Old King, was recognized as the leading Seneca chief. The eastern boundary of the Indian lands does not seem to have been in question at this time, but the government commissioners desired to extinguish whatever claim the Six Nations might have to Ohio and other western territory, and also to keep open the right of way around Niagara Falls, which Sir William Johnson had obtained for the British; and it was accordingly agreed that the western boundary of the Indian lands should begin on Lake Ontario, four miles east of the Niagara River. All the territory of the Six Nations west of this boundary line was ceded to the United States, and the Indians were to be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabited east of the same, except six miles around Fort Oswego, which was reserved to the United States.

The treaty at Fort Stanwix was finally accomplished after many difficulties, and only after several adjournments. The British officers at Fort Niagara used every endeavor to prevent the Senecas from attending the council, and Brant was also charged with using his influence in the same direction, and it is believed that had he been present no treaty would have been concluded. However, the document was finally signed

by Cornplanter and two other Seneca chiefs, and by two each of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and one Cayuga. Among the names of the witnesses were three Pennsylvania commissioners, Missionary Samuel Kirkland, and James Dean. Although the attempt to procure a cession of lands by the State of New York from the Indians was not successful at this time, in consequence of the United States commissioners persisting in holding a treaty at the time appointed by the State for that purpose, the situation of affairs made it necessary that a grant should be obtained from them as speedily as possible, and in pursuance of that fact the next Legislature passed an act directing the governor and commissioners of Indian affairs to obtain a cession or grant of such lands as the Indians should be willing to dispose of on reasonable terms, on or before the first of October, 1785.

The treaty just mentioned as having been made with the Indians at Fort Stawix was followed by others of like character, but that referred to above was the first that covered any portion of the broad Genesee country, and consequently was within the boundaries of Ontario county as originally created. The granting of lands by the Indians, except as they included portions of the region of which we write, was of frequent occurrence and has no important relation to the subject. While the Indians had no rightful claim to any of the lands within the State, they were nevertheless regarded as owners of the territory west of the property line, and the State sought only to acquire title through the recognized channels and upon the payment of ample compensation. There was, however, a class of persons, land speculators, who were organized as corporations, or as parties, and occasionally acting in an individual capacity, whose aim was to obtain Indian titles for the least possible consideration, often using liquor as a dominant factor in bringing about results and without the payment of adequate compensation for the lands they obtained.

To put an end to operations of this character the Legislature passed a law which forbade the purchase of Indian lands by corporations, parties or individuals, reserving the purchase right to the State alone or subject to its approval. To avoid the provisions of the law, the speculative capitalists of the region, many of them residents of the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys, thereafter sought to obtain at least a quali-

fied title to the lands by negotiating leases for long terms of years, in the hope that after being possessed they might persuade the Legislature to confirm them in their titles. Such a lease was made to run for a period of 999 years, covering a vast area of territory, being the same region that was afterward in part erected into Ontario county. About that time, however, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New York, through their respective authorities, were engaged in dispute regarding the title to the lands now of Ontario county, and as well of the whole western portion of the State. As a matter of fact this controversy began previous to the Revolution, but the outbreak of the war united the otherwise opposing elements in the defence of common interests. After the overthrow of the British dominion in America, and after the several colonies had taken upon themselves the character of statehood, the discussion was renewed with much warmth and some bitterness, and it was only after mutual concessions that an amicable settlement of the difficulty was reached. This is a subject, however, that has a special bearing upon the early history of Ontario county, and therefore calls for a brief review of the claims of the contesting States from the time of the origin of those claims, an hundred years before.

In 1628 Charles I of England granted a charter for the government of Massachusetts Bay. It included the territory between 40 degrees, 2 minutes and 44 degrees, 15 minutes north, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, making a colony 154 miles wide and 4,000 miles long. Ontario county was included with its boundaries, as was the whole of Western New York.

On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles II of England conveyed by royal patent to his brother James, Duke of York, all the country from the river St. Croix to the Kennebec in Maine; also Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Long Island, together with all the land from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. The Duke sent an English squadron, under Admiral Richard Nicolls, to secure the gift, and on the 8th of September following Governor Stuyvesant capitulated, being constrained to that course by the Dutch colonists, who preferred peace with the same privileges and liberties accorded to the English colonists, to a prolong and perhaps fruitless

contest. Thus ended the Dutch regime. The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York. Like the Massachusetts grant, that of the province of New York covered a vast extent of territory, and with subsequent additions by other charters likewise extended indefinitely westward, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Many were the controversies arising from these conflicting or overlapping grants ; but previous to the close of the last French and English war, while there was still an uncertainty as to which would be the dominant power in America, there does not appear to have been any controversy between the colonial authorities respecting the extent of the several provinces. We must except, however, from the last statement the case relating to the New Hampshire grants, in which the controversy in fact began about the year 1750.

After the close of the French war the governors of Massachusetts and New York opened a discussion regarding the apparent conflict in their charters, but at that time as settlement had not progressed on the disputed territory, the controversy had taken no definite form. At that time, too, the public mind was drawn in another direction, growing out of the oppressive burdens heaped upon the colonies by the mother country. However, even before the outbreak of the Revolution, an agreement was entered into between John Watts, William Smith, Robert R. Livingston and William Nicoll, commissioners on the part of New York, and William Brattle, Joseph Hawley and John Hancock, on the part of Massachusetts, who were to run the line and agree upon a boundary between the respective colonies ; but the Revolution soon followed and the line was never run. It must be stated, however, that the agreement just referred to was to provide for the settlement of the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts as at present located, and had no special reference to the territory now included in Western New York.

After the close of the Revolution, and after the independence of the United States had been secured, the newly created States of Massachusetts and New York resumed a discussion of the old controversy with a view to its amicable adjustment. To effect a settlement Massachusetts, by an act passed March 14, 1784, petitioned Congress to take action in the premises, upon which the Federal body appointed

Thomas Hutchins, John Ewing and David Rittenhouse, commissioners to determine the controversy. However, while proceedings were pending in Congress, the legislative bodies of the contesting States passed acts providing for the appointment of commissioners to settle the dispute otherwise than by the Federal Courts, and in such manner as should be deemed for the general welfare. The claims of Massachusetts to the lands of Western New York were finally settled at Hartford, Conn., December 16, 1786, by James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancthon Smith, and Egbert Benson, on the part of New York, and John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons, and Rufus King, on the part of Massachusetts. By the agreement of the commissioners, Massachusetts surrendered the sovereignty of the whole disputed territory to New York and received in return the right of soil and pre-emptive right of Indian purchase west of a meridian line passing through the eighty-second mile stone on the Pennsylvania north line, except certain reservations, consisting of 230,400 acres between the Oswego and Chenango Rivers in the southern part of the State and one mile in width along the Niagara River. We may here state that the territory thus ceded by New York, west of the meridian line, in fee to Massachusetts, was substantially the same which, three years later, was erected into Ontario county. The land, the pre-emption right to which was ceded, amounted to about six million acres.

The plain interpretation of this agreement was that the territory in question should continue under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the authorities of New York State and subject to its laws and government, but that its ownership and fee should be vested in the State of Massachusetts, subject only to whatever rights the Indian occupants had at that time. This right Massachusetts was at liberty to purchase from the natives, while all other persons or corporations were expressly forbidden by the laws of the State from negotiating any purchase from the Indians, whether on the pre-emption tract or elsewhere.

The proceedings of the arbitration commission were held, and its agreement reached, as has been stated, during the year 1786, and in 1787 Massachusetts began casting about for a sale of her newly acquired territory. However, at this juncture there appeared a disturbing element which not only threatened trouble for the Bay State's interest, but

as afterward developed, that same troublesome factor threatened to disrupt if not entirely overthrow the very institutions of the State of New York. The troubles and vexations of the time were caused by the unwarranted and unlawful operations of the New York Genesee Land Company, and its auxiliary association, the Niagara Genesee Land Company, the latter being organized for the express purpose of carrying out the nefarious scheme of the former.

In 1787 there was organized an association of individuals who styled themselves the "New York Genesee Land Company," prominent among whom were John Livingston, Major Peter Schuyler, Doctor Caleb Benton, Ezekiel Gilbert, and others of more or less note. The object of this association was the acquirements of lands from the Indians, not, however, by purchase, for that was forbidden by law, but by obtaining leases of land for long periods of years, and upon the payment of small cash considerations, and an annual rental. The persons comprising this company were men of large means, most of whom resided in the Hudson River region, and who became members of it solely for purposes of speculation. This company caused to be organized an auxiliary association, called the "Niagara Genesee Land Company," numbering among its members Colonel John Butler, Samuel Street, John Powell, Johnson and Murphy, subjects of Great Britain, and Benjamin Barton, a citizen of the United States, all of whom were supposed to possess much influence over the Indians and through whom the chief land company hoped and proposed to secure its leases.

Through the machinations of the lessee organization there was executed by the Six Nations a lease in which the lessee party was the New York Genesee Land Company, the instrument bearing the date of November 30, 1787, and running for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The council or treaty at which this long lease was obtained was held at Kanadesaga at the time above indicated, and purported to be an agreement between the "chiefs or sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, on the one part, and John Livingston, Cabel Benton, Peter Ryckman, John Stevenson, and Ezekiel Gilbert, for themselves and their associates of the county of Columbia and State of New York, of the other part." The territory conveyed by this lease included "all that certain tract or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name

of the lands of the Six Nations of Indians, situate, lying and being in the State of New York, and now in the actual possession of the said chiefs or sachems of the Six Nations " In brief, the lands included or covered by this lease comprised all that part of the State lying west of the " property line " which has been described in an earlier chapter.

The consideration expressed in the lease was a yearly rent or sum of 2,000 Spanish milled dollars, payable on the 4th day of July in each year. The instrument was signed by forty six Indian chiefs, principally Senecas and Cayugas, among the signatures there being found the names of Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter, Big Throat, Big Tree, Infant, Chaw Tobac, Hot Bread, and Little Beard. The witnesses were M. Rosekrantz, George Stimson, jr., Joseph Smith, and Colonel Lewy.

On the 8th of January, 1788, another lease was executed between the company and certain other Indian chiefs and sachems, by which another large tract of land, claimed to be that of the Oneidas, passed into the constructive possession of the lessees above named; but as the lease first mentioned was the one that included all the lands of Ontario county, no further detail is necessary of others in this place.

The lease consummated, the new proprietary at once set about the colonization of their extensive territory, but no sooner had the intelligence of this lease reached the ears of Governor Clinton than that official at once dispatched trustworthy agents to the land of the Senecas for the purpose of informing the latter that they had been duped; that the lease would be declared null and void by the State Legislature, and that they, the Indians, should refrain from further negotiations with either of the land companies or their agents.

It appears that the originators of the scheme for the acquirement of Indian lands by lease had another project in view than the mere acquisition of title. At that time, as well as previously and afterward, there was a controversy between the authorities of this State and those of the then independently organized district known as the State of Vermont, over which latter New York claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction as against New Hampshire. And while the situation in Vermont had no parallel in the case of the lessee company in this State, the latter was inspired with the hope that in acquiring a long lease-hold interest in the lands of the Six Nations, they, too, might organize a separate and

independent estate. Such was their intention, as was afterward disclosed, but the prompt and energetic action of Governor Clinton thwarted their schemes, annulled their leases, and made them glad to sue for peace and compromise. The result was that instead of possessing several million acres of land, and forming the region into a new State, they were ultimately content with receiving a ten mile square grant off the old military tract in the northern part of the State, together with other concessions and gratuities of less note from the Phelps and Gorham proprietary. However, the consideration of the grants from the latter was the influence of the agents of the lessees among the Indians in enabling Phelps and Gorham to perfect their title.

In noting events in connection with the long leases, it may be stated that in February, 1788, Livingston and Benton, who appear to have been the leading spirits in the enterprise, presented to the Legislature a copy of the leases they had obtained, and solicited the appointment of commissioners to confer with them, the lessees, "on such terms and considerations as may be consistent with the justice, dignity and policy of the State, and that the Legislature would be pleased to recognize the said leases under such restriction as to them in their wisdom shall appear just and equitable."

Although the lessees had at this session one of their number in the Senate, and three, including Livingston himself, in the Assembly, yet their petition was summarily rejected, and the Legislature by resolution passed February 16, 1788, declared the leases to be purchases, and empowered the governor to use the force of the State, if necessary, to prevent intrusion or settlement upon the lands so claimed.

The prime movers of the lease scheme had, as has already been intimated, something more in view than the mere possession of the lands, and it was doubtless their design to form a new State out of the territory of Central and Western New York, and in case of success the long leases would have been declared titles in fee simple. And this project was not abandoned by the surrender of the leases, but was kept in abeyance until compensation lands were procured for them by an act of the Legislature, and then in the autumn of the same year a circular "signed by John Livingston and Caleb Benton as officers of a convention purporting to have been held at Geneva, was issued, urging the

people to hold town meetings and sign petitions for a new state to be set off from New York, and to embrace the territory of the counties, as then existing, of Otsego, Tioga, Herkimer and Ontario," then comprising the whole of Central and Western New York.

This daring attempt at secession was met in a spirit of true patriotism, and at a meeting held at "Canandargua" immediately after the adjournment of court on the 8th of November, 1793, "All the Judges and Assistant Judges, and a large Majority of the Justices of the Peace, together with all the Inhabitants, convened from different Parts of the County on that Occasion, were present." Hon. Timothy Hosmer, first judge of the county, was elected chairman, and Nathaniel Gorham, jr., clerk. At this meeting, after a full discussion of the situation, the inhabitants present unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the people of the county, which resolutions were as follows :

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the county of Ontario, sensible of many advantages that they have derived from their connection with one of the most respectable States of the Union, and desirous of the continuation of the same advantages, highly resent the ill-timed and improper attempt made by the characters above alluded to (referring to promoters of the new state scheme) to disturb their peace and harmony, that they conceive their measure as pregnant with danger, and such as, if carried into effect, would introduce into our infant county all the complicated evils which anarchy and confusion can create.

Resolved, That this meeting highly resent the threats made use of by the said persons, and conceive that, under the protection of the State of New York, they have nothing to fear from any banditti they can collect for the purpose of forcing them into measures which they heartily disapprove of.

Resolved, That this meeting, fully impressed with the impossibility of the proposed state's defraying expenses of the most moderate government that can be devised, and aware of the impolicy as well as injustice of raising by enormous taxes on uncultivated lands such a revenue, or of devoting to those expenses property purchased under the faith of the States of New York and Massachusetts, and of drawing into our flourishing county people that such iniquitous measures would attract; recommend to the persons above alluded to, to persuade some more

laudable mode of gratifying their ambition, and to desist from proceedings altogether hostile to our interest and welfare.

Resolved, Also, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the proposed meeting at Geneva ought not to be attended, as it was called by strangers to the county, and that we will consider as inimical to the county such persons belonging to it, who, at said meeting, shall consent to any of the proposals before reprobated.

Resolved, That this meeting expect, after having made this public declaration of their situation, that those intrusted with the administration of the State, will take the most vigorous measures to suppress any of the attempts made to destroy the peace and quiet of this county.

While the foregoing resolutions are not a full copy of the whole of the original, they nevertheless substantially set forth the sentiments expressed by the inhabitants of the county who attended the meeting. From what is stated it will be seen that the promoters of the new state scheme had few adherents in Ontario county. The lessees had in contemplation the formation of a new state previous to the erection of the county, and the annulment of their leases, and even the relinquishment of their pretended claim to the Phelps and Gorham tract seems not to have had the effect of changing their original purpose. The new state project had many followers who were residents of the counties east of the pre-emption line, while in the region of the extreme western part of the State there were others who likewise favored the scheme. It seems, too, from what is stated in the resolutions that emissaries of the lessees were going among the people of the newly created county, in the hope of persuading them to favor the new state. At that time Geneva was a central point of operations, perhaps the most important location then in the whole Genesee country. By this time, also, Canandaigua had become a village of some note, and in both of these places the subject of the new formation was the most important topic in the public mind.

However, the whole scheme proposed and contended for by the lessees proved a complete failure. As will be found more fully stated in the succeeding chapter, Phelps and Gorham became the proprietors of a vast area of territory west of Seneca Lake, and in perfecting their title by purchase from the Indian owners, they were, of course, confronted

with the long lease, but by concessions made to the lessees, and by liberal inducements held out to some of the more influential members of the two land companies, they succeeded in winning them over, and thus without serious difficulty they soon afterward obtained a deed from the Indians for their fee in what has always been known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase." The land purchased by Phelps and Gorham from the Indians was, of course, a part of the territory covered by the long lease; and in their negotiations the lessees relinquished their right to the tract, and at the same time the Indians released the New York Genesee Land Company from the payment of the entire sum of 2000 dollars per year, and in lieu thereof agreed to accept the annual rental of 1000 dollars for the balance of the land held under the long lease.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Phelps and Gorham Purchase--Rev. Samuel Kirkland Superintends the Purchase of the Indian Titles--Treaty at Buffalo Creek--Mr. Phelps Secures the Influence of Certain Lessees--The Purchase and its Approval--The Proprietors Fail in their Payments--Sale to Robert Morris--The London Associates--The Pre-emption Line--Error and Fraud Charged--The Re-survey--Charles Williamson.

SOON after Massachusetts became possessed of the pre-emption right from the State of New York, Oliver Phelps with a company of associates resolved to purchase a large tract of land, but before his plans were matured Nathaniel Gorham had made a proposition to the Legislature at the session in 1787, but the matter failed. Soon after this a consolidation of speculative interests was effected by parties who desired to become interested in the venture, and an association was formed of which Phelps and Gorham were constituted agents and representatives. They made a proposition to Massachusetts "to purchase for the consideration of 300,000 pounds in consolidated securities of this Commonwealth, or 3,000 pounds specie together with 290,000 pounds in like securities, the right of pre-emption which this Commonwealth has in and to the western territory, so called, lately ceded by the State of New York to this Commonwealth."

On the 1st of April, 1788, Massachusetts agreed to sell the lands to the Phelps and Gorham association for the sum of 300,000 pounds as above, to be paid in three annual installments, and authorized the proprietary to extinguish the claims of the Indians by purchase. At the same time the Legislature appointed Rev. Samuel Kirkland to superintend the negotiations with the Indians, and approve or disapprove of whatever should be done.

After the passage of this act the shareholders in the association held a meeting and appointed Gen. Israel Chapin to go out and explore the country; Oliver Phelps to be general agent, and whose first duty should be to hold a treaty with the Indians and purchase the fee of the soil; Nathaniel Gorham to be an agent to confer with the authorities of New York in reference to running the east boundary or pre-emption line; and William Walker as the local agent of surveys and sales.

Mr. Phelps soon made preparations for a treaty with the Indians at Kanadesaga, and in order to facilitate operations, secured the influence of John Livingston, one of the most prominent members of the New York Genesee Land Company. On arriving at Kanadesaga Mr. Phelps soon found that the Niagara Genesee Company was in conflict with Mr. Livingston's company, and was holding and controlling the Indians at Buffalo Creek. He at once proceeded to the latter place, and succeeded in securing the favor of John Butler, Samuel Street and others of the Niagara Company, and Livingston, Caleb Benton and Ezekiel Gilbert of the principal company (who claimed ownership under the long lease), by promising them a number of townships of land. Thus Mr. Phelps was at once enabled to hold a council with the Indians, and on the 8th of July following he concluded a treaty with them, securing all the lands the Indians would then sell, estimated to contain 2,600,000 acres, and agreeing to pay therefor the sum of \$5,000 and an annuity of \$500 forever.

Inasmuch as the lands included in this sale embraced all that is now Ontario county, and as this purchase had a direct relation to the county's early history, it may be of interest to the reader to note the boundary line of this immense Phelps and Gorham purchase, as it has always been called; which boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the north boundary line of Pennsylvania, at the eighty-second mile-

stone, and from said point or place of beginning running west upon the said line to a meridian which will pass through that corner or point of land made by the confluence of Kanahasgwaicon (Canaseraga) Creek with the waters of the Genesee River; thence north along the said meridian to the corner or point last mentioned; thence northerly along the waters of the said Genesee River to a point two miles north of Kanawageras (Canawagus) village so called; thence running due west twelve miles; thence running in a direction northward so as to be twelve miles distant from the most westward bounds of the said Genesee River, to the shore of Ontario lake; thence eastwardly along the shore of the said lake to a meridian which will pass through the first point or place of beginning before mentioned; thence south along the said meridian to the point or place of beginning aforesaid, being such part of the whole tract purchased by the grantees aforesaid, as they have obtained a release of from the natives."

The deed of land thus procured from the Seneca Indians, was witnessed by Rev. Samuel Kirkland and many others, and approved by him as superintendent in the manner following: "Pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed March 30, 1788, I have attended a full and general treaty of the Five Nations of Indians, at the chief village in their territory, on the Buffalo Creek, alias Teyoheghscolea, when the foregoing instrument or deed of conveyance, made to the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, esquires, of a certain part of lands belonging to the said Five Nations, the description and boundaries thereof being particularly specified in the same, was duly executed, signed, sealed and delivered in my presence, by the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the above mentioned Five Nations, being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction and content; and I do therefore certify and approve of the same."

The tract of land above described was all in this State that Phelps and Gorham ever procured. At the time they made the purchase Massachusetts currency was worth only about twenty cents on the dollar, but when the first payment fell due it had appreciated and was nearly at par. In consequence of this, and from other causes, they

were unable to make the payments according to the terms of their contract, and were finally obliged to compromise with Massachusetts, and surrender to the State the portion of the territory not purchased by them from the Indians.

The survey of the Phelps and Gorham purchase was begun in the late summer or early fall of 1788, under the direction of Col Hugh Maxwell, and with the assistance of Augustus Porter and other surveyors, was finished in 1789, the whole territory being divided into "divers tracts or townships, and as nearly in regular ranges as the sides contained within oblique or irregular lines would admit;" there being seven long ranges, each six miles in width, and in length extending from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario. There were also two or three short ranges at the northwest corner of the tract. The ranges were numbered from one upward, beginning with number one on the eastern side, the eastern boundary being the old pre-emption line, and each range was divided into townships or tracts of six miles square, numbered in each range from one at the Pennsylvania line to fourteen at Lake Ontario.

The plan adopted by the proprietary for dividing their territory into ranges and townships, preparatory to sub-divisions for sale, was substantially the same as the land surveys in new territories of the United States, which are uniform and done under what is known as the "rectangular system," which was adopted by a resolution of Congress, passed May 20, 1785.

Scattered throughout the field notes of the surveys on the Phelps and Gorham tract are notations of Indian paths which were crossed by the surveyors; none, however, were mentioned except those of prominence and of common use. The traverse of "Candaughque" Lake was begun June 1, and on finishing the work is the following entry: "The whole of the traverse of Canadaque lake with that of the main inlet is thirty-eight miles." Ranges four, five and six are noted as being five and one-half miles in width from east to west, while range seven was to be six miles. There is also the traverse of "Hayanaya" (Hemlock) and "Kaunaughshus" Lakes.

— The difference between the townships as surveyed by Colonel Maxwell and his assistants, and the towns as they at present exist, must be ex-

plained, or confusion will follow relating to different localities. The size of the original townships was necessarily somewhat arbitrarily fixed and made as uniform as possible, that they might more readily be resurveyed into allotments and to facilitate sales of the land. The early settlements of course were made according to inclination and interest, and when the territory became populous enough it was necessary to have the security of the law extended over the settlement, and hence under legislative enactments the territory was organized into towns, making such apportionments of the territory as the then existing wants of its inhabitants seemed to require.

The territory of present Ontario county became apportioned substantially as follows: (This is not absolutely correct as the lines of some of the towns for various reasons were not literally on the township lines, but such difference can generally be seen by a glance at the map). The town of Seneca, including the present town of Geneva, comprised the whole of township No. 9 and the south half of No. 10 in the first range, and that part of the gore lying east of the same. The town of Phelps comprised the north part of township 10 and south half of No. 11 in the first range and that part of the gore east of the same. In the second range the towns of Gorham, Hopewell and Manchester comprised, respectively, townships 9, 10 and 11. Canadaigua is from 9 and 10 and Farrington from No. 11 in the third range. In the fourth range townships 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were formed into Naples, South Bristol, Bristol, East Bloomfield and Victor. In the fifth range, Canadice, Richmond and West Bloomfield comprise townships, 8, 9 and 10.

The surveys into townships of the Phelps and Gorham purchase were made from the eastern pre-emption line, as run in 1788. The work itself was done under the direction of Col. Hugh Maxwell, but it must not be understood that he, having charge of the entire work, could give his personal attention to every detail of the survey of this immense tract of land. The survey and location of the eastern boundary line of the purchase was of the utmost importance, and while waiting for the result of the negotiations, Colonel Maxwell made a preliminary survey of the southern part of the east line of cession, running a trial line from Pennsylvania to a point opposite Seneca lake. In his book of field notes we learn that on the 10th of June he set out with Captain Alen and

three assistants and rowed up the lake from Kanadesaga to about three miles above the great point. On the 11th they continued southward, "found a large sunken Marsh at the south end of the Lake" and "landed up the creek at Kathreen's Town." The next day they arrived at Newtown, five miles below present Elmira, and on the 13th began a survey from the eighty-second mile stone on the Pennsylvania line. After running the trial line for about twenty-three miles, on the 11th they turned the course to the east and in a little less than four miles the party came to Seneca Lake. They then returned to Kanadesaga. As Mr. Phelps did not leave Kanadesaga until July to attend the Indian treaty, he was aware that from this trial, when the line would be actually run, it would pass to the west of Kanadesaga, and his company would not own the place where he had intended to build a city.

The actual work of running the pre-emption line was begun by Colonel Maxwell with the assistance of Mr. Jenkins and others at the eighty-second mile stone on the 25th of July, 1788, and as the work progressed the end of every sixth mile was marked as the corners of townships, each mile of every township also noted as to the kind of timber, quality of land, whether level or hilly, and the points where brooks, creeks and streams were crossed and whether they were large enough for millseats. Colonel Maxwell left the line on the 7th of August for Geneva, probably to obtain supplies, and was detained there against his will until the 11th, when, as he wrote his wife, he was not to return until he had run the line quite through to Lake Ontario, and perhaps run around a number of towns there, which might take him perhaps three weeks in the bush. It was while Col. Maxwell was at Geneva that it is said a fraud was committed in running the line whereby Mr. Phelps was deprived of the locality of Geneva, but it must be remembered that the trial line gave evidence that such would be the case, and there is no positive evidence as to whether any or what surveys were made during Colonel Maxwell's absence, the field notes of the whole line being in his hand-writing. The error in the line was soon suspected by Mr. Phelps, and in 1789 he wrote to Col. William Walker, the local agent for survey and sales, to that effect, and advising him to have the work performed over, but circumstances prevented it being done at that time, and afterwards when the new pre-emption line was established many complications followed with all the unfortunate consequences ever attendant upon conflicting titles.

Nearly every person who has written upon the subject of the survey of the pre-emption line has stated that a fraud was actually committed, or that there were strong grounds for suspicion of fraud in the performance of the work; and it has been freely intimated that Mr. Jenkins, who appears to have been prominent in the surveying party, was either in the employ of the lessees or of Reed and Ryckman, and that he took advantage either of the temporary sickness or the absence of Colonel Maxwell to commit a fraud which he was charged with having been employed to do.

In the present connection it is well enough to state that at the time mentioned Kanadesaga, or Geneva, was a village of much importance, and the chief seat of operations in the whole Genesee country, and with all a very desirable acquisition. This point the ruling spirits of the lessee company desired to retain and control, but could not do so with the correct running of the line as described in the pre-emption compact. The absence of Colonel Maxwell opened a possible opportunity to the surveyors to deviate from the meridian line and establish a boundary to the westward of Kanadesaga, thus throwing the coveted village without the Massachusetts tract and bringing it within the territory claimed by the lessees under their lease with the Six Nations. It was charged that this was done, and that the engineers made a deflection to the westward and so established the first pre-emption line, as to defraud Phelps and Gorham of many thousand acres of land.

In relation to the intimation of fraud it must be said that no imputation was ever made against Hugh Maxwell. That competent authority, Judge Porter, fully exonerated him, and in common with all who knew Colonel Maxwell, entertained for him the highest respect, and not a shadow of suspicion was ever cast upon his honor or integrity. The first forty-five miles of the old line was run under the direction of Colonel Maxwell, and it is a well known fact that at that point it was nearly two miles west of the true meridian, and the deviation must be laid to the imperfect instruments in use at that time, and to the fickleness and uncertainty of the compass. If the line had continued to be run in the same direction, it would have passed fully as far west of Geneva as the line that was actually run.

There is no doubt that at that time there was some feeling between the lessees and the Phelps and Gorham proprietary, both of whom con-

sidered Geneva a very desirable acquisition, and as it was known that the line must pass near this place, some anxiety was felt as to which party it might belong. Judge Porter, referring to this subject, said: "Colonel Maxwell, on the part of Phelps and Gorham, and Mr. Jenkins on the part of the lessees, began on the Pennsylvania line and ran through to Lake Ontario the pre-emption line, which was the basis of the surveys afterward made. The line afterward proved to have been incorrectly run, the fact being charged as a fraud on the part of Jenkins, whose object was to secure to his employers, the lessee company, the location of Geneva. The suspicion of fraud led to the re-survey of the line under the direction of Robert Morris."

At that time the lessees claimed all the land east of the pre-emption line, and although the State had repudiated their lease, they still hoped in some manner to retain the land, and still continued their headquarters at Kanadesaga, holding that as a central point for all their operations with the Indians and others, and keeping there their depot of supplies.

Having released their claims to the Seneca's country west of the pre-emption line, they had embraced the opportunity offered at the close of Mr. Phelps's treaty, to have a new lease executed by the Indians, confirming their long lease of all the territory east of that line, and there was no other locality for them to retain a foothold where they could so easily operate with the Indians. However, it was not until the following February that the lessees delivered up their lease to the State, and as they were the only persons that could be benefited, if a fraud was actually committed or attempted, it must have been in their interest that they might retain control of a location at Geneva. When they saw that the Indians were under the influence of Reed and Ryckman, and that a treaty with the State could not be prevented, then, with a show of magnanimity, they surrendered their long leases, hoping finally to be remembered with compensation lands, which they eventually secured.

Colonel Seth Reed and Peter Ryckman had for some time been residents at Kanadesaga. It does not appear that Colonel Reed had any positive connection with the lessees, but Ryckman was a shareholder in the company, being made such to secure his influence with the Indians. However, his connection with the company was not of long duration,

for he was soon found in the employ of the State negotiating with the Indians. Still in the early part of 1788 he was in league with the lessees, but by the 1st of September he had broken with them and, with Colonel Reed, was bitterly opposed to the company. In February, 1789, Reed and Ryckman had obtained a cession of land lying between the pre-emption line and Seneca Lake, while the former had also secured another tract lying north of the joint cession. Their grants were not obtained until some time after the old pre-emption line had been established, and it is, therefore, difficult to see what interest either of them could have had in participating in a fraud, as charged against them.

As has been stated in the present chapter, the enterprising land operators, Phelps and Gorham, in 1789, found themselves to be in an embarrassed financial condition. To be sure they were the possessors of upwards of 2,000,000 acres of the best land in the State of New York, and to a fair proportion of that vast area they had succeeded in extinguishing the Indian claim of title. However, the expenses incurred in doing what had been done up to this time had been enormous. The surveyors charges had been large, while the payment to the Indians and the distribution of influencing presents among them amounted to a large sum. Then, too, was the ever present contingent of hangers on, persons who had helped or claimed to have assisted in bringing about a settlement of difficulties, and who were persistent in their demands for money and lands. Added to these expenses was the compensation and gratuities paid the members of the lessee companies for their services and influence.

During the period of their ownership the proprietors had succeeded in disposing of about fifty townships, but the purchasers were in the main persons who held shares or stock in the association, and who had accepted town grants in exchange for their interest in the company. Therefore the year 1789 found the proprietary with a large amount of land, but with very little cash, and the payment of \$100,000 to be made to Massachusetts was now due, an obligation they could not meet. In this emergency Phelps and Gorham petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature, offering to surrender that portion of their purchase from which the Indian title had not been extinguished, and asking that they be re-

leased from the payment of a large part of the principal sum, expressing a willingness to pay for a portion of the land. This proposition was agreeable to the State, the more so, perhaps, from the knowledge they had that the remaining territory could be readily sold to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolution, and a man of large means and influence.

Early in 1789 Phelps and Gorham opened a land office at Canandaigua and the lands of their purchase, known as the Genesee Tract, were put upon the market. The sales, however, did not come up to expectation, for although several townships and parts of townships were sold, they were mainly taken by those who had an interest as shareholders and at cost price. Phelps and Gorham soon finding themselves in further financial difficulties, applied to Robert Morris, and on the 10th of August, 1790, he became the purchaser of all the unsold lands in the Genesee Tract, except Township No. 10 of the 3d range, and No. 9 of the 7th range, the two towns comprising about 47,000 acres, which Phelps and Gorham retained for their own use. This purchase was consummated by deed from Phelps and Gorham and their wives to Robert Morris, dated November 18, 1790, and by articles of agreement at that time it was stipulated that the tract should contain one million acres of land, payment for which was then made, and for any surplus over said amount further payment was to be made after the contents of the tract should be accurately ascertained. Mr. Morris soon employed Major Adam Hoops to cause a resurvey of the tract to be made. This work was performed during the years 1791-2, Frederick Saxton, John Adlum, Augustus Porter, Thomas Davis, Robert James, and Morgan Jones being the surveyors who assisted Major Hoops in the work, the calculations being made by Major Hoops and Mr. Saxton.

The old pre-emption line as run by Col. Hugh Maxwell in 1788, having been surveyed with very primitive instruments, was known to be erroneous, and a new line was run in November and December, 1792, by Benjamin Ellicott, assisted by James Armstrong, Frederick Saxton and Augustus Porter, and which was surveyed with such accuracy that its correctness has never been questioned. Under an act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1795, a description and map of the pre-emption line was procured by Simeon De Witt, the surveyor-general of the

State, from Benjamin Ellicott, with his oath attached, certifying that it was an "accurate representation of the eastern boundary of Massachusetts as run by himself and others;" that the line run was in accordance with the act of cession, and that "the said pre-emption line was truly performed." Under an act of April 6, 1796, the description and map were duly attested by the surveyor-general and deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the line formally adopted. The map contains not only the new line, which is divided into miles, but also the old line with all the points of deviation from the true course, with the distances at the different points between the two lines. Both lines begin at the eighty-second mile stone on the north bounds of Pennsylvania and at a distance of about forty-five and one half miles, just after crossing the outlet of Crooked or Keuka Lake it was found that the old line was distant one mile and seventy-eight chains and twenty-five links, having gradually diverged to that distance from the starting point. Some two or three miles north of Dresden, and nearly forty nine miles from the starting point, the new line enters Seneca Lake, at which point the distance between the lines has increased to two miles, fifty-six chains and fifty links. The new line passes out of the north end of the lake at Pre-emption Street and runs due north to Great Sodus Bay, being in total length eighty-four miles, seventy-seven chains and forty-five links. From the point mentioned above, the old line runs nearly parallel, being at eighty-one miles only nine chains and fourteen links farther west. From the "Return of Survey" made at Philadelphia, by Major Adam Hoops to Robert Morris, we learn that there were 85,896 acres of land in "the Gore" between the pre-emption lines. Although a meridian or true north and south line, the pre-emption line is not on the meridian of Washington as some have supposed, that meridian being some four miles farther west. The new line passed nearly as far to the east of Geneva as the old line did to the west.

By the "Return of Survey," just mentioned, it was ascertained that the actual area of Mr. Morris's purchase was one million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-nine acres, two rods, and thirty perches; and from the final settlement made between the parties at Philadelphia, February 16, 1793, we learn that the full number of acres as per the "Return of Survey," which included the Gore,

was paid for and that the price paid by Mr. Morris was eight pence half penny per acre, Massachusetts currency, or between eleven and twelve cents per acre in United States money, the settlement paper being signed by Nathaniel Gorham, Oliver Phelps, Robert Morris, and also Charles Williamson to show his privity to the transaction.

Previous to this time, however, in the early part of the year 1791 this great tract of land had been sold by the London agent of Robert Morris to some English capitalists, Sir William Pulteney taking a ninth-twelfths interest, William Hornby, two-twelfths and Patrick Colquhoun, one-twelfth. Soon after the purchase Charles Williamson, a Scotchman by birth, then residing in Great Britain, entered into an agreement with the purchasers to proceed to America as their agent, to settle on the Genesee tract, to sell the lands and remit the proceeds to London. He soon came to America, and after becoming a naturalized citizen, obtained from Robert Morris and his wife an absolute conveyance of the Genesee tract to himself in fee, after which he proceeded to settle on the tract and commenced operations for bringing the lands into market. The deed of conveyance from Morris to Williamson is dated April 11, 1792, the consideration named therein being seventy five thousand pounds sterling.

In this connection an explanation of the currency of early times is perhaps necessary. The act of Congress April 2, 1792, establishing the mint, provided, "That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths and milles or thousandths," and "that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation," also, that the silver dollar should be of the same weight and fineness as the Spanish milled dollar then in common use. Individual and mercantile transactions, however, for a great many years continued to be carried on in pounds, shillings and pence. This continued in fact until an act of Congress, February 21, 1857, debased the foreign coins, when such currency rapidly went out of existence. As the value in dollars of the pound of account became fixed at different rates in the several States, in consequence of the depreciation of the early currency of the American colonies, it is necessary to know what kind of currency is mentioned, and the real value of it, in order to know the actual value mentioned in any early transaction.

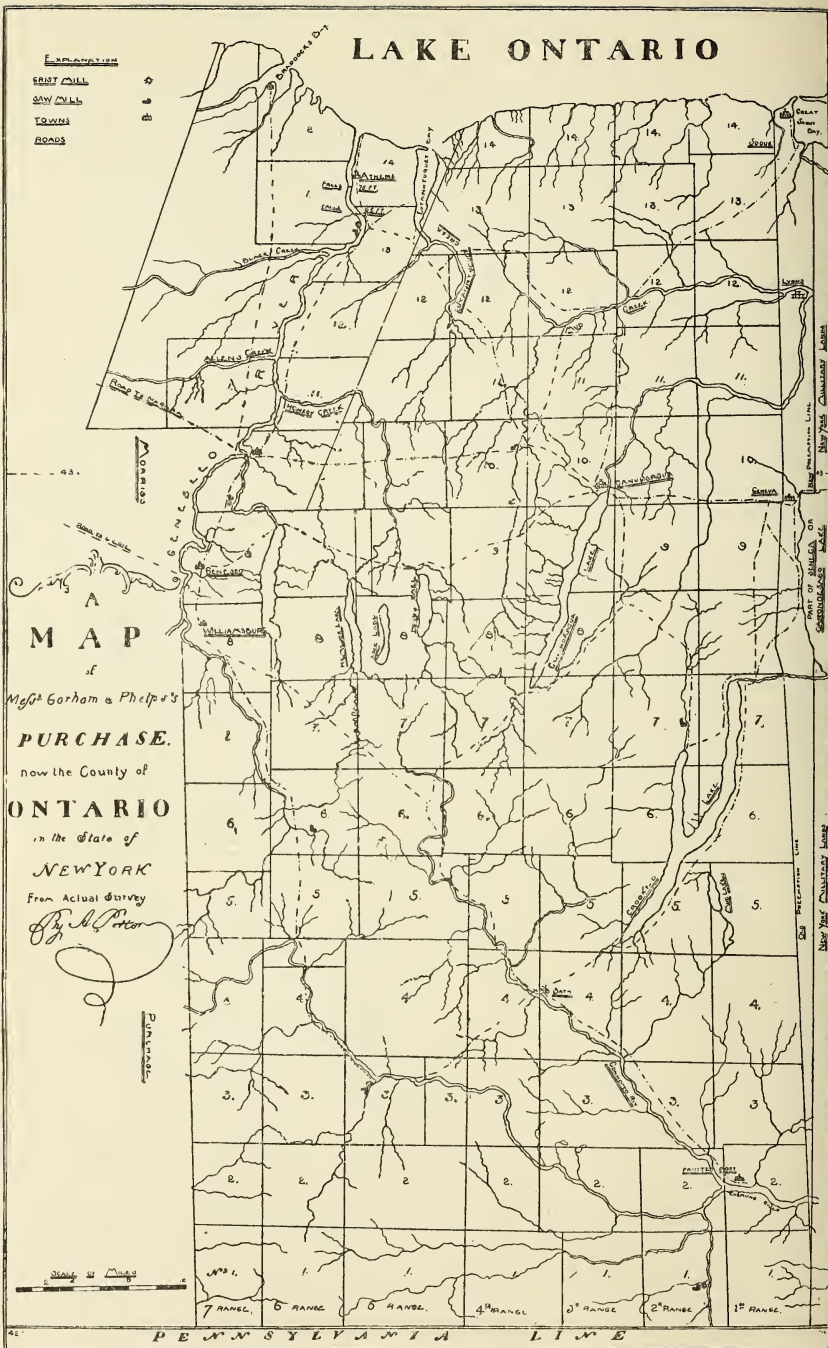
Although the pound of account was composed of twenty shillings, both in Great Britain and in this country, yet the English shilling, worth about twenty-two cents, was of more intrinsic value than the Spanish real or shilling, which was of less weight. The Spanish silver coins were the principal currency of the country, and it was upon the value of these that moneyed transactions were principally based. The pound sterling of Great Britain being rated at 4s. 6d. to the dollar, the conventional rate for sterling exchange was $\$4.44\frac{4}{9}$ to the pound and this rate or value was maintained for many years. In New England, Virginia and Kentucky the dollar was fixed at six shillings in value, hence the shilling was worth $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and the pound of those States worth $\$3.33\frac{1}{3}$; in New York and North Carolina the dollar was fixed at eight shillings, the shilling worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the pound worth $\$2.50$; in South Carolina and Georgia the dollar was fixed at four shillings eight pence, the shilling worth $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents and the pound worth $\$4.28\frac{4}{7}$; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland the dollar was seven shillings six pence, the shilling worth $13\frac{1}{3}$ cents, and the pound worth $\$2.66\frac{2}{3}$. From this it will be seen that the price paid by Sir William Pulteney and his associates for the Genesee tract was $\$333,333.33$, being about twenty-six and one-third cents per acre.

The accompanying map is a reduced reproduction of the map of the resurvey of the Phelps and Gorham purchase under direction of Major Hoops, by Augustus Porter, from a copy of the original map in possession of Geo. H. Harris, esq., Rochester, N. Y.

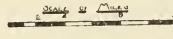
The discovery that the State did not own the lands in the Gore worked to the great disadvantage of the State, and to the owners and settlers who had by that time taken possession of their lands. The State had sold and granted to divers individuals all the lands lying between the old pre-emption line and Seneca lake, and many of the purchasers and grantees under these sales were in possession. Now the true pre-emption line had been surveyed and fixed, and within the Phelps and Gorham purchase, as by that survey decided, were found the lands and improvements of persons holding titles from the State. Nothing now remained to be done on the part of the State other than to satisfy the claims of the injured parties. In many cases Mr. Will-

LAKE ONTARIO

EXPLANATION
 GREAT CREEK
 SAW MILLS
 TOWNS
 ROADS



A
M A P
 of
 M^{rs} G. Gorham & Phelps's
PURCHASE.
 now the County of
ONTARIO
 in the State of
NEW YORK
 From Actual Survey
J. M. Poirer
 Patentee



P E N N S Y L V A N I A L I N E

PART OF TOWNSHIP OF...
 NEW YORK COUNTY LINE

from the State by grants of land in other localities from the public lands, while in other cases the State satisfied the claimants by grants of public lands, but generally was compelled to give from three to six acres for each one possessed by the person found to be on the pre-emption tract.

As has already been stated these lands had been granted by the State to various persons and the discovery of the error and the subsequent resurvey of the eastern boundary was the source of much confusion. Captain Williamson, acting for the association, purchased a number of these patents, and made arrangements to quiet the title of other owners to the extent of 37,788 acres, 25,000 acres of which had been purchased for him by his agent, John Johnstone. However, in 1799 Williamson received as compensation lands 56,682 acres, or one and one-half acres for one, which were granted him by the State and located adjoining the pre-emption line in Wayne county. John Livingston and Thomas Maule, the then owners of the Reed and Ryckman tract, which Williamson took and retained in possession, received from the State patents for 42,969 acres, being five and one-half acres for one as compensation lands for their loss. Robert Troup, agent for Sir John Lowther Johnstone, in 1811 obtained a decision from the land office for compensation for lands in Seth Reed's patent for 2,000 acres, the title of which Williamson had purchased. Numerous other illustrations might be given in this connection, but the above are deemed sufficient for the purpose of this chapter.

Charles Williamson, who has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Pulteney association, was as intimately associated with the early history of Ontario county as were Phelps and Gorham, or any other of the early land proprietors. Williamson was born in Scotland, and is said to have first come to this country during the Revolution as a captain in the British service; but the vessel on which he was making the passage was captured by a French privateer, and Williamson was detained as a prisoner at Boston until the close of the war. He improved every opportunity to become acquainted with the country, and his services therefore were much sought by foreign investors in United States lands. His first visit to the Genesee country was made in February, 1792, he having then been recently appointed representative of

the Pulteney association. The next year he founded the village of Bath, now in Steuben but then in Ontario county, and at the same time caused a survey and map of Geneva to be made, the latter work being performed by Joseph Annin. By this time, also, Canandaigua had become a village of much importance, it being the county seat of the newly erected county of Ontario. In 1796 a sloop was built by Williamson on Seneca Lake to be run as a packet between Geneva and Catherinestown. In the same year, also, a printing office was established at Geneva. However, these are subjects which may be more appropriately treated as local rather than general history, and therefore need no further discussion at this time.

In 1796 Charles Williamson was elected to the Legislature from Ontario county, and served three successive years. March 18, 1795, he was appointed a judge of the county of Ontario and served in that capacity at several terms of the court held at Canandaigua. March 31, 1796, he was appointed first judge of Steuben county. He was also appointed by the governor, lieutenant colonel of the militia. In the infancy of settlements in the Genesee country he was a most important agent, and much of the early prosperity of the region was due to his enterprise. Eastward of Geneva was an uninhabited wilderness, and not a road within a hundred miles of the Genesee country would admit of any sort of conveyance except when the ground was covered with snow. He opened roads in various directions, and often made advancements to induce settlement. The lands he was generally compelled to sell upon credit, and payments were often postponed. Many of Williamson's enterprises were ahead of the times, and were rewarded with slow returns. His resources were mainly the capital of his principals, who advanced large amounts for improvements, freely at first, but soon began to be impatient at the slow return of their outlays. By the year 1800 there had been expended by the association the sum of \$1,374,470.10, and there had been received for lands sold only \$147,974.83, while at this time there was owing for lands purchased about \$300,000.

Sir William Pulteney was the principal man in the association, his interest being so large that upon the division of the lands his share exceeded that of both of his associates. However, the Hornby and Colquhoun shares were each large, and were managed as an estate, the

agency of which was at Canandaigua under the charge of John Johnstone, and upon his decease John Greig, of Canandaigua, succeeded to the agency.

In the final adjustment of affairs with his principals, Mr. Williamson obtained a princely compensation and a large estate was left to him. Major James Rees was his agent until Mr. Williamson returned to Scotland, in 1803 or '4, when his matters were left with Col. Benjamin Walker of Utica. Mr. Williamson died of yellow fever in 1808, while on a passage from Havana to England. His wife did not leave this country, but continued to reside in Geneva, where she died August 31, 1824.

Much that might properly come within the province of this chapter, particularly that which relates to the sale and disposition of the several townships now forming Ontario county, is omitted from the present narrative, but reference to them will be found in one of the later chapters (relating to the organization of the county), and also to the chapters devoted specially to township history.

In the settlement of Williamson with his principals, he conveyed the real estate directly to them by deeds dated the 16th of May, 1801, under an act of the Legislature, April 2, 1798, enabling aliens to purchase and hold real estate. This act expired by limitation in three years from its passage. The amount of personal property, consisting of bonds and mortgages and notes he thus conveyed at different dates, according to an adjusted statement between the parties, was \$551,699 77. According to the same statement the valuation of the land conveyed was, to Sir William Pulteney, in Ontario and Steuben counties, \$2,607,682.25; to William Hornby, in said counties, \$350,924.45, and to Patrick Colquhoun, in the same counties, \$37,188.13, making the whole amount conveyed valued at \$3,547,494.58.

Robert Troup was the attorney of Sir William Pulteney in effecting the settlement with Williamson, and to his surprise received a full power of attorney, dated July 26, 1801, to act as the permanent agent and attorney. At first he absolutely refused the agency, but finally was persuaded to accept, and commenced his duties in September, 1801. Sir William Pulteney died intestate, May 13, 1805, and the property descended to his only child, Henrietta Laura, the countess of

Bath; she died July 14, 1808, intestate as to her real estate, and that property descended to Sir John Lowther Johnstone, her cousin and heir-at-law; he died August 7, 1811, leaving a will under the powers of trust in which the management of the property has continued until this day. Colonel Troup continued in the agency until his death, which occurred January 14, 1832, and his successors have been Joseph Fellows and Benjamin F. Young, the latter continuing as yet the agency at Bath, Steuben county. This part of the Pulteney estate is usually known as the *Johnstone Branch*.

The countess of Bath bequeathed the personal part of the estate for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Markham, the wife of the Rev. George Markham, afterwards the wife of John Pulteney, and her children. The personal estate in America consisted of moneys due and to become due on sales of real estate by contracts of purchase, and by bonds and mortgages taken on such sales. Elizabeth Evelyn Pulteney died March 18, 1856, bequeathing to her son, the Rev. Richard Thomas Pulteney, the residuary personal estate of the countess of Bath. This part of the Pulteney estate has become known as the *Pulteney Branch*. Joseph Fellows was the agent for a number of years and was succeeded by Edward Kingsland in 1871, who yet retains the agency at Geneva. Although the personal property branch of the Pulteney estate was but a minor part of the whole estate, yet after all it was considerable. It has, however, been gradually reduced until it is now comparatively small, and as soon as it can be done, without detriment to the estate or inconvenience to the parties, it will be entirely closed up.

CHAPTER IX.

A Brief Chapter Devoted to the Settlement Made by the Society of Friends in what is now Yates County — An Outline History of the Society and of its Remarkable Leader, Jemima Wilkinson, alias "The Friend" — Early Grist Mills.

IN the preceding chapter reference was made to the settlements begun at Kanadesaga and Canandaigua under the direction and patronage of Proprietors Phelps and Gorham; and at a later period how the lessees made the former place their chief seat of operations, and were fol-

lowed in the same work by agent Charles Williamson of the London Association. Under the patronage of the persons named, the northern part of what is now Ontario county was developed and settled. And what is true of that locality will also apply to the western part of the State of New York, which was likewise improved and developed under the patronage of the Holland Land Company. The Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve were each, in part at least, portions of Ontario county as originally created, but as the jurisdiction of the county over that region of country was of brief duration, the subject of its purchase, subdivision and early history needs but a slight notice in this work. However, there was an element of pioneer population in Ontario county, which, although the territory settled now forms a part of another county, is nevertheless deserving of some mention in this record. We refer to the settlement made by the "Friends" in what is now the town of Torrey, Yates county. As a matter of fact the emissaries of the "Friends" made their first visit to the Genesee country very soon after the close of the Revolution, before the controversy between Massachusetts and New York was decided, and, of course, before Phelps and Gorham made their extensive purchase, and before any county erection in this part of the State was even contemplated.

In the year 1786 Ezekiel Shearman visited the Genesee county, his object being to find some suitable location for a permanent settlement for the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, but finding the country not ripe for occupation, Mr. Shearman returned and reported to the society the result of his investigation. During the next year three other emissaries of the society visited the region, stopping for a brief time at Kanadesaga, then proceeded up the lake to the location of the old Indian village Kashong, where they found two Frenchmen, De Bartzch and Poudre, who were residing there and carrying on trade with the Indians. By these traders the committee was informed that the region about them was unsurpassed for purposes of settlement and cultivation. The travelers proceeded several miles further southward and examined the lands in the vicinity of the outlet of Lake Keuka, and decided to make a favorable report to the society, but to leave the exact location of the colony to the discretion of those who should first come to make a home in the region.

The first settlement by the society of "Friends" was made during the latter part of the summer of 1788, when twenty five of their number made this place their permanent home. The next year the little colony received large accessions in numbers, and even their faithful leader herself attempted the journey to the "New Jerusalem," but an accident compelled her to return to Philadelphia; and it was not until 1791 that the Friend joined the colony, at which time its number amounted to more than one hundred persons.

Jemima Wilkinson, as she was originally named, or the Universal Friend, as she styled herself after her somewhat remarkable transformation from the material to the spiritual being, was the founder and leader of the sect or society just referred to. She was with her followers religionists of the order usually termed fanatics. The people who allied themselves to the Friend were earnest, honest, upright men and women, and among them were many persons who are remembered as having been among the foremost men of Ontario county during its pioneer period; and although the society has been for many years extinct, and memory of it lives only in historical records, no intelligent speaker has given voice to sentiments other than of praise for the society and for its most zealous founder and head.

Jemima Wilkinson was born in the town of Cumberland, Providence county, R. I., in 1758, the daughter of Jeremiah and Amy Wilkinson, and the eighth of their twelve children. The young life of this child was not unlike that of others of her condition and situation, nor did she possess traits that marked her in contrast with others of her time. She lived in an age when it was not an uncommon thing for numbers of people to separate themselves from established sects and set up a new standard of religious discipline or worship; and while Jemima was brought under the influence of one of these departures, she was not governed by it.

During her young womanhood Jemima underwent a remarkable and singular change. In the summer of 1776 she fell sick with a disease that puzzled the medical men and was called by them one of the ailments of the nervous system, and not of the physical, for she suffered no pain. Gradually wasting in strength, her life hung by a slender thread, and she finally fell into a trance state and appeared almost life-

less for a space of thirty-six hours. Then she suddenly aroused herself, called for her garments, dressed, and walked among the members of the household, though weak from long prostration. From this time forth she disclaimed identity with Jemima Wilkinson, asserting that her former individuality had passed away, and that she was another being, a minister of God sent to preach His gospel, and to minister to the spiritual necessities of mankind. She took to herself the name "Universal Friend," or "Public Universal Friend," and would recognize no other name even to the end of her life, although to her followers she was commonly known as "The Friend."

The first public appearance of the Friend in her new character was made on the Sunday following her rising from the bed of sickness, and on that occasion she delivered a discourse, displaying a remarkable familiarity with Scripture passages and surprising her hearers with the peculiar force of her delivery. She traveled about from place to place, visiting and preaching in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, drawing many followers to her standard, among them men of wealth and influence; and in the summer 1782 she went to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where her ministrations were continued. To establish a community home in some new and unsettled region was the cherished desire of the Friend, and it was for this purpose that Ezekiel Shearman visited the Genesee country in 1786.

As has been stated the colony of the Friends in the New Jerusalem was established in 1788 upon the lands ceded to Massachusetts by New York. As afterward developed, the settlement was on both sides of the old pre-emption line, and, in 1794, Charles Williamson, in response to a petition, showed the society the greatest consideration, treating them with great liberality and confirming to them the title to the lands upon which they had settled.

However, dissensions finally arose among members of the society, and the result was in the purchase of township number seven in the second range from Phelps and Gorham for the use of the Friend and those of her followers who remained faithful. This township was named Jerusalem in Yates county, while the provisional district of Jerusalem embraced a much larger area of territory, and was one of the original civil divisions of Ontario county.

The Society of the Friend gradually decreased in numbers and influence until the death of its founder, which took place July 1, 1819, after which time it soon passed out of existence.

One important event in connection with the Friend's settlement at City Hill, in the present town of Torrey, was the erection of a grist-mill in 1788, the first structure of its kind in that region of country. And a noteworthy fact, also, was the settlement by the pioneers of the society, which was the first permanent settlement west of Seneca Lake. These sturdy pioneers, during the year 1788, sowed about twelve acres of wheat, which was the first event of its kind in the State west of the lake. In this connection we may add that the Friend's mill for some time supplied the whole region of eastern Ontario county with flour, except such as was brought from the east.

The grist-mill above mentioned at the Friend's settlement was built in 1789 and 1790 by Richard Smith in conjunction with Abraham Dayton and James Parker. The following record is taken from Mr. Smith's family Bible. "4th July 1790 I have this day completed my grist mill and have ground ten bushels of Rye," and "July 5 I have this day ground ten bushels of wheat the same having been raised in this immediate neighborhood last year." The first grist-mill erected in Western New York appears to be that of John and James Markham on a little stream which enters the Genesee River, two miles north of Avon, in the winter of 1788-9. Indian Allen built a mill at Rochester late in the year 1789, the frame being raised on the 12th and 13th of November. Oliver Phelps built a grist-mill on the Canandaigua outlet, about five miles northeasterly from the lake and about half a mile above Shortsville. This was run for some years by Samuel Day, and commonly called Day's mill; it was built in 1791. Early in the year 1794 Bear's mill at Waterloo, Seneca county, was erected, the frame thereof being put up on Sunday by church people from Geneva at the request of the minister who officiated at the Presbyterian church at Geneva on that day.

CHAPTER X.

Original County Organizations — Albany County — Tryon County Formed — Name Changed to Montgomery — Ontario County Created — Its Extent and Population — The First County Officers — The County Seat — The County Buildings — Civil Divisions of Ontario County — Subsequent County Erections Which Took Lands of Original Ontario — Formation of the Towns Now Comprising Ontario County — The County Civil List.

DURING the rule of the Dutch, the inhabited portion of the State of New York was organized as a county or province of Holland; but during that period there was little attempt at settlement beyond the limits of the Netherlands, and only a limited colony in the vicinity of Schenectady. After the overthrow of the Dutch power in America, the successful English rulers organized the original county of Albany, the same being formed November 1, 1683, and confirmed October 1, 1691.

In 1772, just preceding the outbreak of the Revolution, the territory of Albany was divided, and Tryon and Charlotte counties were created. Tryon county was formed March 12, and originally embraced all the lands of the State west of the Delaware River and a line extending north through Schoharie, and along the east lines of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, and continuing in a straight line to Canada; and therefore embraced the lands of the Genesee country and the subsequently created county of Ontario.

Tryon county was so named in honor of William Tryon, colonial governor of the Province of New York, but during the Revolution the conduct of this official was so decidedly inimical to the cause for which the Americans were contending that his name was highly distateful to the patriotic settlers who located in the county after the war. Consequently when a petition was presented to the Legislature, that body on the 2d of April, 1784, dropped the former name and in its stead adopted that of Montgomery, so given in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, a Revolutionary officer, who was slain in battle at Quebec.

During the period in which the region existed under the names of Tryon and Montgomery, there was a division of the territory into provisional districts, and it was not until 1788 that any town or township organization was effected, or even attempted. At first there were five of these districts, all formed in 1772, and covered all the inhabited portion of the country.

In 1787 Phelps and Gorham became the owners of a vast tract of land in Montgomery county, located west of Seneca Lake, in extent being about 2,600,000 acres. The greater part of the remainder of the State west of the purchase just mentioned soon afterward became the property of the so-called Holland Land Company. The proprietary of each of these tracts at once began its development by making surveys and settlements thereon. The permanent settlement on the Phelps and Gorham tract began in 1787, and increased so rapidly that in 1789 it was deemed advisable to make a division of Montgomery county. Therefore, upon the presentation of an application, the Legislature, on January 27, passed an act creating Ontario county, and including within its boundaries all the lands of the State west of Seneca Lake, or in other words, the whole tract which was ceded by New York to Massachusetts west of the pre-emption line. The county was named from Lake Ontario, which formed its original northern boundary. The effective part of the act creating the county reads as follows: "Whereas, the county of Montgomery is so extensive as to be inconvenient to those who now are, or may hereafter settle in the western part of that county; Therefore, be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the county of Montgomery which lies to the westward of a line drawn due north to Lake Ontario from the mile-stone or monument marked eighty-two, and standing on the line of division between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be one separate and distinct county, and called and known by the name of Ontario."

The third section of the act provided that until other legislation should be had in the premises it "shall be lawful for the justices of the Court of Sessions for the said county of Ontario to divide the said county into two or more *districts*, as they shall deem expedient and convenient to the inhabitants."

It was under the provisions of this act that the original districts of Bristol, Canandaigua, Bloomfield, Farmington, Gorham, and Middle-

town (Naples) were formed, each thus comprising a much larger area of territory than at present. However, this is a subject which will be more fully treated hereafter.

At the time of the organization of the county the total population of its towns or districts did not exceed 1,000 persons, as the first federal census, made soon afterward, gave the county a total of 205 families and 1081 inhabitants.

After the erection of the county, to complete the organization, the following officials were appointed: Oliver Phelps, judge of the Common Pleas; John Cooper, surrogate; and Nathaniel Gorham, county clerk. — The first sheriff of the county, Judah Colt, was not appointed to office until April 7, 1790.

As is well known, the county seat and buildings have been located at Canandaigua since the erection of the county; and while the people of Geneva had a strong desire to possess the county properties, even at the time the county was formed, their claims were not well grounded, inasmuch as there was then a doubt whether the locality of that village was on the Phelps and Gorham tract, or on the lands claimed by the lessees. Furthermore, the seat of operations of the proprietors had, by 1789, been removed from Geneva to Canandaigua, and as those proprietors were chiefly instrumental in causing the division of the mother county—Montgomery—it was only natural that the same influences should control the location of the county buildings. Therefore, the commissioners appointed to examine the several localities desirable for the seat of justice, had no difficulty in designating Canandaigua as the place most suitable.

Geneva, however, was the county seat to the extent of having conducted within its limits (at Patterson's tavern) the first Court of Oyer and Terminer convened in the county. This event took place in 1793, and Judge John Sloss Hobart presided at the session.

The first court-house of Ontario county was built during the year 1794, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed April 9, 1792, which authorized the supervisors of the several towns to raise by tax the sum of 600 pounds to construct the building, with an additional tax of one shilling to pay the expense of collection. The old court-house was a plain two-story frame structure, and was located on the northeast

corner of the public square, near the site of the present court-house. It was built by Elijah Murray. On the erection of the second court-house, in 1824, the pioneer building was removed to the corner of Main and Cross streets, and thereafter was occupied as a town hall and post-office. Later on it was again moved to Coach street and used as a store-house.

The second Ontario county court-house was a more pretentious structure than its predecessor, a fact in no manner surprising when we consider that the new building cost double the first one. After thirty years of constant use the old county building was deemed unfit for longer use; in truth it was said to be a disgrace to the village and the county, and that notwithstanding the historic memories surrounding it. But as sentiment counts for nothing in a growing, enterprising community, the people in 1824, through the board of supervisors, applied to the Legislature for an act authorizing the laying of a tax to raise the sum of \$6,000 for the construction of a new court-house. The bill passed and was approved in April, and on the 4th of July following the corner stone of the new building was laid with impressive ceremonies. Like its predecessor, the second court-house was a plain two story building, yet was more substantially built and more ornamental in appearance. Over its entire front was a broad portico, supported by heavy columns. This building was in use by the county from 1824 to 1858, a period of thirty-four years, and then gave way to the large and handsome structure which now adorns the "square."

The present court-house of the county was begun in the early part of 1857, the corner-stone being laid with Masonic ceremonies and great formality on the 4th July of that year. However, it must be said that the people of the county seat and vicinity were somewhat divided in sentiment regarding the erection of the new building; not that there was much serious dispute concerning the necessity of a new and handsome structure, but rather as to its exact location and the direction it should front. In fact three sites were considered, and of them, the old square, was finally chosen. The building, which has a base measurement of 76x96 feet, was erected by Canandaigua and Geneva contractors, and cost \$46,000, a large portion of which was borne by the United States government. The court-house is surmounted by a large dome,

on which is a statue twelve feet in height, and the general outside appearance of the structure is not greatly dissimilar to the court-house in Rochester, and is quite like that of Broome county in Binghamton. The lower floor of the Ontario county court-house is arranged for county offices and post-office, while the upper or second story has court-rooms for both United States and county courts. The building was completed and opened for use early in January, 1859.

The first Ontario county jail was originally built as a block-house to be used in case an attack should be made upon the village by the Indians. The use of this structure as a place of confinement was of a later date. In 1813 the supervisors adopted measures for the erection of a more suitable jail building, and, under the direction of commissioners John Price, Rogers Sprague and Septimus Evans, a jail was built. At one time, also, in the early history of the county, a hotel, sheriff's residence and jail were built, the lower part being used as a place of residence and hotel, while the second story was arranged for confining prisoners. This building, which stood on the Webster Hotel site, is said to have been first used about 1816. The present Ontario county jail was built at a somewhat later date, and was, at the time of its erection, considered a very substantial structure. Its appointments were complete and somewhat elaborate. It still stands and is in use, but the ravages of time are becoming apparent, and the building must soon give way to one of greater security.

Upon the erection and organization of Ontario county, its vast territory was but little developed and settled. Previous to that time there appears to have been little government in the region, except the general authority exercised by the State. In fact there was no need of officers or law, for the few settlers of the region were inspired by other desires than those of lawlessness or violence. The town of Whites-town, a subdivision of Montgomery county, was formed in March, 1788, and included within its boundaries an indefinite area of territory to the westward; so that previous to the formation of districts and towns in Ontario county, whatever jurisdiction was necessary to be exercised over the region was as a part of the town named. However, during the next year, this county was created, and separated in its territory from the mother county—Montgomery—and its townships

organized into provisional districts, having limited jurisdiction, but in the nature of town organizations as at present constituted. This was done for the convenience of the scattered settlements of the county; but, unfortunately, there appears to be no records of the old districts of Ontario county, neither is it known the full extent of those that were formed. These districts were Canandaigua, Tolland, Sodus, Seneca, Jerusalem, Painted Post and Geneseo, each of which held their first town meeting on April 5, 1791. The original towns of Ontario county (within the county's present boundaries) were Bristol, Canandaigua, Bloomfield, Farmington, Gorham, Middletown (Naples), Seneca and Phelps and were formed under the erecting act of 1789.

The first reduction in area of Ontario county was made on the 18th of March, 1796, when Steuben county was created out of its territory, the north boundary of the new formation being the south lines of Milo, Jerusalem, and that same line continued east and west, and the west boundary was the west line of the seventh range of townships on the Phelps and Gorham tract. At the time of its erection Steuben county had not to exceed 1,500 population.

The next surrender of land which Ontario county was called upon to make was on the 30th of March, 1802, when an act of the Legislature created Genesee county, by taking all that part of old Ontario which lay west of the Genesee River and a line running due south from the junction of the river and Canaseraga Creek. The formation of Genesee county took from the mother county at least half its original territory, and still the people of the old region seem to have submitted uncomplainingly to the reduction. However, in 1805 another scheme was set on foot looking to still another division of Ontario, and against the proposed measure the inhabitants of Canandaigua and adjoining towns did earnestly protest; and the result was that the bill to divide the county was defeated. At that time the county contained 4,150 taxable inhabitants, and its boundaries were the lake on the north; the Genesee on the west; the new pre-emption line on the east; and a continuation of the south lines of Milo and Jerusalem on the south.

After the erection of Genesee county there was no further division of what was then left to old Ontario until the formation of Livingston and Monroe counties, both of which were created February 23, 1821.

However, from 1805 until the division of the county was again accomplished, there was a constant agitation of the subject, and the discussion engendered considerable feeling throughout the region. During these years the development of the country and its consequent increase in population were almost marvelous, and as fine villages were constantly being built up, the more progressive of them were each naturally desirous of becoming the shire town of a county. It is claimed, and with much show of reason, that the then villages of Rochester, Palmyra, Avon, Geneva and Penn Yan had aspirations in this direction; and subsequent events showed that some of them succeeded in gaining the desired prominence.

As has been stated, Livingston and Monroe counties were created February 23, 1821, each taking lands from Ontario and Genesee counties. The next formation which took further from the territory of Ontario was Yates county created February 5, 1823, followed on the 11th of April of the same year by the erection of Wayne county, the latter taking lands from Ontario and Seneca counties.

Briefly recapitulating events, Ontario was created January 27, 1789, including within its boundaries all that part of the State lying west of the pre-emption line. Out of this vast territory there has been erected and at present exists fourteen counties, the names of which, with the date of the erection of each, are as follows: Steuben, March 18, 1796, taken wholly from Ontario; Genesee, March 30, 1802, taken wholly from Ontario; Allegany, April 7, 1806, taken from Genesee; Cattaraugus, Niagara and Chautauqua, March 11, 1808, taken from Genesee; Livingston and Monroe, February 23, 1821, taken from Genesee and Ontario; Erie, April 2, 1821, taken from Niagara; Yates, February 5, 1823, taken from Ontario; Wayne, April 11, 1823, taken from Ontario and Seneca; Orleans, November 12, 1824, taken from Genesee; Wyoming, May 14, 1841, taken from Genesee; and Schuyler, April 17, 1854, taken from Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins counties. From this, and what has already been narrated in preceding chapters, we discover that Ontario county originally contained about 6,600,000 acres, or more than 10,300 square miles of land, and that by the reduction of its territory, taken for the creation of other counties, it contains at present 409,600 acres, or 640 square miles of land.

Ontario county, as at present constituted, contains sixteen towns, and in the present connection we may note briefly concerning them, but refer the reader, for detailed information, to the several chapters relating especially to town history.

Bristol was formed January 27, 1789, and was named from Bristol county, Mass. In 1838 South Bristol was taken off and a part was annexed to Richmond in 1848, but restored in 1852. It is an interior town, lying southwest of the center of the county. Its population in 1830 was 2,952, and in 1890 was 1,510.

Canadice, the name of which is a corruption of the Indian name of the lake situate in the center of the town, was formed from Richmond, April 15, 1829. A part of it was annexed to Richmond in 1836. It is the southwest corner town of the county.

Canandaigua, the shire town of the county, was one of the original towns, formed January 27, 1789, and a part of it was annexed to Gorham in 1824.

East Bloomfield was formed as Bloomfield January 27, 1789, and Mendon and Victor were taken off in 1812.

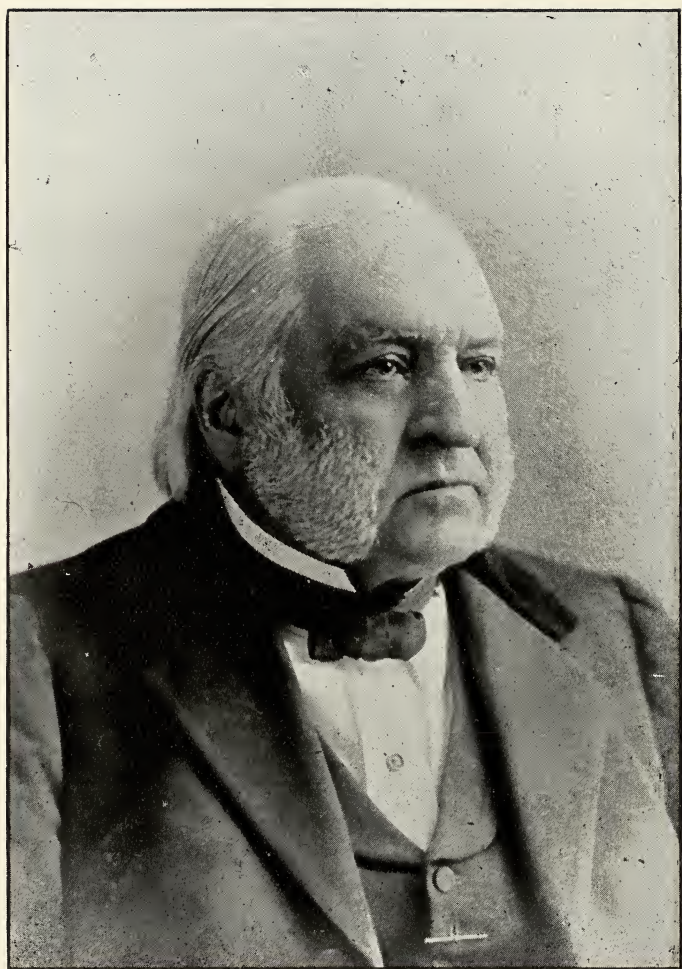
Farmington, named from Farmington, Conn., was also one of the original towns of the county, and was formed January 27, 1789.

Gorham was likewise an original town, formed January 27, 1789, under the name of Easton, but changed to Lincoln in April, 1806, and to Gorham one year later. The last name was given the town in honor of Nathaniel Gorham. Hopewell was set off from this town in 1822, and a part of Canandaigua was annexed in 1824.

Hopewell was formed from Gorham, March 29, 1822.

Manchester was formed March 31, 1821, under the name of Burt, which was changed to Manchester April 6, 1822.

Naples was one of the original towns of the county, formed January 27, 1789, under the name of Middletown. However, the region embraced by the town was originally known as Watkinstown, so named from William Watkins, of Berkshire, Mass., one of the purchasers under Phelps and Gorham. This region was called by the Indians Nundawao, in reference to the "great hill," of which mention has been made in a preceding chapter. The name Middletown was changed to Naples April 6, 1808. Italy was set off from it in 1815, and a part of Springwater in 1816.



Elbridge G. Lapham.

Phelps was formed in 1796, under the act of January 27, 1789, and was named in honor of Oliver Phelps, one of the proprietors. A part of this town was annexed to Lyons, Wayne county, April 11, 1823.

Richmond was also formed under the act of 1789, and called Pittstown. April 6, 1808, the name was changed to Honeoye, and to Richmond, April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848, but the latter were restored in 1852.

Seneca was formed in 1793 under the provisions of the act of 1789, and its territory remained substantially undisturbed until November 15, 1872, when the town of Geneva was erected by the Board of Supervisors.

South Bristol was formed from Bristol March 8, 1838.

Victor was formed from Bloomfield May 26, 1812.

West Bloomfield was formed from Bloomfield February 11, 1833.

Now, having sufficiently referred to the various properties and civil divisions of Ontario county, it is proper that there should also be made a record of the names of persons of the county who have been identified with the political history of the Federal, State and county governments:

United States Senator—Elbridge G. Lapham, elected July 22, 1881.

Secretary of War United States—John C. Spencer, October 12, 1841.

Postmaster-General United States—Francis Granger, March 6, 1841.

Secretary of Treasury United States—Charles J. Folger, October 27, 1881.

Representatives in United States Congress—Thomas Morris, 1801-3; Oliver Phelps, 1803-5; Nathaniel W. Howell, 1813-15; Micah Brooks, 1815-17; John C. Spencer, 1817-19; Nathaniel Allen, 1819-21; John Dickson, 1831-35; Francis Granger, 1835-37; Mark H. Sibley, 1837-39; Francis Granger, 1839-41; John Greig, 1841; Robert L. Rose, 1847-51; Emory B. Pottle, 1857-61; William H. Lampport, 1871-75; Elbridge G. Lapham, 1875-83; John Raines, 1889-92.

Governor—Myron H. Clark, elected November, 1854.

Secretaries of State—John C. Spencer, appointed February 4, 1839, served to February 7, 1842; Frank Rice, elected November, 1889, and November, 1891.

Comptroller—Thomas Hillhouse, elected November 7, 1865.

Canal Commissioners—Myron Holley, appointed April 17, 1816; William W. Wright, elected November 5, 1861.

Adjutant-Generals—Levi Hubbell, appointed June 4, 1833; Thomas Hillhouse, August 19, 1861.

Bank Commissioner—James Rees, appointed February 1, 1830.

Inspector of State Prisons—Jared Wilson, appointed May 10, 1835.

State Engineer—Charles B. Stewart, elected November 2, 1847.

Regents of the University—John Greig, January 12, 1825; William H. Goodwin, June 24, 1865.

Members of Constitutional Conventions—Convention of 1801, Moses Atwater; convention of 1821, Micah Brooks, John Price, David Sutherland, Philetus Swift, Joshua Van Fleet; convention of 1846, Robert C. Nicholas, Alvah Worden; convention of 1867, Henry O. Cheesebro, Angus McDonald, Charles J. Folger, Elbridge G. Lapham.

Judges of Court of Appeals—Samuel A. Foote, April 11, 1851; Charles J. Folger, May 17, 1870, and chief judge, May 20, 1880.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Henry W. Taylor, March 27, 1850; James C. Smith, May 23, 1862; William H. Adams, November 8, 1887.

Senators—Thomas Morris, 1797-1801; Lemuel Chipman, 1802-5; John Nicholas, 1806-9; Amos Hall, 1810-13; Philetus Swift, 1814-15, 1817; Stephen Bates, 1815-16, 1817-19; Gideon Granger, 1820-21; John C. Spencer, 1825-28; Chester Loomis, 1835-38; Robert C. Nicholas, 1839-42; Mark H. Sibley, 1840-41; Albert Lester, 1844-47; Myron H. Clark, 1852-54 (resigned January 1, 1855, elected governor); William H. Goodwin, 1855; Thomas Hillhouse, 1860-61; Charles J. Folger, 1862-69; Stephen H. Hammond, 1876-77; Edwin Hicks, 1878-79; John Raines, 1888-89.

Members of Assembly—Eleazer Lindsley¹, 1791; Israel Chapin, 1792-93; Thomas Morris, 1794-96; Lemuel Chipman and Charles Williamson, 1796-97; Amos Hall² and Charles Williamson, 1798-99; Nathaniel Norton and Charles Williamson, 1800; Lemuel Chipman and Nathaniel Norton, 1800-01; Daniel Chapin and Peter B. Porter, 1802; Thaddeus Chapin, Augustus Porter and Polydore B. Wisner, 1803³; Amos Hall, Nathaniel W. Howell and Polydore B. Wisner, 1804;

¹ Served from Jan. 4 to April 12. ² From Ontario and Steuben counties. ³ Genesee and Ontario counties.

Amos Hall, Daniel W. Lewis and Alex. Rea, 1804-05; D. W. Lewis, Ezra Patterson, Alex. Rea, 1806; Alex. Rea, Philetus Swift, Asahel Warner,¹ 1807; Amos Hall, William Rumsey, Philetus Swift and Asahel Warner, jr., 1808; Micah Brooks, Samuel Lawrence, Richard Leech, Hugh McNair and Wm. Rogers, 1808-09; Valentine Brother, Israel Chapin, Daniel Dorsey, Wm. Markham, Gideon Pitts, 1810; Septimus Evans, Reuben Hart, Hugh McNair, Stephen Phelps, Asahel Warner, 1811; Nathaniel Allen, Valentine Brother, David Sutherland, Joshua Van Fleet, Ezra Waite, 1812; Abraham Dox, Gilbert Howell, Hugh McNair, David Sutherland, Asahel Warner, 1813-14; Hugh McNair, Stephen Phelps, David Sutherland, Joshua Van Fleet, Asahel Warner, 1814; Peter Allen, John Price, James Roseburgh, Ira Selby, David Sutherland, 1814-15; Peter Allen, Israel Chapin, Jonathan Child, Henry Fellows, Myron Holley, Alex. Kelsey, Thos. Lee, Roger Sprague, 1816; Peter Allen, Jonathan Child, Byram Green, Caleb Hopkins, Joshua Lee, James Roseburgh, Nathan Whitney, 1816-17; Phineas P. Bates, Nathaniel Case, Samuel Lawrence, James Roseburgh, Ira Selby, John Van Fossen, Ezra White, 1818; William Billinghamurst, Byram Green, Eli Hill, Wm. McCartney, Elijah Spencer, John A. Stevens, Asahel Warner, 1819; Valentine Brother, Byram Green, John Price, John C. Spencer, Elisha B. Strong, John Van Fossen, Matthew Warner, 1820; Claudius V. Boughton, William Cornwell, Oliver Culver, Truman Hart, Myron Holley, John C. Spencer, Wm. H. Spencer, 1820-21; Birdseye Brooks, Byram Green, Isaac Marsh, Aaron Remer, David White, 1822; Birdseye Brooks, Richard Hogarth, Jacob Leach, Aaron Remer, Ira Selby, Philetus Swift, 1823; Daniel Ashley, Gideon Pitts, Bowen Whiting, 1824; Claudius V. Boughton, Gideon Pitts, Bowen Whiting, 1825; Claudius V. Boughton, Francis Granger, Gideon Pitts, 1826; Francis Granger, Lemuel Morse, Nathan Parke, 1827; Heman Chapin, Francis Granger, Robert C. Nicholas, 1828; John Dickson, Walter Hubbell, Robert C. Nicholas, 1829; John Dickson, Francis Granger, Robert C. Nicholas, 1830; Thomas Ottley, Samuel Rawson, John C. Spencer, 1831; Francis Granger, Jonathan Mason, Robert C. Nicholas, 1832; Ephraim W. Cleveland, John C. Spencer, James H. Woods, 1833; Peter Mitchell, Oliver Phelps, Aaron Younglove, 1834;

¹ Allegany, Genesee and Ontario counties.

Ariel Hendee, William Hildreth, Mark H. Sibley, 1835; Amos Jones, Henry Pardee, Mark H. Sibley, 1836; Amos Jones, Henry Pardee, Henry W. Taylor, 1837; Jonathan Buell, David Hudson, Henry W. Taylor, 1838; Augustus Sawyer, Z. Barton Stout, Henry W. Taylor, 1839; Reynold Peck, Abraham A. Post, Henry W. Taylor, 1840; Isaac Mills, Daniel A. Robinson, Alvah Worden, 1841; Peter M. Dox, Staats Green, Joseph C. Shelton, 1842; Sylvester Austin, James C. Crown, Jedediah Dewey, jr., 1843; Lorenzo Clark, Israel Huntington, Henry Pardee, 1844; Timothy Buel, jr., Israel Huntington, Alvah Worden, 1845; Elias Cost, Joseph C. Shelton, Alvah Worden, 1846; Emery B. Pottle, Ezra Pierce, 1847; Charles S. Brother, Hiram Ashley, 1848; Dolphin Stevenson, Josiah Porter, 1849; John L. Dox, Josiah Porter, 1850; Thomas J. McLouth, Henry Pardee, 1851; William R. Pettit, Elnathan W. Simmons, 1852; Marcus Parsons, Hiram Ashley, 1853; Jesse Cost, Stephen V. R. Mallory, 1854; William H. Lamport, Oliver Case, 1855; Samuel A. Foot, Oliver Case, 1856; Samuel A. Foot, Zoroastar Paul, 1857; Volney Edgerton, Ira R. Peck, 1858; Ulysses Warner, Shotwell Powell, 1859; Lewis Peck, Shotwell Powell, 1860; Perez H. Field, Stephen H. Ainsworth, 1861; David Pickett, Francis O. Mason, 1862; Perez H. Field, Lanson Dewey, 1863; Perez H. Field, Lanson Dewey, 1864; Volney Edgerton, Edward Brunson, 1865; Hiram Schutt, Edward Brunson, 1866; Hiram Schutt, Samuel H. Torrey, 1867; Henry Ray, Samuel H. Torrey, 1868; Henry Ray, George Cook, 1869; Henry Ray, David E. Wilson, 1870; George W. Nicholas, David E. Wilson, 1871; Ambrose L. Van Dusen, Cyrillo S. Lincoln, 1872-73; Stephen H. Hammond Cyrillo S. Lincoln, 1874-75; Seth Stanley, Hiram Maxfield, 1876; Dwight B. Backenstose, Amasa T. Winch, 1877; David Cosad, jr., Amasa T. Winch, 1878; John Robson, Charles R. Case, 1879; Charles R. Case, 1800; John Raines, 1881-82; Frank Rice, 1883-84; John Raines, 1885; Edward P. Babcock, 1886-87; Robert Moody, 1888-89; Sanford W. Abbey, 1890; Frank O. Chamberlain, 1891-92; Wm. L. Parkhurst, 1893.

County Judges—Oliver Phelps¹, May 5, 1789; Timothy Hosmer, October 5, 1793; John Nicholas², January 27, 1803; Natnaniel W.

¹ Date of appointment or election.

² No record of his appointment found in minutes of Com. of Appointments.—Civil Abstract No. 1 Sec'y St. Off. shows that he received a general commission as first judge, dated March 11, 1805.

Howell, March 13, 1819; Oliver Phelps, April 30, 1833; Bowen Whiting, July 17, 1838; Charles J. Folger, May 7, 1844; E. Fitch Smith, February 10, 1845; Mark H. Sibley, June, 1847; Charles J. Folger, 1851; Peter M. Dox, 1855; John M. Bradford, March 18, 1856; Henry W. Taylor, 1857; George B. Dusingberre, 1860; William H. Smith, 1868; Francis O. Mason, 1872; William H. Smith, 1878; Frank Rice, 1884; J. Henry Metcalf, app. January, 1890, and elected November, 1890.

Surrogates—John Cooper, May 5, 1789; Samuel Mellish, March 22, 1792; Israel Chapin, jr., March 18, 1795; Amos Hall, February 23, 1796; Dudley Satonstall, January 25, 1798; Reuben Hart, February 16, 1809; Eliphalet Taylor, February 13, 1810; Reuben Hart, February 5, 1811; Eliphalet Taylor, March 9, 1813; Reuben Hart, March 17, 1815; Stephen Phelps, April 10, 1817; Ira Selby, March 5, 1821; Jared Wilcox, March 28, 1823; Jared Wilson, March 31, 1827; Orson Benjamin, January 29, 1840; George R. Parburt, April 10, 1844, county judge, June, 1847; George Wilson 2d, November 2, 1851; Orson Benjamin, December 2, 1852; Samuel Salisbury, February 18, 1853; John N. Whiting, November, 1855; Orson Benjamin, November, 1857; Elihu M. Morse, October 11, 1861; Isaac R. Parcell, November, 1869; Charles A. Richardson, 1873; Edward P. Babcock, 1879; David G. Lapham, 1885; David G. Lapham, 1891.

District Attorneys—William Stuart, appointed March 31, 1796; Nathaniel W. Howell, appointed February 9, 1797, for the Sixth District; William Stuart,¹ 1802; Daniel W. Lewis, 1810; William Stuart, 1811, Vincent Matthews, 1813; Daniel Creger, 1815; John C. Spencer,² 1818; Abraham P. Vosburgh, 1821; Bowen Whiting, 1823; Henry F. Penfield, 1832; George W. Clinton, 1835; Nathan Parke, 1836; Thomas M. Howell, 1840; Barzillai Slosson, 1847; James C. Brown, 1849; Stephen R. Mallory, 1851; Jacob B. B. Faurot, 1853; Thomas O. Perkins, 1855; Edwin Hicks, 1857; William H. Smith, 1857; Edwin Hicks, 1863; Frank Rice, 1875; Oliver C. Armstrong, 1881-84; Maynard N. Clement, 1887-90, and re-elected for second time.

¹The above were appointed under the act of 1801 for the Seventh District.

²Year of appointment or election under act of 1818.

Sheriffs—Judah Colt, 1790; Nathaniel Norton, 1794; Roger Sprague, 1798; Benjamin Barton, 1802; Stephen Bates, 1806; James R. Gurnsey, 1807; Stephen Bates, 1808; James Rees, 1810; Stephen Bates, 1811; William Shepard, 1813; Nathaniel Allen, 1815; Phineas P. Bates, 1819; Samuel Lawrence, 1821; Phineas P. Bates, 1822; Joseph Garlinghouse, 1825; Jonathan Buell, 1828; Jonas M. Wheeler, 1831; Joseph Garlinghouse, 1834; Myron H. Clark, 1837; John Lamport, 1840; Eri Densmore, 1843; Phenas Kent, 1846; William H. Lamport, 1849; Owen Edmondston, 1852; Henry C. Swift, 1855; William Hildreth, 1858; Harlow Munson, 1861; John Whitwell, 1864; William W. Clarke, 1867; Darwin Cheney, 1870; Nathaniel R. Boswell, 1873; David V. Benham, 1876; Orrin S. Bacon, 1879; Hiram Peck, 1882; Robert H. Wheeler, 1885; Irving Corwin, 1888; Avery Ingraham, 1891.

County Clerks—Nathaniel Gorham, jr., 1789; John Wickham, 1795; Peter B. Porter, 1797; Sylvester Tiffany, 1804; James B. Mower, 1808; Myron Holley, 1810; James B. Mower, 1811; Myron Holley, 1813; Hugh McNair, 1815; John Van Forsen, 1819; Gavin L. Nicholas, 1821-24; Ralph Lester, 1825; Charles Crane, 1831; John L. Dox, 1834; Thomas Hall, 1837; Alexander H. Howell, 1843; Reuben Murray, jr., 1849; John J. Lyon, 1852; Elnathan W. Simmons, 1858; Jefferson J. Whitney, 1861; Nathan J. Milliken, 1864; Frederick W. Prince, 1867; Walter Marks, 1870; Washington L. Hicks, 1873; Myron S. Hall, 1876; William G. Dove, 1879; Bolivar Ellis, 1882; Martin H. Smith, 1885; William R. Marks, 1888; Devoy J. Harkness, 1891.

*County Treasurers*¹—Henry K. Sanger, 1848; Ralph Chapin, 1851; William H. Phelps, 1854; Jacob J. Mattison, 1855; Spencer Gooding, 1858; Charles A. Richardson, 1864; George N. Williams, 1870; Harrison B. Ferguson, 1876; Ira B. Howe, 1882; E. Chapin Church, 1885; Jesse B. Coutant, 1891.

¹ Elected under Constitution of 1846; formerly were appointed by supervisors

CHAPTER XI.

Early Settlement in Ontario County--Character of the Pioneers--Yankees, English, Scotch and Irish--Disturbances on the Frontier--British Soldiers Still Occupy Forts on the United States Side of the Treaty Line--The Simcoe Scare--Their Withdrawal in 1796 -- Events Preceding the War of 1812-15--Political Sentiment in Ontario County--"War" and "Peace"--Meetings--The Outbreak, the Struggle and Final Peace--Population of the County at Different Periods.

THE permanent and substantial settlement of the Genesee country began soon after the purchase by Phelps and Gorham of the pre-emption right ceded to Massachusetts. However, there was made by the pioneer "Friends," or followers of Jemima Wilkinson, a permanent colonization on the west side of Seneca Lake even before Phelps and Gorham acquired and perfected their title. As is well known, these proprietors held the right to purchase from the Indians all the territory of the State west of Seneca Lake, but as a matter of fact, they secured only about 2,600,000 of the more than 6,000,000 acres included within the region, the large remainder having reverted to Massachusetts, and being secured by Robert Morris, was by him sold to the so-called Holland Land Company, except that portion west of the Phelps and Gorham purchase and east of a meridian line, starting at a point twelve miles west of the southwest corner of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, which was supposed to contain about 500,000 acres, which Mr. Morris reserved, and which was commonly called the Morris Reserve, and which was afterwards sold to different parties in various tracts; and it was under these proprietorships that the legitimate settlement of the region was begun.

The purchasers and settlers who acquired title from Phelps and Gorham direct were mainly New Englanders--Yankees; many of whom were veterans of the Revolution, and being imbued with a spirit of enterprise, thrift, independence and courage, so characteristic of their class, they sought a home in the then new country which they well knew to be highly fertile, and in which the peaceful art of agriculture

might be carried on with generous returns. Therefore the Yankees came and settled in the region among the first pioneers; and to-day many of the residents of Ontario county can trace their ancestry back directly to New England stock, and justly proud, too, they are of the fact.

In the same region, also, and within the limits of Ontario county as constituted previous to 1823, came the "Friends" and built up their little colony hardly more than a score of miles south of old Kanadesaga. This people came from both New England and Pennsylvania, and the improvements made by them were of the most substantial character for the period. They were thrifty, earnest plodders, but did not wish to be considered enterprising, for they were a strictly pious people and the devoted followers of an equally conscientious leader. The New Jerusalem, as they called the locality of their settlement, included some of the most productive lands of the Genesee country, and the faithful tillers of the soil who dwelt within the region steadily increased their possessions and left to their descendants an goodly inheritance in lands.

However, it must be acknowledged that under the proprietorship of the London Associates, and under the direct and personal superintendence of Charles Williamson, original Ontario county received its most substantial early development. Captain Williamson was a man well calculated by nature and education to head an enterprise such as that with which he was entrusted, and, moreover, instead of being the haughty and overbearing manager, he proved himself the courteous and obliging gentleman, and one who fostered alike the interests of proprietors and purchasers; and he had at his command an almost unlimited fund of money with which to develop the region under his charge. The settlers under Charles Williamson came from New England, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, while in addition to the settlement by Americans, he also induced immigration from foreign lands, * mainly from England and Scotland, with an occasional Irishman.

The settlement and development of the region of the original county west of the Genesee River in no manner devolved upon Captain Williamson, but that country was likewise under competent management, and therefore was occupied and improved almost as rapidly as the Phelps and Gorham tract. The Holland Land Company and its man-

aging agents were earnest and progressive, and while their settlers were principally Americans, there were nevertheless many among them of Dutch descent, while from across the Canadian borders there came a fair contingent of French and English. Some of these also drifted over the Genesee and located within the boundaries of Ontario county as it existed prior to the creation of Genesee county.

However, during the period of pioneer settlement and early development of Ontario county, all was not peace and unretarded prosperity within the region. In the extreme western part of the State was Fort Niagara, while further east was Oswego; at both of which places the English still maintained garrisons, and that notwithstanding the results of the late war. The British soldiery had no love for the Americans, and their hatred and jealousy prompted many of the petty insults and indignities they were charged with having committed. The treaty of peace in 1783 fixed the forty-fifth parallel as the boundary line between the province and the States, except as was otherwise determined, but the British claimed that the people of the United States frequently violated the provisions of the treaty to such an extent that the Canadian government, at the suggestion of the crown, felt it a duty to maintain an armed force along the frontier, extending as far west as Detroit. In doing this, however, the British not only assumed to protect their own possessions, but actually trespassed on United States territory with full knowledge of the fact, so determined was the Canadian government to show proper resentment of what were claimed to be breaches of the treaty stipulations. The result of this awkward situation, though possibly not dangerous in character, worked many disadvantages in Western New York, and somewhat retarded its settlement, for it was not until 1796 that the British finally withdrew from the territory. John Jay's treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was concluded with Great Britain November 19, 1794, and proclaimed February 29, 1796. Thus ended an embryo war, but it was not finally concluded until after Gen. Anthony Wayne had improved an opportunity to administer severe punishment to the Indians and Canadian provincial troops in a sharp battle on the Maumee River on the 20th of August, 1794.

The year 1794 was an eventful period in the history of Ontario county and Western New York. In the month of August, Governor

Simcoe, of Canada, sent Lieutenant R. H. Sheaffe with a protest and letter to Captain Charles Williamson, demanding that he should relinquish his design of forming a settlement at Sodus and move off the ground. This was delivered to Williamson at Sodus, he having gone there in company with Thomas Morris and Nathaniel Gorham, jr., on being notified to meet the messenger of Governor Simcoe. The news of this hostile demonstration of the governor of Canada rapidly spread through all the settlements of the new country, and caused great consternation among the people. The attitude of Great Britain in persistently retaining the forts at Oswego and Niagara, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of peace—the act of the governor of Canada in marching a body of troops and erecting a fort at the Rapids of Miami, seventy miles within the territory of the United States—the tampering of British officers and agents with the Indians of New York, and the evidence of aid extended by them to the western Indians who were hostile to the United States, and who had in turn defeated and repulsed Generals Harmar and St. Clair, and the fears of a like result in the issue that General Wayne had made with them and which was then pending, was enough to create a feeling of the greatest uneasiness among the people. An unusual emigration of the New York Indians to Canada had only a few weeks before occurred, which included the great body of the Onondagas. The Senecas, as a body, remained in the State, but they had become morose and quarrelsome and had committed many outrages upon the settlers. In great numbers they had gone to the aid of their western brethren, fitted out with blankets, clothing and decorations from the king's stores at Niagara. When this message and demand from Governor Simcoe came, it seemed as if the sequel would speedily be the breaking out of a general war, and such was the alarming crisis that many of the settlers made hasty preparations for a sudden flight and at least a temporary abandonment of their homes. In writing of this affair to Sir William Pulteney, Captain Williamson says that Governor Simcoe had "left nothing undone to induce the Six Nations, our neighbors, to take up the hatchet the moment he gives the word."

For months previous to this the country had been excited on account of the act of the British officers and agent and with the alarming con-

duct of the Indians ; the Legislature of this State had enacted a law for the erection of fortifications and for supplying the necessary arms and ammunition. General Knox, secretary of war of the United States, in response to a representation made, on July 3, of the situation of affairs on the northern and western borders of the country, had replied that correspondence had taken place on the subject with the British minister, and that an order had been issued in favor of the governor of New York for one thousand muskets, cartridge boxes and bayonets.

The act of Governor Simcoe in ordering the people of the United States out of the Indian territory in Western New York was at once officially communicated to John Jay, who had sailed for England on the 12th of May. Under date of August 30, 1794, President Washington wrote to Mr. Jay, and observing "on this irregular and high handed proceeding of Mr. Simcoe," he says, "this may be considered as the most daring act of the British agent in America, though it is not the most hostile and cruel. All the difficulties we encounter with the Indians, their hostilities, the murder of helpless women and children along our frontiers, result from the conduct of agents of Great Britain in this country. They keep in irritation the tribes that are hostile to us, or we of them, to unite in the war against us; and whilst it is an undeniable fact that they are furnishing the whole with arms, ammunition, clothing, and even provisions to carry on the war, I might go father, and if they are not much belied, add, men also in disguise."

Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature heretofore mentioned, Governor Geo. Clinton, from New York May 29, 1794, writes to James Watson, Mathew Clarkson and Benjamin Walker, commissioners for purchasing field artillery, etc., for the use of the militia, saying: "The present aspect of affairs on our western frontiers renders it advisable to deposit at Canadaque, in Ontario county, one thousand weight of powder, and a proportionate quantity of lead, and the same quantity of each in Onondaga county, which you will be pleased to cause to be done without delay, as it is represented to me that the militia of those exposed counties are destitute of ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Othniel Taylor will take charge of that directed to be deposited in Ontario county, and Major John L. Hardenburg of that to be deposited in Onondaga county."

About the middle of July Captain Williamson and Thos. Morris received proposals for palisades, thirteen feet long and one foot square to be delivered on Pulteney Square, Geneva, for the purpose of erecting a fortification at that place. This was in response to an advertisement for one thousand palisades and the price asked was six pence ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents) each. An article in the *Albany Gazette*, September 11, 1794, under date of September 6, says: Governor George Clinton writes to Major General Gansevoort that a British officer had protested against the occupation of any part of the Indian territory for war or settlement by the United States until all questions between Great Britain and the United States were definitely settled. Governor Clinton says arms must be sent at once westward, particularly to Ontario county, that the principle set up by the protest "cannot for a moment be tolerated by our government, and if any attempt should be made on the part of the British to carry it into execution, it will be justifiable and necessary on our part to repel force by force."

"The commissioners appointed to carry into operation the law directing fortifications to be erected on our northern and western frontiers, have fixed on the following places for erecting block-houses and pickets, to-wit: On the western frontier—a block-house at Canandaigua, Canawagus, on Genesee River, and at the town of Bath. Pickets at Fort Brewerton, at Three River Point, at Geneva, at Mud Creek, at the head of Canandaigua Lake, and at the Painted Post, near the Pennsylvania line. On the northern frontier—a block-house at Skeensborough, at Willsborough, at Peru, at Plattsburgh, and at Thurman's Patent."

In this connection it may as well be stated that Charles Williamson had met with a good deal of opposition. He had been a captain in the British army, but as he was a prisoner of war at Boston, having been captured while on his voyage to this country, he had taken no active part in the war. For a long time he was much mistrusted by many of the early settlers, who remembered the cruelties they had endured during the war, and retained a strong hatred against the British, so that up to the time of the affair at Sodus he was looked upon by many with suspicion. In writing about this he says: "To such an extent was this carried that every road I talked of was said to be for

the Indians and British ; every set of arms I procured—though really to enable the settlers to defend themselves against the Indians—was said to be for supplying the expected enemy ; and the very grass seed I brought into the country for the purpose of supplying the farmers, was seized as gun powder going to enemies of the country.” His energy and activity in the year 1794 against the acts of the British and Indians had much to do in gaining the confidence of the settlers, and in the course of time this was fully accomplished.

Very soon after the affair of Sodus, a bright and cheering ray of hope appeared, and strong anticipations of peace and quietness prevailed. Only a short time elapsed before the spirited onset of General Wayne took place, and the western Indians were so badly beaten and completely routed, that they became demoralized, were quite humbled, and anxiously sued for peace. The Senecas returned completely crestfallen. The warfare of General Wayne was one they had been unused to ; it was impetuous, terrific and crushing, and in their imagination he seemed more than human and inspired them with a terror that conquered effectually as his arms. The proud and haughty spirit of the Iroquois was humbled and completely subdued, and they began to quietly settle down in their villages and resumed amicable and peaceful relations with their white neighbors and the settlers began to feel that they were once more in peace and security.

The withdrawal of the British from the State and the quiet which followed left the region of Western New York in a condition of absolute peace, and an era of great prosperity ensued. From that time (1796) until the beginning of the second war with Great Britain, the history of the county consisted chiefly of a constant flow of immigration into the townships, and as rapidly as they were filled, or even partially so, there came a demand for the division of the territory and the creation of new counties. In a preceding chapter is told the history of the frequent divisions of old Ontario, and the number of times it was called upon to surrender territory to new county formations. During the period referred to the growth and development of this region of country were almost phenomenal, but as the years immediately preceding the war of 1812-15 were fraught with numerous political disturbances, a feeling of bitter animosity was engendered between the contending governments,

and even in this county there arose a serious division of sentiment which temporarily checked the tide of settlement and turned the public attention to the affairs under discussion, to the neglect of personal concerns. However, this is a subject which naturally leads to a narrative of the events of the war as they related to Ontario county; but in the present connection these events may be very briefly treated, for this county was not the site of any of the stirring events of the war, and the contention therein was chiefly at the polls and in the frequent "war" and "peace" meetings held in several of the towns.

The causes which led to the second war with Great Britain were numerous. Although charged to the contrary, the United States always carefully observed the provisions of the peace treaty made at the close of the Revolution, and had also maintained a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war with the British kingdom, when gratitude should have induced a participation in it. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been the subject of anxiety and regret and finally engendered feelings of animosity on this side of the Atlantic, and resulted in the laying of an embargo upon shipping in American ports, but as that measure was found injurious to commercial interests it was repealed and the non-intercourse act passed in its stead. This, too, was temporarily repealed, the British ambassador at the time consenting to a withdrawal of the obnoxious "orders in council." However the English government refused to ratify the agreement and recalled her minister, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation and again put in operation the non-intercourse act.

War was formally declared on the 19th of June, 1812, but the measure was not invariably sustained throughout the Middle and Eastern States. The opposing element was embraced in the Federal party, its chief ground of opposition being that the country was not prepared for war. The Federalists constituted a large and influential minority in Congress, and had a considerable following throughout the country. They asked for further negotiations, and met the denunciations of the ruling party (the Democratic and Republican, for it went by both names) upon the English government with bitter attacks upon Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring.

Just what may have been the prevailing sentiment in Ontario county at that time would be difficult to determine with accuracy. However,

it is very well known that a majority of the people of Western New York were deeply interested in the American cause, and active in their efforts both at the polls and in organizing the militia for warlike operations. The Federalist party in the county numbered among its members men of wealth and influence, and its opposition measures were substantially confined to public discussion; yet on September 10, 1812, they held a formidable meeting at Taylor's Hotel in Canandaigua at which time resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the party were adopted, but no determined opposition to the war was advocated.

In 1811, the year preceding the outbreak of the war, the villages of Onondaga, Canandaigua and Batavia were made depositories for military stores, supplies, ammunition and arms. At that time and previously as well the entire able-bodied male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were among the enrolled militia of the State; and in accordance with the prevailing custom of the period the militia men of each county were expected to meet at the general training and annual muster to perfect themselves in the arts of war. This precautionary measure of enrolling available militia men was adopted soon after the Revolution for the purpose of guarding the frontiers, should occasion therefor arise, but more particularly in this region of country were the militia organizations desirable to repel any sudden attack on the part of the Indians of the region.

As has already been stated, British troops remained in possession of the posts at Niagara and Oswego from the close of the Revolution to 1796, from which time they frequently attempted to incite Indian hostilities against the Americans; and during the years preceding the War of 1812, the same influences were again at work both in Canada and in this State, that the Indians might be induced to declare war upon the frontier settlements of Western New York. Hardly a week passed during the first years of the war that rumors of Indian outrages did not startle the inhabitants of this county and cause them to look with anxious eyes on the half-tamed Senecas of the region, many of whom had more than once bathed their hands in American blood. Fortunately, however, the rumors proved false, but the terror they inspired was none the less real.

The news of the outbreak of the war was brought into Ontario county by express very soon after the beginning of hostilities, and within six days thereafter a large public meeting was held at Canandaigua for the purpose of adopting such measures as should be necessary for the public good. Major William Shepard was chosen chairman and John C. Spencer secretary of the meeting, and a committee of correspondence was also appointed, comprising Nathaniel W. Howell, Thaddeus Chapin, Zachariah Seymour, Oliver L. Phelps, John C. Spencer, Nathaniel Gorham, Moses Atwater, James Smedley and Hugh Jameson. At this time it was decided to organize a "Citizens' Corps," to be composed of men exempt from military duty, and who should defend the county against a possible Indian invasion which might occur while the militia was on the frontier. Other equally patriotic meetings were held in East Bloomfield, Farmington and Seneca, and at each effective measures for the defence of the county were taken. A noteworthy organization was that formed in the town first mentioned, and called the "East Bloomfield Alarm Company," the members of which determined to arm themselves, and if called upon to hasten to the relief of any portion of the county which might be attacked.

Fortunately, however, the people of Ontario county were exempted from an Indian attack during the period of the war. On the 26th of May, 1812, Erastus Granger, superintendent of Indian affairs, with interpreters Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish, held a council with the chiefs of the Six Nations who were then living in the United States. Mr. Granger did not seek to enlist their services, such not being the policy of the government, but urged them to remain neutral. To this they agreed, but said they would send a delegation to consult with their brethren in Canada. Red Jacket, the renowned Seneca sachem, at first declared for neutrality, but when the British invaded their reservation lands that action was a signal for digging up the hatchet, and they became united with the Americans. However, the Indians frequently met in council before they took up arms against the British, and on one of these occasions Red Jacket addressed his hearers (both whites and Indians) as follows: "Our property is taken possession of by the British and their Indian friends. It is necessary now for us to take up the business, defend our property and drive the enemy from it.

If we sit still upon our seats and take no means of redress, the British, according to the custom of you white people, will hold it by conquest. And should you conquer the Canadas you will hold it on the same principle, because you have taken it from the British."

Another council was soon afterward held, at which a formal declaration of war was adopted and reduced to writing by an interpreter; and this was undoubtedly the only formal declaration of war published by an Indian nation. Notwithstanding the declaration, however, no considerable number of the Indians took the field on the American side during the year 1812, and there were many of the chiefs who were really desirous that their people should remain neutral.

Upon the outbreak of the war the militia kept marching to the frontier, there being no apparent lack of numbers, and all were anxious to capture Canada the next day after their arrival. But they were quite ignorant of actual war, and the first touch of reality chilled them to the marrow. In one respect they were prepared for the struggle, in that the regiments were amply provided with officers. General Amos Hall, of Bloomfield, major-general of this division of the State militia, was in command on the frontier for a short time, succeeding General Wadsworth. On July 11 he was superseded by Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer, who established headquarters at Lewiston. The disastrous defeat of the latter caused him to be succeeded by General Alexander Smyth, a regular army officer, but even he failed to accomplish hoped for results, wherefore he resigned in December, 1812. In April, 1813, Major-General Lewis and Brigadier-General Boyd arrived on the frontier and assumed command of the American troops.

The new officers found great difficulty in obtaining a permanent force, as the military system of the country was in an unorganized condition, and it was considered a remarkable thing if a volunteer should remain three months on the frontier. Officers were plenty, but inexperienced, those who fought in the Revolution being generally too old for present service. Added to these disadvantages, the country then possessed a timid, vacillating president, and a dominant South which was unwilling to strengthen the North and its outposts. These were some of the reasons for the feebleness which characterized the prosecution of the War of 1812-15.

In the spring of 1813 General Lewis invited the warriors of the Six Nations to come to his camp, and soon received three or four hundred of them under the lead of Farmer's Brother. However, it is difficult to state who was their acknowledged leader, one account saying it was Farmer's Brother, and another names Henry O'Bail (the Young Cornplanter) as holding that position, while a third authority credits Young King with being the principal war-chief. After their enrollment by General Boyd, the Indians remained in service a short time and then returned to their habitations.

Turning from these events of the war, we may observe the movements and disposition of the Ontario county soldiery. During the year 1812 the local troops were on the frontier much of the time and engaged in such movements and operations as were required, yet the battles of the campaign were not of such a character as to test the mettle of the county militia. However, in 1813 the men of Ontario county were actively engaged in the campaign in Western New York. The report of General Hall shows that he reviewed his force in Buffalo and that they comprised one hundred twenty-nine mounted volunteers from Ontario county under command of Colonel Seymour Boughton; also four hundred thirty-three Ontario county volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslie, together with other militia from Buffalo, Canada and Genesee county. General Hall's command was in the battle at Black Rock, where the Ontario militia did most of the fighting and acquitted themselves with credit by sustaining the attack of the Royal Scots with much firmness, but not being properly supported and finding the enemy attacking them on two sides, they were compelled to retreat. However, General Hall was determined to make a firm stand at the borders of Buffalo village, but at that time the cry of "Indians are coming" filled the men with terror and they fled precipitately. The result was that Buffalo village was plundered and burned, while the inhabitants of the entire region deserted their homes and sought refuge and safety in the villages and settlements to the east. In the campaign of the year the Ontario militia suffered severe loss, forty of Colonel Blakeslie's regiment being made prisoners. General Hall rallied two or three hundred of his discouraged troops at Williamsville, but their services were not required, and no further conflict followed. The gen-

eral acted with all possible energy and failed only through the defection of his force and his own inexperience in military art.

The destruction of Buffalo, and the threatened invasion of Genesee county, carried dismay into every heart and suffering into every household. The defenceless families at once abandoned their homes and possessions and fled eastward, having no definite end in view other than to escape death at the hands of the British and their Indian allies. Along every thoroughfare of travel they came, foot-sore, weary and half-starved across the border of Genesee county and into Ontario, where they were received and cared for as well as the means of the people would permit. Their sufferings would have been greater had not the prompt measures of relief been taken by the public authorities and the citizens of more fortunate localities. The Legislature voted \$40,000 in aid of the devastated territory, besides \$5000 to the Tuscarora Indians and a like sum to residents of Canada who were driven away from home on account of their friendship for the United States. The citizens of Canandaigua appointed a committee of relief, who raised a considerable amount in that and surrounding towns, and sent communications soliciting aid through all the country eastward. They were promptly responded to, and liberal contributions were raised throughout the State. With this aid, and that of the commissary department and the assistance of personal friends, those who remained on the frontier managed to live through the unfortunate winter of 1813-14.

The Canandaigua Relief Committee just mentioned addressed a communication to Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer and others, of which the following is a copy:

CANANDAIGUA, January 8, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,—Niagara county, and that part of Genesee which lies west of Batavia, are completely depopulated. All the settlements in a section forty miles square, and which contained more than twelve thousand souls, are effectually broken up. These facts you are undoubtedly acquainted with; but the distresses they have produced none but an eye-witness can thoroughly appreciate. Our roads are filled with people, many of whom have been reduced from a state of competency and good prospects to the last degree of want and sorrow. So sudden was the blow by which they have been crushed that no provision could be made either to elude or meet it. The fugitives from Niagara county especially were dispersed under circumstances of so much terror that in some cases mothers find themselves wandering with strange children, and children

are seen accompanied by such as have no other sympathies with them than those of common sufferings. Of the families thus separated, all the members can never again meet in this life; for the same violence which has made them beggars has forever deprived them of their heads, and others of their branches. Afflictions of the mind, so deep as has been allotted to these unhappy people, we cannot cure. They can probably be subdued only by His power who can wipe away all tears. But shall we not endeavor to assuage them? To their bodily wants we can certainly administer. The inhabitants of this village have made large contributions for their relief, in provisions, clothing and money, and we have been appointed, among other things, to solicit further relief for them from our wealthy and liberal-minded fellow-citizens. In pursuance of this appointment, we may ask you, gentlemen, to interest yourselves particularly in their behalf. We believe that no occasion has ever occurred in our country which presented stronger claims upon individual benevolence, and we humbly trust that whoever is willing to answer these claims will always entitle himself to the precious reward of active charity. We are, gentlemen, with great respect,

WILLIAM SHEPARD,
 THADDEUS CHAPIN,
 MOSES ATWATER,
 N. GORHAM,
 MYRON HOLLEY,
 THOMAS BEALS,
 PHINEAS P. BATES,

Committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua.

The campaign for 1814 was a remarkable contrast to those of the previous years of the war. Early in April there came to the general rendezvous (Williamsville) Brigadier-General Winfield Scott, followed soon after by Major-General Brown, the latter having been ordered to command the army that should be collected in Western New York. His force consisted of two brigades of regulars under Generals Scott and Ripley, and one of volunteers under General P. B. Porter. This was composed of five hundred Pennsylvanians, six hundred New York volunteers, all of whom had not arrived when movements began, and nearly six hundred Iroquois warriors. In General Porter's command were the Ontario county militia. They took part in the capture of Fort Erie, the battle of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Conjockey Creek and the later attack and attempted capture, by the British, of Fort Erie. The fort was relieved and saved, however, by the splendid action of General Porter and his Western New York and Pennsylvania volunteers. Very high credit was given to General Porter for his eloquence in engaging the volunteers, and his skill in leading them. The press sounded his

praises, the citizens of Batavia tendered him a dinner, the governor brevetted him major-general, and Congress voted him a gold medal.

The raising of the siege of Fort Erie was substantially the close of war on the New York frontier, and all the troops except a small guard were withdrawn from Fort Erie. During the following winter commissioners were endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of peace at Ghent, and there was a universal desire for their success, for in Western New York at least the people had had enough of the glories of war. The victory at New Orleans was soon afterward followed by the signing of the treaty at Ghent, and everywhere was immediately spread the welcome news of peace.

In the present chapter we have already stated that the early settlement of Ontario county was somewhat retarded by the events of the War of 1812 and the years immediately preceding it. A glance at the records of the war will suffice to show why this was so. But, notwithstanding the fact that settlement and development may for the time have been checked, they were by no means suspended; and it is a fact that regardless of adverse circumstances and unfortunate events the growth in the county's population, even during the decade in which the war took place, was almost remarkable. In proof of this we may with interest refer to the population of the county at different periods.

In 1790, the year following that in which Ontario was separated from the mother county, the census enumeration of the several towns showed that the number inhabitants in the entire county, with its 6,600,000 acres, was only one thousand and eighty-one. Ten years later, in 1800, the territory of the county had been materially reduced by the erection of Steuben county, notwithstanding which the census of that year showed Ontario to have 15,218 inhabitants. During the next ten years, the county of Genesee was created, taking within its boundaries almost half of the original territory of Ontario, nevertheless the census of 1810 gave the latter county a population of 42,032. By 1820 the number of inhabitants had increased to 88,267, as shown by the census of that year. Between 1820 and 1830 the area of this county was still further reduced by the erection of Livingston, Monroe, Yates and Wayne counties, and the enumeration of the last named year naturally showed a less population, the number then being 40,167.

No further curtailment of the county's territory has since been made, and the fluctuations of population, as shown by the several federal census enumerations, have been as follows: In 1840, 43,501; 1850, 43,929; 1860, 44,563; 1870, 45,108; 1880, 49,541; 1890, 48,453.

CHAPTER XII.

ONTARIO COUNTY IN THE REBELLION—1861-1865.

GROWING out of the agitation of the slavery question there became engendered a feeling of bitter hostility between the people of the North and the South many years before the actual outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. In November, 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency, and the news of that election was received by the southern people with great indignation and the violent expression of treasonable sentiments. On the 20th of December South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession, and less than a week afterward seized upon certain forts and public properties of the government and raised over them the palmetto flag. Still later, on the 9th of January, 1861, the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor fired upon the *Star of the West*, a merchant steamer in the government employ, which had been sent with supplies and troops for the relief of Major Anderson.

The example set by South Carolina was soon afterward followed by other Southern States, and the final result was that the whole country became involved in a civil war which continued for more than four years, and cost the State of New York more than \$150,000,000, and more than 50,000 men.

The war of 1861-5 was actually begun by the firing upon Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861. The news of the bombardment was received at the capital on the 14th, and on the following day the president issued a proclamation calling upon the militia of the several States to the number of 75,000 men to suppress the treasonable combinations and to enforce the law. To the State of New York was assigned the quota of seventeen regi-

ments, or an aggregate force of 13,280 men. Governor Edwin D. Morgan and other officials, who comprised the State Military Board, took immediate action and issued orders for the available organized militia to prepare to march. Military depots were established at Albany, New York and Elmira, with branches in other prominent cities and needed supplies and equipments were provided with all possible dispatch.

The efforts of the governor and other officials were ably and heartily seconded by the Legislature, which was then in session, the senator from Ontario county being Thomas Hillhouse, while the respective assembly districts were represented by Perez H. Field and Stephen H. Ainsworth. In this connection it is proper to mention the names of the senators and assemblymen who served in those respective capacities during the other years of the war. In the fall of 1861 Charles J. Folger was elected senator and continued in that capacity throughout the war. In 1862 the Ontario county assemblymen were David Pickett and Francis O. Mason; in 1863, Perez H. Field and Lanson Dewey, who also were re-elected and served during the legislative session of 1864. In 1865 Volney Edgerton and Edward Brunson were members of assembly from this county.

It would be extremely difficult, if not almost wholly impossible, to state the number of men furnished by Ontario county in all branches of the service during the period of the war. However, we may state in a general way that representatives of Ontario county served in twenty-nine different military organizations of the State and in each of these was at least a considerable contingent. In the Cavalry service men from the county were in the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Twenty-Fourth, First Mounted Rifles, and the First Veteran. In the Artillery the county was represented by men in the First, Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments. In the regiments of Engineers men from the county were in the First, Fifteenth (new) and Fiftieth. The county was also represented in the following Infantry regiments, viz.: Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, One Hundredth, One Hundred Twenty-sixth, One Hundred Forty-eighth, One Hundred Fifty-fourth, One Hundred Sixtieth, One Hundred Seventy-ninth, One Hundred Eighty-eighth, and One Hundred Ninety-fourth.

It is the purpose of the present chapter to make some reference to each of the several regiments in which were men from Ontario county; but inasmuch as each of these commands has had its history previously written, many of them at length and in great detail, it will be unnecessary in this work to repeat what is already extant, and our record may therefore be very much condensed, and at the same time furnish to the reader all the facts desirable to be known in connection with the services of each command.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, otherwise known as the New York State Rifles, was the first organization that numbered in its ranks men from this county. Company G, which was recruited at Canandaigua was organized by the election of Henry Faurot as captain; James H. Morgan, first lieutenant, and William H. Ellis, jr., ensign. The regiment, which was under command of Colonel William A. Jackson, was accepted by the State and mustered into service on May 13, 1861. It was organized at Albany and mustered into service May 17, 1861, for two years. At the expiration of the term the three years' men were transferred to the 121st New York Volunteers.

The companies comprising the Eighteenth were recruited mainly as follows; A and E at Schenectady; B, F, H and I at Albany and its vicinity; C at Fishkill; D (Walkill Guards) at Middletown and in Sullivan county; G at Canandaigua, and K at Ogdensburg. On June 19 the regiment left the State, served for a time at Washington, D. C., and from July 13 in the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Army N. E. Virginia. Later on it served in Franklin's and Newton's Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, with which army, though variously assigned, it continued its service until May 28, 1863, when it was honorably discharged and mustered out at Albany.

During the period of its service the Eighteenth lost an aggregate of seventy-five, being five officers and seventy enlisted men, three of the latter dying in the hands of the enemy.

Battles of the Eighteenth.—1861: Braddock Road, Va., July 16; Fairfax Station, July 17; Blackburn's Ford, July 18; Bull Run, July 21; Munson's Hill, August 28 and November 16; Springfield Station, December 4. 1862: Union Mills, March 12; West Point, May 7; Seven Days Battle, June 25 to July 2; Gaines Mills, June 27; Gar-

nett's and Golding's Farms, June 28; Glendale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Burke's Station, August 28; Crampton Pass, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 11-15. 1863: Franklin's Crossing, April 29 and May 2; Marye's Heights and Salem Church, May 3-4.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was organized and accepted by the State May 21, 1861, and mustered into the service at Elmira in the early part of July, to serve for two years. The companies of the Twenty-seventh were recruited in Southern and Western New York, a part of the Company G being from Ontario county. The regiment left the State July 10, 1861, in command of Henry W. Slocum, served the full term of its enlistment and was mustered out of service May 31, 1863 at Elmira. During its service the Twenty-seventh lost, from all causes, a total of 146 men. The battles in which it participated were as follows: 1861: Bull Run, July 21; Pohick Church, October 4. 1862: West Point, May 7; near Mechanicsville, May 22, and June 1; Seven Days Battle, June 25 to July 2; Gaines Mills, June 27; Garnett's and Golding's Farms, June 28; Glendale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Crampton Pass, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 11-15. 1863: Franklin's Crossing, April 29 to May 2; Marye's Heights and Salem Church, May 3-4.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, otherwise known as the "Niagara Rifles" and the "Scott Life Guard," was recruited principally in the western part of the State, companies A, B, C and K, being raised at Lockport; D at Medina; E at Canandaigua; F at Batavia; G at Albion; H at Monticello; and I at Niagara Falls. The Ontario county company was commanded by Theodore Fitzgerald, captain; J. J. Whitney, first lieutenant, and Harry Paddleford, ensign. When mustered in the regiment was in command of Colonel Dudley Connolly, and when mustered out was in command of Colonel Edwin F. Brown. The Twenty-eighth was organized at Albany, and mustered into service for two years, May 22, 1861. It left the State June 25, serving for a time at Washington, thence in Butterfield's Brigade, Keim's Division, District of Pennsylvania, and after October 15 in Banks's Division, Army of the Potomac. Later on it served with the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac until mustered out at Albany, June 2, 1863. The

Twenty-eighth during its service lost an aggregate of 115 officers and men. The engagements in which it took part were as follows: 1861: Near Martinsburg, July 11; in Virginia, opposite Point of Rocks, August 5; Berlin, September 18. 1862: Winchester, March 23; Montevido, March 27; near Columbia Furnace, April 15; near Harrisonburg, April 24; operations in Shenandoah Valley, May 23-25; Front Royal, May 23; Middletown, May 24; Newtown, May 24; Winchester, May 25; Bunker Hill, May 25; near Luray, June 30; Rappahannock, July 25; Cedar Mountain, August 9; General Pope's campaign, August 16 to September 2; Rappahannock Station, August 23; Sulphur Springs, August 23-24; Antietam, September 17. 1863: Chancellorsville, May 1-3.

The Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry, which afterward became known as the "Ontario Regiment," Col. Robert F. Taylor commanding, was organized at Elmira, and mustered into the United States service July 3, 1861, for two years, to date from May 22, 1861, at which time the regiment was accepted by the State. To the numerical strength of the Thirty-third the county contributed nearly three companies, one from Canandaigua, under Capt. John R. Cutler, and the others from Geneva, commanded by Captain Walker and Captain Waterford, respectively. However, the most recent recognized military authority in the State places the organization of the companies of the Thirty-third as follows: A and K at Seneca Falls; B at Palmyra; C (Waterloo Wright Guards) at Waterloo; D at Canandaigua; E at Geneseo; F at Nunda; G (Richmond Guards) at Buffalo; H at Geneva; I (Keuka Rifles) at Penn Yan.

The Thirty-third broke camp at Elmira, July 8, 1861, and proceeded at once to Washington, where it performed service for some time. On August 4 it was attached to W. F. Smith's Brigade, and on September 25 was transferred to Stephen's Brigade, Smith's Division, Army of the Potomac. In March, 1862, it formed a part of the Fourth Corps and in May following was attached to the Sixth Corps. The appended list will give the reader an idea of the service performed by the Thirty-third, in addition to which we may say that it lost an aggregate of 152 men from all causes. On June 2, 1863, still under command of Colonel Taylor, the regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Geneva.

The engagements in which the Thirty-third participated were as follows: 1861, near Chain Bridge, July 25; near Lewinsville, September 25; Big Chestnut, October 13. 1862, Watts's and Young's Mills, April 4; siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4; near Lee's Mills, April 5; Lee's Mills, April 8 and 16; before Yorktown, April 26; near Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, May 5; Mechanicsville, May 24; Golding's Farm, June 5; Seven Days Battle, June 25 to July 2; Garnett's Farm, June 27; Garnett's and Golding's Farms, June 28; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Harrison's Landing, July 3; Jefferson Pass, September 13; Crampton Pass, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, December 11-15. 1863, Marye's Heights and Salem Church, May 3-4; Gettysburg, detachment, July 1-3; Fairfield, July 5; Antietam and Marsh Run, July 7; Williamsport, July 14.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, otherwise known as the "Second Scott's Life-Guard," was organized in the city of New York for two years, June 3 and 8, 1861. Its colonel was J. H. Hobart Ward. The companies were recruited as follows: A, B, C, D and F in New York city; E in Westchester county; G in Westchester and Dutchess counties; H at Geneva; I at Horseheads, and K at Elizabethtown. The Geneva company was commanded by Captain W. H. Baird.

The Thirty-eighth proceeded to Washington June 19, 1861, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. In December, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into six companies, to which was added four consolidated companies of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, which completed the regiment. On June 23, 1863, Col. Augustus Funk was authorized to reorganize the regiment, but this he did not succeed in doing, and the enlisted men were transferred to the Seventeenth Veteran Volunteers. The Thirty-eighth was honorably discharged and mustered out, under Col. James C. Strong, June 22, 1863, at New York city. During its service the Thirty-eighth lost a total of six officers, and 115 enlisted men, but the following list of engagements will furnish a more comprehensive idea of the services of the regiment. 1861, Fairfax C. H., July 17; Bull Run, July 21; near Munson's Hill, August 18. 1862, siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4; Williamsburg, May 5; Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1; Seven Days Battle, June 25 to July 2; Jourdan's

Ford, June 29; Glendale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; General Pope's Campaign, August 26 to September 2; Centerville, August 28; Groveton, August 29; Bull Run, August 30; Chantilly, September 1; Fredericksburg, December 11-15. 1863, Chancellorsville, May 1-3.

The Eighty-Fifth Regiment, (Veteran).—This command was organized November 7, 1861, and was the first regiment in which were Ontario county men that was mustered into service for three years. Its first commander was Col. Uriah Davis, under whom the regiment was mustered into service between August and December, 1861. The Ontario county contribution to the Eighth-fifth comprised two companies, B, which was credited to Canandaigua, and G, which was recruited principally at Geneva. William W. Clark, of Naples, practically organized Company B. and was chosen its captain, C. S. Aldrich and Amos Brunson being respectively first and second lieutenants. Company G was raised in and about Geneva by John Raines, who was made its captain, with George W. Munger and Thomas Alsop first and second lieutenants.

The other companies comprising the Eighty-fifth were recruited principally as follows; A at Olean; C^o at Friendship; D at Little Genesee; E at Granger; F at Black Creek and Friendship; H at Wellsville; I at Richburgh; and K at Hinsdale. The regiment left the State December 3, 1861, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac in the Third Brigade and Case's Division.

In March, 1863, it was attached to the department of the South. During the years 1862 and '63, the services of the Eighty-fifth were not specially severe, its greatest losses being at Fair Oaks in the latter part of May and the early part of June, 1862. However, on April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., the regiment lost eleven men killed, and the whole command surrendered to the enemy, together with the entire brigade. During the period of its service the Eighty-fifth lost an aggregate of 378 men, of whom 245 enlisted men died in rebel prisons. The engagements in which the regiment participated were as follows: 1862, siege of Yorktown, April 17 to May 4; Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, May 5; Seven Pines, May 24; Fair Oaks, May 30, May 31, and June 1; New Market Road, June 8; Fair Oaks, June 24-25; Seven Days Battle, June 25 to July 2; Malvern Hill, July 1; Carter's

Mill, July 2; Franklin, October 31; Tuni, November 18; Exp. from New Berne to Goldsboro, N. C., December 11-20; Kinston, December 14; White Hall, December 16; Goldsboro, December 17; Williams-
ton, December 27. 1863, New Berne, March 14; Nixouton, April 16; Blont's Creek, April 9; Little Washington, April 19-20; Free Bridge, July 6; Williamston, July 27; Chowan, July 28. 1864, Harvelsville, January 20; Plymouth, April 17-20.

The Ninety-Eighth Regiment of Infantry, a veteran organization, was organized at Albany in the early part of 1862. The command was otherwise known as the "Malone and Lyons Regiment," the "Wayne County Regiment," and "Franklin's Own." Companies A, B, C and E were principally recruited at Malone; D and G at Bangor; H at Fort Covington, and F, K and I at Lyons. In the companies last named was a fair contingent of Ontario county men. However, the Thirty-fourth Regiment of militia formed the nucleus of the command, which contained, also, a few St. Regis Indians.

The Ninety-eighth was mustered into service from the 1st to the 6th of February, 1862, and under Col. William Dutton left for the front and was attached to Palmer's Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Its battles began with the siege of Yorktown in April, and closed with the fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Its most serious losses were at Fair Oaks, Swift Creek, Cold Harbor, the operations before Petersburg and Richmond, the assault on Petersburg, and the battle at Chaffin's Farm. During the period of its service the regiment lost eight officers and 230 enlisted men. It was honorably discharged and mustered out under Col. William Kreutzer, August 31, 1865, at Richmond, Va. The engagements in which the Ninety-eighth took part were as follows: 1862, siege of Yorktown, April 16-May 4; Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, May 5; Bottom's Bridge, May 21-22; Savage Station, May 24; Fair Oaks, May 31, June 1, and June 24-25; Seven Days Battle, June 25-July 2; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Carter's Hill, July 2. 1864, operations before Petersburg and Richmond, May 5-31; Port Walthall and Chester Station, May 6-7; Swift Creek, May 9-10; Proctor's Creek, May 12; Drury's Bluff, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; (First Assault, June 1;

Cold Harbor, June 2; Second Assault, June 3;) before Petersburg and Richmond, June 15 and April 2, 1865; Petersburg Assault, June 15-19, 1865; Chaffin's Farm, September 29, October 1; Fair Oaks, October 27-29, 1864; Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

The One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry (Veteran) was organized during the fall and winter months of 1861 under the supervision of General G. A. Scroggs, and its companies were mustered into service by detachments as rapidly as they were recruited. James M. Brown was made colonel of the regiment, and with the command left for the front March 10, 1862. The Ontario county contingent was mainly in Company B, the recruits being from the town of Victor. The service of the One Hundredth began with the siege of Yorktown in April, 1862, and continued throughout the war, ending with the fall of Petersburg and the final surrender at Appomattox. Its severest losses were at Fair Oaks, Va., Battery Wagner, S. C., the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, the battle at Strawberry Plains, and in the final Appomattox campaign. Its total losses were thirteen officers and 384 enlisted men. The regiment was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., August 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment, the "Van Buren Light Infantry," a veteran organization, was organized early in 1862, at a time when the government was seriously in need of men. The Ontario county contribution to the regiment was exceedingly small, being a few recruits enlisted by Captain M. E. Cornell, and his brothers George and Stephen, and obtained in the western part of the county. The regiment was mustered into service between November, 1861, and April, 1862, and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 21, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was raised by Col. Eliakim Sherrill, who received authority therefor June 15, 1862. It was to have been recruited in Ontario, Washington and Yates counties, but instead of Washington, Seneca county appears to have been utilized. The regiment was organized at Geneva and there mustered into service for three years August 22, 1862. On December 25, 1864, it was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, A to E, and on June 2, 1865, the men not mustered out with the regiment were transferred to the Fourth New York Artillery. Glancing over the records, we dis-

cover that companies A and B were recruited in Yates county; C and I in Seneca county; D, H and K wholly in Ontario county; E at Geneva and Rushville; F in Ontario and Seneca counties, and G in Ontario, Seneca and Yates.

As a stimulus to hasten the raising of this regiment, a reward of \$200 was offered for the first company recruited in Ontario county. D gained the prize, the money being paid by H. B. Gibson, of Canandaigua. The first officers of this company were Philo D. Phillips, captain; Charles A. Richardson, first lieutenant, and Spencer F. Lincoln, second lieutenant. E, the Geneva and Rushville company, was under command of Captain Henry D. Kipp, and George E. Pritchett and John B. Brough, first and second lieutenants respectively. Company F, which was raised in this county and Seneca, was under Isaac Shimer, captain, Ira Munson and Ten Eyck Munson as first and second lieutenants. Company G was commanded by Captain John F. Aikins; first lieutenant Frederick Stewart and second lieutenant Sanford H. Platt. The towns of Phelps and Manchester furnished the men for Company H, the first officers of which were Orin J. Herendeen, captain; George N. Redfield, first lieutenant and Alfred R. Clapp, second lieutenant. The officers of Company K were, captain, Charles M. Wheeler; first lieutenant, H. Clay Lawrence, and second lieutenant, Isaac A. Seamans. This company was raised principally in Canandaigua and Naples.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth proceeded to the front during the latter part of August, 1862, where it served in the Middle Department of the Army of Virginia. The most notable event in connection with its whole service took place at the siege of Harper's Ferry, so called, on which occasion the entire regiment, together with 11,000 other Union troops, surrendered to the enemy. In justice, however, to the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth it must be said that this surrender or capture, for it amounted to the same, was in no manner attributable to the fault of the regiment, but rather to the weak and ill-advised action of the commanding officers of the army. Notwithstanding this the whole force was charged with cowardly conduct, a stigma which was not removed until after the men were released from their parole. By reference to the appended list of battles in which the

regiment took part it will be seen that the men fully removed the characterization previously applied to them, and demonstrated conclusively that they were as good and true fighters as ever faced an enemy. After being paroled the regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where it remained two months, then being exchanged and at once proceeded to the defences of Washington, at Arlington Heights. Later on it formed a part of the Twenty-second, and still later of the Second Army Corps. At the expiration of the term of enlistment the regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C., then being under command of Col. J. Smith Brown.

During the period of its service the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth lost a total of seventeen officers and 259 enlisted men. The engagements in which it participated were as follows: 1862, siege of Harper's Ferry, September 12-15; Maryland Heights, September 12-13; Bolivar Heights, September 15. 1863, Gettysburg, July 1-3; Auburn, October 14; Bristoe, October 14; Mitchell's Ford, October 15-16; Mine Run campaign, November 26-December 2; Robertson's Tavern, November 27. 1864, Morton's Ford, February 6; Wilderness, May 5-7; Spottsylvania, C. H., May 8-21; Po River, May 9-10; Salient, May 12; Landron House, May 18; North Anna, May 22-26; Tolo-potomoy, May 27-31; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; before Petersburg, June 15, April 2, 1865; assault of Petersburg, 15-19; Weldon R. R., June 21-23; Deep Bottom, July 27-29; Strawberry Plains, August 14-18; Reams Station, August 25. 1865, Petersburg Works, March 25; Appomattox campaign, March 28, April 9; White Oak Ridge, March 29-31; fall of Petersburg, April 2; Deatonville Road, April 6; High Bridge, April 7; Farmville, April 7; New Store, April 8; Appomattox C. H., April 9.

The One Hundred and Forty eighth Regiment.—In many respects this was one of the important of the many military organizations represented by recruits from Ontario county. In fact much of its strength came from the county, while the whole regiment was raised in the immediate vicinity, and had its place of rendezvous at Camp Swift, Geneva. The companies were recruited principally as follows: A at Seneca Falls, Fayette, Geneva, and Canoga; B at Dundee, Starkey, Barrington and

Milo; C at Phelps, Hopewell and Geneva; D at Geneva, Fayette and Varick; E in Seneca county; F at Geneva, Rushville, Gorham, Potter Center, Penn Yan and Middlesex; G at Geneva, Canandaigua and Naples; H in Seneca county; I partly in Geneva and the balance in Yates and Seneca counties, and K at Manchester, Bristol, East and West Bloomfield and Hopewell.

The regimental organization was completed and the command mustered into service at Geneva for three years, September 14, 1862, at which time the field and staff officers were as follows: Colonel William Johnson, Seneca Falls; lieutenant-colonel, George M. Guyon, Seneca Falls; major, John B. Murray, Seneca Falls; adjutant, Henry T. Noyes, Starkey; quartermaster, Albert Woodruff, Lodi; surgeon, Henry Simmons, Canandaigua; first assistant surgeon, C. H. Carpenter, Phelps; second assistant surgeon, Frank Seeley, Rushville.

The regiment left Camp Swift on the 22d of September, then having twelve companies with full 1,200 men. Ten companies being the required number orders were received at Watkins, where the regiment had proceeded via steamer up Seneca Lake, directing two of the companies to return to Geneva. In October following these companies were attached to the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, N. Y. V. The command proceeded to Washington, thence to Portsmouth, Va., and still later to Suffolk where its actual service was begun. At first it served with the Seventh Corps, and later with the Eighteenth and finally with the Twenty-fourth. Its battles began with Gwynn's Island in November, 1863, from which time it was most actively employed until the fall of Petersburg and the final surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865. During its service the regiment lost, from all causes, six officers and 261 enlisted men, twenty-four of the latter dying in the hands of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth participated in the following engagements: Gwynn's Island, November 18, 1863; operations against Petersburg and Richmond, May 5-31, 1864; Swift Creek, May 9-10, 1864; Proctor's Creek, May 12, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 14-16, 1864; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26, 1864; White House, May 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Second Assault, June 3, 1864; before Petersburg and Richmond, June 15, 1864, and April 2, 1865; assault

of Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864; Chaffin's Farm, September 29-October 1, 1864; Fair Oaks, October 27-28, 1864; Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 9, 1865; fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Rice's Station, April 6, 1865; Burke's Station, April 7, 1865; Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment was organized at Auburn during the fall of 1862, and was mustered into service for three years at New York city on the 21st of November. The Ontario county contribution to this regiment formed a part of Company E, the towns of Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Bristol, and Geneva furnishing the recruits. The balance of the company was made up of men from Seneca Falls, Owasco, Auburn and Tyre. The regiment left the State December 4, 1862, and was attached to Sherman's Division, Department of the Gulf, until about July, 1864, when it came north and joined the Army of the Shenandoah. During the period of its service the regiment lost, from all causes, seven officers and 212 enlisted men, seven of the latter dying in the hands of the enemy. The command was honorably discharged and mustered out at Savannah, Ga., November 1, 1865. The battles of the One Hundred and Sixtieth were as follows: 1863: Bayou Teche, La., Jan. 13; Gunboat Cotton, La., Jan. 14; Berwick City, La., March 13; Pattersonville, La., March 28 and April 11; Fort Bisland, La., April 12-13; Jeanerette, La., April 14; Plain Store, La., May 21; siege of Port Hudson, La., May 23-July 8; First Assault, May 27; Second Assault, June 14. 1864, Red River Campaign, La., March 10-May 22; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9; Cane River Crossing, La., April 23; Mausura, La., May 16; Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 20; Opequan, Va., September 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry was organized at Elmira and mustered into service for three years during the summer and fall of 1864. Company K was recruited at Buffalo and in the towns of Hopewell and Phelps, the other companies of the regiment being formed by recruits generally from Western and Central New York. The command left the State in detachments, being first attached to the Twenty-second Corps, from which it was transferred to the Ninth

Corps and so continued until mustered out June 8, 1865, near Alexandria, Va. Although its actual service at the front was of less than a year's duration the regiment lost, from all causes, 191 men, of whom twenty-five died in the hands of the enemy. The battles in which it participated were as follows: Cold Harbor, June 11-12, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and April 2, 1865; assault of Petersburg, June 16-19, 1864; Mine Explosion, June 30, 1864; Weldon Road, August 18-21, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, September 29-October 2, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27-28, 1864; Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865; Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 8, 1865; fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry was recruited by Colonel John E. McMahon, with headquarters at Rochester, where it was organized and mustered in service during the early part of October, 1864, to serve for one year. Company B was composed of men from Rochester, Avon, Phelps, Victor, Italy, Penn Yan, Naples and Geneseo. A few men in Company E were from Richmond, Farmington and Seneca. Company F had a sprinkling of Canandaigua men as also did Company G. In Company I were a few recruits from Phelps. The regiment, under command of Major C. C. Davis, left the State October 13, 1864, and served in the Second Brigade of the Fifth Corps until finally mustered out and discharged July 1, 1865, near Washington, D. C. Although less than a year in service the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth lost ninety men from all causes. Its battles were as follows: Before Petersburg, October 20, 1864, and April 2, 1865; Hatcher's Run, October 27-28, 1864; Hicksford Raid, December 6-11, 1864; Hatcher's Run February 5-7, 1865; Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 9, 1865; White Oak Ridge, March 29, 1865; Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment of Infantry was recruited during the early part of 1865 by Colonel Joseph W. Corning, and was mustered into service for one and three years. In Company C were a few recruits from Canandaigua; in Company D (Ninth Independent Company) were men from Victor, Seneca and Naples; in Company I (Seventeenth Independent Company) were a few recruits from

Canandaigua. The regiment was organized at Elmira, and at the same place was mustered out after about four months' service, having lost by death and disease seven enlisted men.

The Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, the first organization of its kind in which was any noticeable contingent of men from Ontario county, was organized in 1861, under authority given to Colonel Samuel J. Crooks. This command became a veteran organization, and was always known as a Rochester regiment, although many of its men were from other counties than Monroe. Glancing over the records, we find men from Canandaigua in Co. A ; men from Phelps in Co. D ; from Rushfield in Co. G ; from Canandaigua in third Co. K, and from the same town in second Cos. L and M.

In the latter part of November, 1861, the Eighth left the rendezvous and served during the following winter in the defences of Washington. In March, 1862, it was attached to the Department of the Shenandoah, and in June following was annexed to the Eighth Corps, in the Middle Department. Its later service was with Pleasanton's Division of Cavalry, the First Division Cav. Corps, the Third Division of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Shenandoah, and with the Army of the Potomac. In the numerous operations in which the cavalry participated in Virginia and Maryland, the Eighth was present, and at least a part of the regiment took part in one hundred and forty-two battles, raids or skirmishes. Beginning with the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, May 23, 1862, and from that time on to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, the Eighth was constantly engaged. In the Shenandoah Valley in May, 1862, its losses amounted to thirty-one men ; at Harper's Ferry, ninety-two ; at Beverly's Ford, fifty ; at Gettysburg, forty ; Chester Gap, twenty-five ; Brandy Sta., eighteen ; on the raid to South Side and Danville R. R., 117 ; in the Appomattox campaign, thirty-one.

At the expiration of the term of enlistment, the men entitled thereto were ordered to Rochester and there discharged and mustered out of service, the remaining men being consolidated into a battalion of eight companies. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Edmund M. Pope, was finally mustered out June 27, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., having lost, during its entire service, 19 officers and 305 enlisted men, of whom 3 officers and 70 men died as prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry (Veteran) otherwise known as Stoneman's Cavalry and the "Westfield Cavalry" was recruited by Colonel John Beardsly under authority from the State. Its organization began at Westfield and was completed at Albany. The companies comprising the regiment were mustered into service between September 9 and December 13, 1861. The records show that Ontario county was represented by a few recruits in this regiment, but the number was so small that no extended mention of its services is necessary in this chapter. In Company F were a few men from Farmington, and in Company M was a small contingent of recruits from Geneva. The services of the Ninth began at Yorktown, Va., in the early part of April, 1862, and closed with the surrender at Appomattox, three years later. However, the regiment served in and about Washington from the latter part of November, 1861, until the beginning of the campaign of the next year.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Syracuse and mustered into service by companies during the summer and fall of 1863. A portion of Company C which was mustered in August 8, was from Canandaigua and Geneva, the representation, however, from this county being exceedingly small. The services in the field began with the battle at Hillsboro', Va., in January, 1864, and closed with Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Cavalry was organized by Colonel William C. Raulston during the latter part of 1863, and its companies were mustered into service in December of that year, and in January, 1864. Portions of Companies H and L were recruited at Canandaigua prominent in connection with which were Captain F. T. Brown, Lieutenant William F. Jessup and Byron F. Crain. The command left the State in February, 1864, and served for a time, dismounted in the defenses of Washington. It afterward served for a brief time in the Twenty-second Corps, but later and more prominently in the Ninth Corps in connection with the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Raulston was captured September 29, 1864, and in attempting to escape was shot and died of wounds in December following. He was succeeded by Colonel Walter C. Newberry, under whom the regiment was consolidated with the Tenth N. Y. Cavalry July 10, 1865, the new organization receiving the designation "First Provisional Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Cav."

The battles in which the Twenty-fourth participated began with the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, and closed with Appomattox C. H., in April, 1865.

The First Regiment of Mounted Rifles. In the summer of 1862, Major Dodge was authorized to organize several companies of cavalry in order to complete a regiment, a battalion having previously been organized by permission of the war department. The result was the formation of the First Mounted Rifles, to which the towns of Richmond and Victor contributed recruits, the men being enlisted in Company K. On July 21, 1865, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies. Company K, in which were the Ontario county men, was mustered into service in August, 1862.

The First Regiment of Veteran Cavalry was organized by Colonel Robert F. Taylor, under authority granted July 20, 1863. According to the original design, this command was to have been designated the Seventeenth Regiment of Cavalry, but the plan was changed before the organization was completed. The regiment was organized at Geneva, where, September 17, 1863, the recruits intended for the Seventeenth Cavalry were transferred to it. The companies mustered at Geneva were C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, and the date October 10. Companies L and M were mustered in November 17 and 19, at the same place. In October, 1864, Company M was consolidated with A, and the former replaced by a new Company M. It would be difficult indeed to determine accurately the number of Ontario county men which were members of this command, as the recruits were scattered through several of its companies. Men from Geneva were in Companies C, D, E, G, H, I, L and M. Canandaigua was also represented in Company E, and Seneca in Company L. The regiment left the State by companies and served in the Department of Washington until February, 1864, and was then attached to the Army of West Virginia. In October following it formed a part of the Army of the Shenandoah, but in March, 1865, returned to the Army of West Virginia. On July 20, 1865, then under command of Colonel John S. Platner, the First Veteran Cavalry was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry was organized during the summer of 1861, and mustered into service in August and October of that year.

The command was originally known as the "Harris Light Cavalry," but the War Department designated it the "Seventh Regiment of Cavalry" in the service of the United States. However, when the regiment was turned over to the State it was numbered the "Second Regiment of N. Y. Vol. Cavalry."

The original command was composed of recruits and squadrons from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana; and as one of the actively employed regiments in the Army of the Potomac, its services was necessarily severe and its losses heavy. At the expiration of its term of service many of the men were mustered out, and the remainder consolidated into a battalion of four companies. In September and October, 1864, eight new companies joined the command and again raised it to a regiment; and it was among these recruits that we find the names of Ontario county men, representing principally the towns of Farmington and Hopewell and members of Company K.

The Fourth Regiment of Heavy Artillery (Veteran) was organized during the summer and fall of 1861, and mustered in by companies in the following winter. It was recruited under authority given to Colonel T. D. Doubleday, and was originally known as "Doubleday's Heavy Artillery," but afterward designated the "First Heavy Artillery," and still later as the "Fourth Heavy Artillery." In this command the greater part of the Ontario county contribution are said to have been in Company H; in fact that has been called the Ontario Company. However, Canandaigua and Geneva both furnished recruits to Company M, and the village last named to Second Company D.

The regiment went to Washington in February, 1862, and served in that vicinity for a time, and later with the Twenty-second Corps, serving both as artillery and infantry. Its battles were fought nearly without exception in Virginia, but during the period of its service, the regiment lost a total, from all causes, of four hundred and sixty-four men of whom ninety-seven died as prisoners in the hands of the enemy. On September 26, 1865, at Washington, the Fourth was mustered out of service.

The Ninth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, a command which was otherwise known as the "Second Auburn Regiment," and the "Cayuga and Wayne County Regiment," was organized during the late

summer of 1862, being mustered into service on the 8th and 9th of September, and designated the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry. It was converted into an artillery regiment in December, 1862, and received the designation as given above. A small part of Company F of the Ninth was recruited in Geneva, but the contingent of men was so very small that little mention of the regiment need be given here. The Ninth was mustered out of service July 6, 1865.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery was organized during the spring and early summer of 1863, and was mustered into service by companies as rapidly as formed. In Company B were a few men from the town of Seneca.

The Sixteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery was organized in pursuance of authority granted to Colonel Joseph J. Morrison, and the command itself was raised during the summer and fall of 1863. In the regiment were a few Ontario county men, who were enlisted in Companies D and H, and who represented the towns of Canandaigua and Bristol. The company first mentioned was mustered into service December 1, 1863, and the latter February 8, 1864. The regiment left the State by detachments, and its service in the field was also of a detached character previous to July, 1865, when it was united. It was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., August 21, 1865.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF ONTARIO COUNTY.

TO properly understand and fully appreciate the history of the judiciary of any commonwealth, and the worth and attainments of the magistrates and practitioners at the bar, some knowledge of the origin and development of the machinery and spirit of this branch of the government is necessary.

The sentiment is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of New York is largely copied from the common law of England.



ENGRAVED BY W. H. WOOD

James C. Smith.

This is true in many respects, and resemblances may be traced therein, but a close study of the history of the laws and judicial practice of this State will reveal the fact that they largely are an original growth, and differ materially from the old systems of Europe. This difference is strikingly manifested in the simple matter of entitling a criminal process. In this State it is the people versus the criminal; in England it is rex versus the criminal. In the one the requirement is an independent judiciary responsible to the people only; in the other it is a court subservient to a king.

This great idea of the sovereignty of the people, even over our laws, has had a slow, conservative, yet progressive and systematic unfolding of the germ into organism. In the early history of the State the governor was in effect the maker and interpreter, as well as enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councillors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives, and to act as though the only functions of the court and councillors were to do his bidding as servants, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was entirely stripped of the judicial authority which he possessed under the colonial rule, and this power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, the chancellor and justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the council. Under this constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, and subject only to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the council. This restriction, however, was soon felt to be incompatible with the independence of the judiciary, though it was not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that this connection between the purely political and judicial parts of State government was abolished, and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period. From that time the judiciary became more directly represent-

ative of the people. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck of an irresponsible master, to the time when all judges (even of the court of last resort) are voted for directly by the people, has been indeed remarkable.

Let us now look briefly at the present arrangement and powers of the courts of the State, and then at the elements from which they have grown. The whole scheme is involved in the idea of first a trial before a magistrate and jury—arbiters, respectively, of law and fact—and then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and law, and ultimately of the law by a court of last resort. To accomplish the purpose of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the State, perfected in its present form by the convention of 1867 and '68, and ratified by a vote of the people in 1869; and taking the place of the old court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors. The Court of Appeals as first organized under the constitution of 1846, was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As reorganized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for the term of fourteen years.

The court is continually in session at the capital in Albany, except as it takes a recess on its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when brought before it for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be reargued; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The Legislature has provided how and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed, and may in its discretion alter or amend the same. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1869 its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the "judiciary act" provided for a commission of appeals to aid the Court of Appeals; and still more recently there has been organized a second division to assist in the disposition of the business of the general court caused by an overcrowded calendar.

Second to the Court of Appeals in rank and jurisdiction stands the Supreme Court, which is made up of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by an act of the colonial Legislature, May 6, 1691, and finally by order of the governor and council May 15, 1699, and was empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer. It had jurisdiction in actions involving one hundred dollars and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the governor and council. The judges, of whom at first there were five, made an annual circuit of the counties, under a commission issued by the governor, and giving them nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first constitution the court was re-organized, the judges being then named by the council of appointment, and all proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people.

By the constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of the court. The judges were reduced to three, and appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the Legislature on the vote of two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Senate. Four times a year the full court sat in review of their decisions upon questions of law. By the constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court was abolished, and a new court of the same name and having general jurisdiction in law and equity was established in its place. This court was divided into General Term, Circuits, Special Terms and Oyer and Terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices to be elected by the people, and to reside five in the first and four in each of the seven other judicial districts, into which the State was divided. By the judiciary act of 1847, General Terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties once in two years; and at least two special terms and two circuits were to be held yearly in each county except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of the Oyer and Terminer, the latter being a part of the Circuit Court, and held by the justice, the county judge and two justices of sessions.

Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer consists of a single justice of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Chancery of the State of New York was an heirloom of the colonial period, and had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor (or such person as he should appoint), assisted by the council, was designated as its chancellor. In 1698 the court went out of existence by limitation; was revived by ordinance in 1701, suspended in 1703, and re-established the next year. At first the Court of Chancery was unpopular in the province, the assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony.

Under the constitution of 1777 the court was reorganized, but its chancellor was prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to Congress upon special occasions. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1778, masters and examiners in chancery were provided to be appointed by the council of appointment; while registers and clerks were appointed by the chancellor, and the latter licensed all solicitors and counselors of the court. Under the constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor, and held office during good behavior or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the Chancery Court to the Court for the Correction of Errors.

Under the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. This equity character, however, was soon taken from the circuit judges, and the duties devolved upon the chancellor, while the judges referred to acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. The constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Chancery, and its powers and duties were vested in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the Legislature passed in 1848 and entitled the "Code of Procedure," all distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting the same was concerned, and one uniform method of practice in all actions was provided. Under this act appeals lay to the General Term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in the justice's,

mayor's or recorder's and county courts, and from all orders and decisions of a justice at special term or circuit, and from judgments rendered at any trial of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary article of the constitution of 1849 was amended in 1869, the Legislature being authorized to provide (not more often than once in five years) for the organization of General Terms, consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates, but by chapter 408 of the laws of 1870, the then organization of the General Terms was abrogated, and the State was divided into four departments, and provision made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from the justices of the Supreme Court, a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under the authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the Legislature in 1883 divided the State into five judicial departments and provided for the election of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884.

In June, 1877, the Legislature enacted the code of civil procedure to take the place of the code of 1848. By this many minor changes in the practice of the court were made, among them a provision that every two years the justices of the General Terms and the chief judges of the Superior City courts should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the State, except the Court of Appeals.

These are, in brief, the changes through which the Supreme Court has passed in its growth from the prerogative of an irresponsible governor to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the protection and attainment of the rights of citizens of which any nation, ancient or modern, can boast. So well is this fact understood by the people that by far the greater amount of business which might be done in inferior courts at less expense, is actually taken to this court for settlement.

Next in inferiority to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county in the State at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions, and like it had at first only criminal jurisdiction. By an act passed in 1683, a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and

criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace of each of the counties of the province twice a year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691, and the decree of 1669, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred on the Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes made by the constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county in the State, except New York, to be held by an officer to be designated "the county judge," and to have such jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe.

Under the authority of this constitution County Courts have, from time to time, been given jurisdiction in various classes of actions, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages and the sale of infants' real estate, and also to partition lands and to admeasure dower, and care for the persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The judiciary act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendant resided within the county and the damages claimed did not exceed one thousand dollars.

Like the Supreme Court the County Court now has its civil and criminal sides: In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace in the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the "Sessions" that the minor criminal offenses are now disposed of. All indictments, except for murder or some very serious felony, may be sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the codes of 1848 and 1877 the methods and procedure and practice are made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice of the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into this court, and thus relieving the Supreme Court. In this purpose, however, there has been an evident failure, as litigants much prefer the broader powers of the Supreme Court. By the judiciary act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the code the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in Justice's Courts and Courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lie from the County Court direct to the General Term.

Surrogate's Courts, one of which exists in each county of the State, are now courts of record, having a seal, and their especial jurisdiction is the settlement and care of the estates, both of infants and also of the dead. The derivation of the powers and practice of these courts is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England, also through a part of the Colonial Council which existed during the rule of the Dutch, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam and the law of Aasdom, the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court and the Court of Probates.

The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans, which was at first vested in the director-general and council of New Netherland, was transferred to the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon after to the Orphans' Masters. Under the colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when, by act of legislation, all probates and granting of letters of administration were to be under the hand of the governor or his delegates, and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying intestate. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power, except the appointment of surrogate, and it was conferred upon the judges of the Court of Probates.

Under the first constitution surrogates were appointed by the Council of Appointment, but under the second constitution by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of surrogate in all counties having less than forty thousand population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge. By the Code of Civil Procedure surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of their office. In its present form, with weekly sessions, this court affords a cheap and expeditious medium for the care and settlement of estates and the guardianship of infants.

The only remaining courts which are common to the whole State are the Special Sessions, held by a justice of the peace for the trial of minor criminal offences, and also Justice's Courts with a limited civil jurisdic-

tion. Previous to the constitution of 1821 (modified in 1826) justices of the peace were appointed, but since that time they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important, and under the laws of this State it is purely the creature of the statute.

This brief survey of the courts of New York, which omits only those that are local in character, gives the reader some idea of the machinery provided for the use of the members of the bench and bar at the time of the creation of Ontario county in 1789.

The organization of the courts in Ontario county was accomplished without ceremony and with but little formality. The act creating the county was passed January 28, 1789, and among other things provision was therein made for a "Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and a Court of Common Pleas," to be held at "such suitable and convenient place within the county as the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the justices of the Court of Sessions may direct." It was also provided that there should be held two terms every year, "to commence on the first Tuesday in June, and end on the Saturday following; and on the first Tuesday in November, and to end on Saturday of the same week."

A later section of the erecting act provided that "it shall not be the duty of the justices of the Supreme Court to hold Circuit Court once in every year in said county of Ontario, unless in their judgment they shall deem it proper and necessary." However, by an act passed April 9, 1792, this provision was repealed.

The first judge of Common Pleas of Ontario county was Oliver Phelps, who was appointed to that office May 5, 1789. The other officers of the court, with dates of their appointment, were as follows: Sheriff, Judah Colt, April 7, 1790; clerk, Nathaniel Gorham, jr., May 5, 1789. The first surrogate of the county was John Cooper, appointed May 6, 1789. However, it was not until the first Tuesday in June, 1792, that a term of the Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace was in fact held within the county, and at that time the court-house had not been erected, and the session was held in the unfinished chamber of Dr. Moses Atwater's house. It is said also that Vincent Matthews was the only lawyer present at the opening of the court.

The first court-house of the county was erected in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed April 9, 1792, by which the supervisors were authorized to raise by tax the sum of six hundred pounds, with an additional allowance for collection. The building, a plain frame structure, stood at the northeast corner of the public square, and was erected during the year 1794. Later on, after the second court house was built, the old pioneer building was removed to the west side of Main street, on the park lot, and still later to Court street, where it still stands.

The second Ontario county court-house was a more pretentious structure than its predecessor, and was erected at an expense of about \$6,000, under the authority of an act of the Legislature passed in April, 1824. This building is now used as a town house and, therefore, requires no extended mention in this chapter. On the 4th of July, 1824, the corner stone was laid with due ceremony, and on that occasion nearly all the legal profession of the county and region were present, many of them participating in the proceedings.

In 1857 and 1858 the present court-house was erected at the joint expense of the county and the United States government, the latter contributing, it is said, about \$30,000 of the entire cost of construction, and having an interest in the property to the extent of a large room on the first floor for use as post-office, and room above for the Federal Courts. However, as the county buildings are fully described in another chapter of this volume, no further reference to them is requisite here ; but rather we may turn to the profession which has been so particularly prominent in connection with the past and present history of this county.

The legal profession of Ontario county has ever been noted for its strength. On the bench and at the bar of the courts have been men of the highest character and of great moral worth. Among the leading legal minds of the State Ontario county has furnished a liberal proportion, many of whom have attained distinction and some eminence. They were, indeed, characterized by strict integrity as well as rare ability ; qualities which have made for them a high standard, not only in the courts, but also in the legislative halls both of the State and the nation.

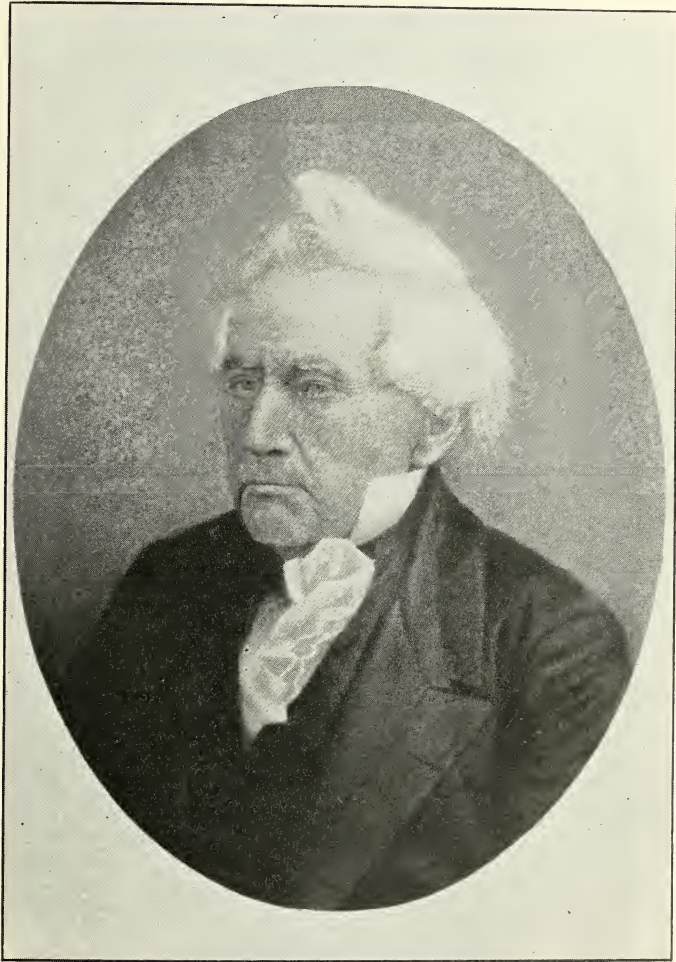
PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE OLD BAR.¹

Oliver Phelps was the first judge of Ontario county, but was not a member of the legal profession, nor was he "learned in the law" as attorneys and judges now understand the term. However, he was a man of much prominence, and through his efforts the county was created. As the first judge of the county he is entitled to at least a passing mention in this chapter.

Vincent Matthews, a lawyer of repute in the early history of the Genesee country, was one of the pioneers of the profession in the region, and enjoyed the distinction of being the only attorney in attendance at the opening of the first term of court in this county. However, he was never a resident of the county, his home being at Newtown (Elmira), but afterward at Rochester, where he died in 1846. He was the contemporary of Judge Howell and Peter B. Porter, who are mentioned in this chapter.

Among the prominent members of the early bar of the county may be mentioned the familiar name of Nathaniel W. Howell, more familiarly known, however, as Judge Howell, a title he honestly earned by his long service upon the Common Pleas bench of the county. Mr. Howell was born in Orange county, N. Y., January 1, 1770, and came to this county from Elmira in 1796. He was engaged in some of the important cases tried during the early history of the county, and was considered a leader at the bar, though his manner and bearing were such that he showed to better advantage on the bench than in practice. He became judge in 1819 and served in that capacity thirteen years, then retiring from active professional life to the more congenial pursuits of farming and gardening. His sons, Alexander H. and Thomas M. Howell, likewise entered the legal profession, the latter dying in 1892, and the former quite recently. Judge Howell was admitted to practice in 1794, and for a time lived in Tioga county before coming to Canandaigua. He became the legal adviser of Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Associates, and also was connected in the same capacity with the Holland Land Company. In 1799 Mr. Howell was

¹The data upon which these sketches are based have been drawn from all reliable sources, much being from the published articles written by Dr. Noah T. Clark and contributed to the *Ontario County Times*.



Matth. Howell

appointed assistant attorney-general for the five Western New York counties, which office he held until 1802. In the Thirteenth Congress he represented this district, succeeding his old legal associate, Peter B. Porter, and being in turn succeeded by him. Judge Howell died in Canandaigua in 1851.

Dudley Saltonstall was a pioneer at the Ontario county bar. He was a highly educated young man, a graduate of Yale, and afterward pursued a course of law study in the school of Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn. In 1795 Mr. Saltonstall was admitted to practice in this county, but later on left the county seat and took up his residence in a Southern State.

General Peter B. Porter was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1773, and became a resident of Canandaigua in 1795. He was not only one of the strong pioneer lawyers of the county, but during the War of 1812-15 won distinction as commander of the militia in a number of severe battles of that war on the western frontier of New York. As a lawyer he was highly respected, and is credited with having engaged in the first jury trial presented in the courts of this county. After an honorable service of seven years in Canandaigua, General Porter moved to the western part of the State, and died at Niagara Falls in 1844.

Dudley Marvin, who honorably bore the title of general, was one of the most distinguished early members of the Ontario bar, and was also one of the ablest advocates who appeared in the courts of the State, his especial strength being before the trial jury. However, recollections of General Marvin are very meager, and we can only state in a general way that he was the peer and cotemporary of Spencer, Willson, Hubbell and Sibley. In the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth sessions of Congress Mr. Marvin was one of the representatives of the Twenty-sixth District, and after his removal to Chautauqua county, he likewise served in the same capacity in that district.

John Greig, who is still remembered by the older members of the present bar, was in some respects a distinguished lawyer, but was especially noted for his peculiarities of manner and conversation, for he was a Scotchman and seemed to have inherited to a remarkable degree the peculiarities of his people. John Greig was an honorable and straightforward citizen and lawyer, and one who enjoyed the full

confidence of the people. It is regretted that he left active professional life to assume charge of the Hornby estate and interests, as his continuance in practice would have undoubtedly developed legal abilities far beyond the average of his time. Mr. Greig was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1779, and settled in Canandaigua in 1800, but of his early life and education we have no data except that he read law with Judge Howell, and began practice in 1804. His old residence on upper Main street is still a conspicuous structure, and one which, with many others, the people of the present day describe with pleasure and pride. Mr. Greig, though not a farmer, was interested deeply in agricultural pursuits, and perhaps preferred the life of farmer to that of lawyer. He was one of the early presidents of the the county Agricultural Society, and by his efforts did much to promote its prosperity as one of the institutions of the locality. Mr. Greig was for a time associated in law practice with Judge Howell, an exceedingly strong partnership, for as Mr. Howell was inclined to be somewhat severe and possibly harsh in presenting a case, Mr. Greig displayed the opposite and more captivating qualities of affableness and courtesy; and while at times apparently odd in manner and conversation, Mr. Greig was a man of fine sensibilities and cultivated tastes, extremely courteous, and a generous entertainer and host. His public service was confined to one term in Congress, he being elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Francis Granger. This was in the Twenty seventh Congress. Mr. Greig was also one of the organizers of the old Ontario Bank, and its president at one time. In 1825 he was one of the Regents of the University, succeeding De Witt Clinton, and was himself succeeded by William C. Bryant in 1858. Mr. Greig's appointment as vice-chancellor of the Board of Regents dated January 9, 1845. He died in Canandaigua in 1858.

John C. Spencer was the son of Ambrose Spencer, the latter a lawyer of distinction, a justice of the Supreme Court in 1804 and chief justice in 1819, but not a resident of Ontario county. John C. Spencer was born in Columbia county in 1788, became a resident of Canandaigua in 1809, left the county in 1845, and died in Albany in 1855. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Spencer became a member of the legal bar, and although neither the brilliant orator nor charming advocate, he was

nevertheless a leading lawyer of his time, and one whose understanding of the law was almost marvelous. He was highly educated and had the highest respect for men of scholarly attainments. Moreover, he was deeply interested in all matters pertaining to education. As a lawyer in general practice Mr. Spencer acquired an enviable reputation, and was associated in the trial of some of the most important cases in this region. In fact, without detracting from the standing of his professional associates, it may be truthfully said that Mr. Spencer was undoubtedly the ablest lawyer of the county during his palmy days. Naturally a man of his mark could not well avoid being drawn somewhat into political life, and we find him in June, 1818, the district attorney of Ontario county; in 1820 he was elected to the Assembly, and served several terms in that body. From 1825 to 1828 he was in the State Senate. In 1827 he was appointed one of revisers of the laws of the State, and on the 4th of February, 1839, was appointed secretary of state by Governor William H. Seward. Still later, on October 12, 1841, he was appointed secretary of war under the administration of President Tyler, and on March 3, 1843, was transferred to the cabinet office of secretary of the treasury. Mr. Spencer died in Albany in 1855.

Micah Brooks was a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer of East Bloomfield, this county, where he settled in 1799. For several years he was one of the associate judges of Common Pleas; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and member of Assembly during the legislative session of 1808-9. He finally left this county and resided in Livingston county.

Myron Holley was for a time a resident lawyer of Canandaigua and held the office of county clerk in 1811. Later on he moved to Lyons, in Wayne county. He was made canal commissioner in 1816. In this year also he was one of the Ontario county assemblymen, and again in 1820-21.

Gideon Granger was also a distinguished member of the early bar of the county, but earned many of his honors before coming to Canandaigua. He was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1767, and was educated and entered professional life in his native State. From 1801 to 1809, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Granger was post-

master-general, and continued some time in the same capacity under President Madison. In 1816, after retiring from public service, he became a resident of Canandaigua, the chief object of his coming to this locality being to assume charge of certain interests which the State of Connecticut then had in lands in Western New York. Although not actively identified with professional life in this county, Mr. Granger is nevertheless worthy of mention in this chapter. He died in Canandaigua, December 31, 1822.

The name of Timothy Burt is recalled among the earliest lawyers of the county seat, and although remembered as standing well in the profession, does not appear to have been prominently connected with political life at that time. However, he was town clerk of Canandaigua in 1799, and supervisor of the same town in 1806 and 1807.

Jared Willson was one of the leaders of the local bar, the partner of John C. Spencer, and the cotemporary of Mark H. Sibley, Walter Hubbell and Francis Granger. Mr. Willson was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and became a resident of Canandaigua in 1811, immediately after his graduation from the University of Vermont. He read law in the office of John C. Spencer and after being admitted to practice became partner with him. He is not remembered as having been a brilliant orator, but he possessed a remarkable knowledge of the law and hence soon became recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the county. During the early part of his professional career, Mr. Willson was one of the leading Democrats of Western New York, but in 1848 the attitude of his party on certain questions so disgusted him that he severed his connection with it and became a Free Soiler and afterward Republican. Mr. Willson died in April, 1851.

Bowen Whiting was a native of Massachusetts, but an early member of the bar in this county; having a residence at Geneva. In 1823 he was made district attorney for this county; member of assembly in 1824-25; county judge in 1838, and one of the judges of the Seventh Circuit in 1844.

Daniel D. Barnard was one of the members of the old bar, residing in this county as early as 1825, but at a later day locating at Rochester. Still later he moved to Albany, and from that county was elected to the Assembly, and to Congress, and still later was appointed minister to Prussia.

Walter Hubbell was born at Bridgeport, Conn., February 25, 1795, and received his early education in Saratoga county, N. Y., whither his parents had removed while he was a child. He afterward graduated from Union College, still later read law with Judge Howell and John Greig, of Canandaigua, and was admitted to practice about the year 1817. Mr. Hubbell was a careful, painstaking and conscientious lawyer, and withal an upright Christian man. He sought no political advancement, yet he was in the Assembly in 1829, and was also master and examiner in chancery for a number of years. His law partners were Judge Howell, followed by Levi Hubbell, his brother. His third partner was David Greig, and his fourth, Thomas M. Howell. Walter Hubbell died at Canandaigua March 25, 1848.

Francis Granger, son of Gideon Granger, was born in Suffield, Conn., and came with his father to Canandaigua in 1816, and soon afterward entered the legal profession. Mr. Granger was a lawyer of ability, and practiced at the county seat several years before he entered into politics. He might have been an eminent legist, but unfortunately for such an end, he inherited a large property, and the practice of his profession was therefore unnecessary, hence he lost an otherwise impelling power. In 1826-27-28, and again in 1830-32, Mr. Granger was one of the members of Assembly from Ontario county. In 1835 he was elected to Congress and served continuously in that body until March 3, 1841, when he resigned and was succeeded by his old Ontario county associate, John Greig. Three days after his resignation, on March 6, 1841, Mr. Granger was appointed postmaster-general under President Harrison. Returning from his public service, Mr. Granger continued his residence in Canandaigua until his death, August 28, 1868.

Gideon Grenger, son of Francis and grandson of Gideon Granger, heretofore mentioned, was also a noted Canandaigua lawyer, of whom an extended notice will be found among the personal sketches in another part of this volume.

Mark H. Sibley was another of the master minds of the legal profession of this county, and was, perhaps, the peer of any lawyer at the local bar during his time. He was a native of Great Barrington, Mass., born in 1795, and became a resident of Canandaigua in 1814. He read law under the direction and in the office of Dudley Marvin, and became the

professional rival of his instructor. He was noted as an advocate rather than for learning in the law; was usually successful in winning favor with the jury, and hence was popular throughout the region. His law partner at one time was Alexander H. Howell, while his other legal associates, and not infrequently his antagonists, were Jared Willson and William H. Adams. Mr. Sibley represented the county in the Assembly during the legislative sessions of 1835, and 1836; in the Senate in 1840 and 1841; was made county judge in 1847, serving four years, and was a member of the Twenty-fifth Congress, his years of service being 1839-41. He died at Canandaigua September 1, 1852.

Alexander Duncan was also one of the members of the old bar of Ontario county, but of his antecedents or early record we have no data. He did his law business in the land office of John Greig.

William H. Adams was another of the older members of the Ontario county bar, and for a number of years lived at Canandaigua. He was admitted to practice in 1815, but the greater part of his life was passed in Wayne county, where he became quite prominent, filling the responsible positions of member of Assembly, district attorney and county judge. He died in the village of Lyons.

The name of Henry F. Penfield is also to be mentioned as one of the old bar of the county. He was district attorney from 1832 to 1835.

Henry W. Taylor, also one of the early bar of the county, was a native of New England, and on locating at Canandaigua was the associate of Spencer, Willson, Sibley and other prominent attorneys of the old bar. He was evidently a man of strength and popularity, for during four legislative sessions, beginning with 1837, he was in the Assembly. On March 27, 1850, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Maynard, deceased, and in November, 1857, he was elected county judge of Ontario county. At one time Judge Taylor was in partnership with one Mason.

Albert Lester came to Canandaigua from Litchfield, Conn. He read law in the office of John C. Spencer, and practiced from about 1825 to 1850. He was at one time partner with Jared Willson, and the firm was one of the strongest in the county. He was State Senator in 1844 and 1845. Mr. Lester died in Canandaigua, in 1867.

Alvah Worden was born in Saratoga county, June 11, 1798, and came to Canandaigua in 1835, then having recently been admitted to



W. W. & G. S. 1877

John Callister

practice law. Early in life he prepared to enter the medical profession, but changed his purpose, and for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. However, having a strong inclination for professional work, he read law, was admitted, and began practice in Cayuga county. He soon came in contact with Mark H. Sibley and defeated him in a memorable trial in Cayuga county, and the skill and learning of the young attorney so attracted Mr. Sibley that he invited a law partnership with him at the Ontario county seat. The offer was accepted, and the firm soon took rank among the strongest in Western New York. Mr. Worden represented Ontario county in the Assembly in 1841, and again in 1845 and 1846. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and under the constitution of that year was appointed one of the commissioners to revise and codify the statutes. Mr. Worden died in Canandaigua in 1856.

Orson Benjamin came from Bloomfield to Canandaigua, and was for several years a practicing lawyer. He held the office of surrogate by appointment dated January 29, 1840.

George R. Parburt was also one of the older lawyers of the county seat, and who was appointed surrogate of the county, April 10, 1844.

John Callister may properly be referred to at this time, but for an extended sketch of his life the notice of the reader is directed to the biographical department of this work.

Henry S. Cole was also of the old bar, and as well a native of Canandaigua, born September 23, 1800. He was admitted to practice in 1821, but soon afterward moved to Michigan, where he acquired a high standing in his profession.

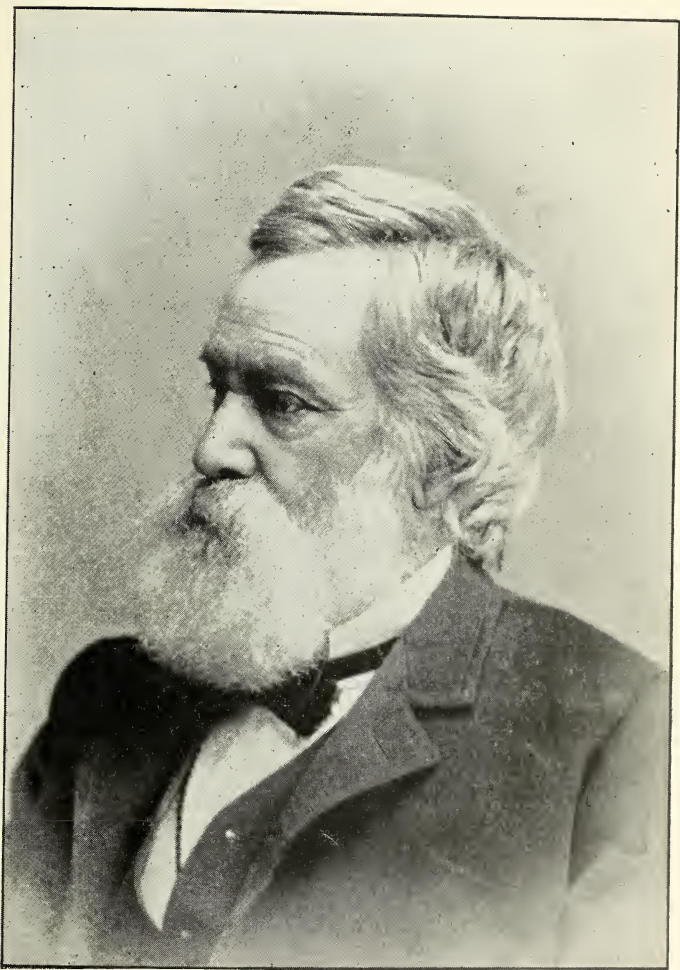
Alexander H. Howell, the oldest son of Nathaniel W. Howell, was born in Canandaigua, and was educated at the Canandaigua Academy and Hamilton College. He was admitted to the bar and became a partner of Mark H. Sibley. After a few years he gave up the law for other pursuits. He held the office of county clerk of Ontario for a term, for many years was a justice of the peace, and died in 1893, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Thomas M. Howell, second son of Judge Nathaniel W. Howell, was born in Canandaigua in 1811, and acquired his early education at the academy, after which he took a graduating course at Amherst College.

He read law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to practice in 1834. Then, for a period of full fifty-eight years, Mr. Howell was actively identified with the profession in the county, and only a short time before his death he argued an important case in the Supreme Court. He was a careful and diligent lawyer, and in all his habits in life he was characteristically methodical; hence was a safe counsellor and trustworthy attorney. From 1840 to 1847 Mr. Howell was district attorney, was United States commissioner from 1855 until the time of his death, and was police justice of Canandaigua from 1876 to 1880. Mr. Howell was a strong Democrat, and one of the leaders of the party in the county, and he was also deeply interested in local and Indian history; was an acquaintance of the famous Red Jacket, and the local papers frequently published interesting historical articles from the pen of our subject. Mr. Howell died in Canandaigua, October 27, 1892.

Jabez H. Metcalf was a native of Ontario county, born in the town of Naples, or rather that portion of the town which was afterward set off and called Italy. Mr. Metcalf read law with Willson and Lester of Canandaigua, and began practice in 1843. He resided at the county seat, and there he died in 1883. Mr. Metcalf was a brother to Hiram Metcalf, a lawyer at Canandaigua, and father to J. Henry Metcalf, the present county judge.

Elbridge Gerry Lapham was born in the town of Farmington, October 18, 1814. His father was a farmer, and on the farm our subject passed his youth and attended the public schools, later on, however, attending the Canandaigua Academy, where he was the classmate of the afterward eminent Stephen A. Douglass. Mr. Lapham studied civil engineering and was for some time employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad, which was then being built. He read law with Jared Willson, and was admitted to practice in 1844. He opened an office at the county seat, his first partner being Jabez Metcalf, father of the present county judge. In 1855 he formed a law partnership with James C. Smith, which continued until Mr. Smith entered upon his duties as justice of the Supreme Court. Later on Mr. Lapham was in practice with William H. Adams, and so continued until elected to Congress, in November, 1875. He served continuously in that body throughout the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-



Thomas M. Howell

seventh Sessions, and then returned to his law practice, not engaging in it, however, as ardently as before, but being connected with many important cases. Mr. Lapham was a very strong lawyer, especially so as an advocate before a jury, and in this branch of practice he attained much prominence. Originally he was a Jackson Democrat, but in 1856 became a Republican, and was ever afterward identified with that party; and in the councils of the party he occupied a high position, and was considered one of its leaders in the State. On July 22, 1881, Mr. Lapham was elected United States senator to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Lapham died in Canandaigua, January 18, 1890.

Henry O. Chesebro was born in Canandaigua in 1822. He was educated at the academy and afterward was graduated from Union College; read law with Alvah Worden, and was admitted to practice in 1846. From this time on and until the death of Mr. Worden (in 1856), Mr. Chesebro was associated with him in law practice. He died at Canandaigua, November 24, 1888.

Stephen V. R. Mallory was another lawyer of note residing in Canandaigua, and who in 1854 represented this county in the State Assembly.

John Rankine, when a child, emigrated with his father from Scotland, was educated in the Canandaigua Academy, and after graduating at college, read law, married Julia, the second daughter of Jared Willson, who still survives him, engaged in the practice of his profession in Canandaigua, and was for a time the president of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company. He died about 1880. *

James M. Bull was born in Canandaigua, read law, was admitted to practice, and was for some years managing clerk in the law office of Smith & Lapham. While occupying that position, in 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of N. Y. State Volunteers, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in September, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1863, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, in which he distinguished himself by his bravery, resigned in April, 1864, in consequence of ill health, and died soon after the war.

Edgar W. Dennis, a native of Canandaigua, was educated at the academy there, read law and was admitted to practice, and enlisted in the military service of the United States in the war of 1861-'65. After the close of the war he removed to Topeka, Kansas, was the counsel of important railroad corporations in that State, and died at Topeka in the prime of life, but not before he had attained distinction in his profession.

In the same connection also may be recalled the name of Oliver Phelps, the grandson of the proprietor, who was a member of the old bar, and as such entitled to notice in this chapter.

In the present connection we may also appropriately mention the name of Samuel A. Foot, who for a number of years was a member of the Ontario county bar, although his professional life had its beginning in the eastern part of the State. Judge Foot came to Geneva from New York city. On the 11th of April, 1851, he was appointed to a vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench, and in 1856 and 1857 he represented Ontario county in the Assembly. Judge Foot died in Geneva.

Henry H. Van Rensselaer was the first lawyer in Geneva, but remained here only a few years.

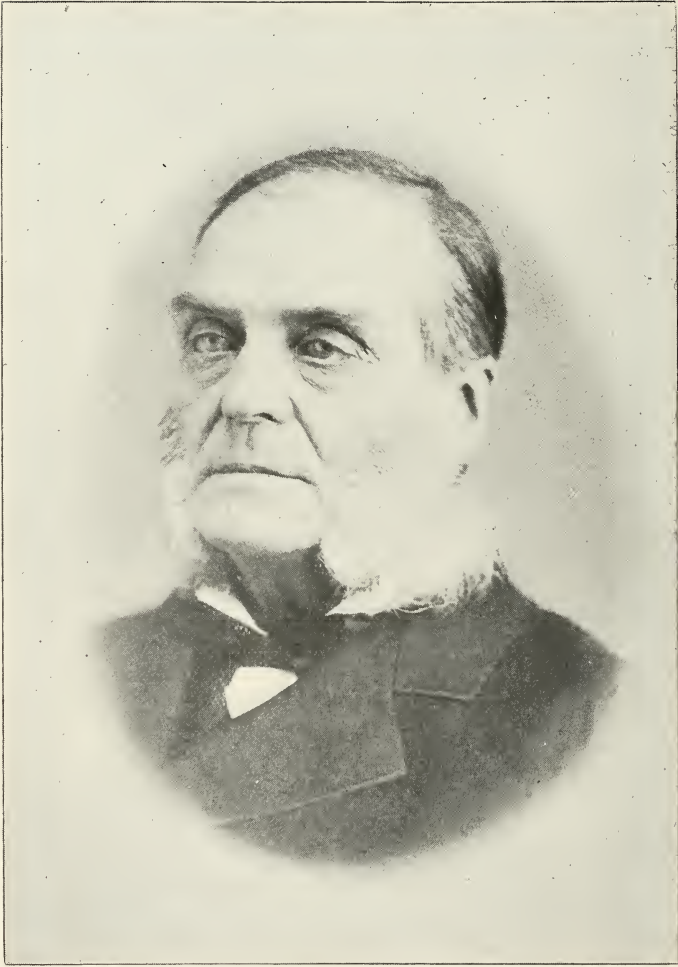
Herman H. Bogert, born October 13, 1768, began the practice of law in Geneva in 1797. He was also largely interested in real estate in this county; was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Geneva, and the founder of the village of Dresden. He died in June, 1851.

David Hudson was born in 1782, and practiced law at Geneva at a very early day. He achieved some political fame, and was State canal commissioner from 1840 to 1842. He died in 1860.

Daniel W. Lewis was a member of the old Geneva bar, but moved to Buffalo, where he died.

Lansing B. Mizner was another of the older Geneva lawyers, and an active participant in public affairs. He afterwards moved to Detroit.

Also among the early lawyers of Geneva there may be mentioned the names of Robert W. Stoddard, Mott, Nathan Parke, Godfrey J. Grosvenor, William E. Sill, John M. Bradford, Peter M. Dox, and James H. Woods. Some recollections of these lawyers are still preserved in the public records. Nathan Parke represented Ontario county in the Assembly in 1827, and was district attorney from August 16, 1836, to May 23, 1840, and is remembered as a lawyer of ability and worth.



Chas. J. Folger

Godfrey J. Grosvener was also a lawyer of prominence, and held the office of postmaster at Geneva for a number of years. John M. Bradford held the position of county judge by appointment, in place of Peter M. Dox, resigned. Judge Dox was elected to office in November, 1855, and served till March following. Mr. Dox represented Ontario county in the Assembly in 1842. Upon his resignation he went to Alabama, and was afterward elected to Congress from that State.

The most distinguished lawyer, however, who made his home in Geneva, was the late Charles J. Folger; and without exception the bar of the entire county will freely concur in according to Judge Folger the honorable mention made above. Charles J. Folger was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, April 16, 1818, and came with his parents to Geneva about the year 1830. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1836, and afterward read law in the office of Sibley & Worden, of Canandaigua; in 1839 Mr. Folger was admitted to practice. His life as an active lawyer was marked by a display of intelligence rarely found in a young man, and he naturally soon became a candidate for political preferment. In 1844 he was appointed county judge, and served continuously until 1855. In November, 1851, he was elected to the same office and served four years more. During the legislative sessions of 1862 and '63, and thence continuously until 1869, Mr. Folger represented Ontario county in the State Senate, and during the year 1867, also, he was one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. On May 17, 1870, he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals, and ten years later, May 20, 1880, was elected chief judge of the same court. In 1881, on the 27th of October, Judge Folger was appointed by President Arthur to the cabinet office of secretary of the treasury, consequently he resigned from the Court of Appeals bench on November 14 following. In 1882 he became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of governor of New York State, but on account of a widespread feeling of discontent then existing in the party, and in which Judge Folger was neither directly or indirectly concerned, he was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, but not one whit did this disaster reflect adversely upon the character, standing, popularity or worth of its victim. After the campaign Judge Folger returned to his cabinet position. However, he lived only a short time afterward, and died the 4th day of September, 1884, at his old home in Geneva.

In point of numbers Geneva has been hardly less productive of lawyers than the county seat. Through the courtesy of counselor John E. Bean, of Geneva, we are enabled to reproduce a nearly complete list of the lawyers who in the past have practiced in the village, but who have either moved to other places or are now dead. The list referred to is as follows :

Judge Gordon, Bowen Whiting, Judge Sutherland, Charles J. Folger, George M. Horton, Edgar H. Hurd, Silas Walker, Calvin Walker, Calvin Walker, jr., John M. Bradford, Wm. E. Sill, Theodore Sill, John M. Whiting, John Sutherland, Gideon Mundy, George R. Parburt, Nathan B. Kidder, James H. Woods, John C. Strong, James C. Brown, David and Joseph Herron, Henry V. R. Schemerhorne, Samuel Miles Hopkins, Samuel A. Foote, Wilbur F. Diefendorf, George Proudfit, George E. Pritchett, Peter M. Baum, De Witt C. Gage, — Stryker, Marvin D. Reed, Harvey Henry, Anthony C. Simpson, Barzillai Slosson, Geo. B. Dusinberre, Angus McDonald, Robert W. Stoddard, Elias R. Stoddard, Godfrey J. Grosvener, Nathan Parke, Herman H. Bogart, George E. Dodge, Peter M. Dox, John N. Dox, John Mitchell, James Bishop, David Hudson, E. Fitch Smith, Hatley W. Hemiup, Silas C. Tease, John H. Bissell, — Green, John Raines, Frank Rice, Wm. H. Higbie, — Moran, W R. Linson.

The town of Naples has furnished a small numerical contingent to the county bar, among whom we can recall the name of Josiah Ward, a good lawyer, and who was in practice between 1820 and 1830, but about the latter year he left the county and became a citizen of Michigan.

Robert Flint was also in practice at Naples about 1830, but he too soon left the town and settled in Allegany county.

Edward P. Babcock was a native of Naples, and lived and practiced in that town for many years, except during such times as his duties as surrogate required his continual presence at the county seat. He was elected to that office in 1879. He was elected member of assembly in 1886 and 1887. Mr. Babcock died in Naples in October, 1892.

Emory B. Pottle, of Naples, is one remembered by the present bar of the county, he having engaged actively in professional work until about the time of his death. Mr. Pottle was a man of worth and excellent standing, and hence was honored by the people of the county in advancement to positions of trust. In 1847 he was elected to the Assembly, and in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sessions of Congress he represented the Twenty-sixth District, the years of his service being 1857-59 and 1859-61.

In the town of Phelps one of the earliest legal practitioners was Thomas Smith, father of Judge James C. Smith, late justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Smith was a lawyer of quiet tastes and conservative habits. For nearly a quarter of a century he was continued in the office of justice of the peace by the votes of his townsmen, and is remembered as a sound and upright magistrate and an honest man. He died in Phelps in 1863.

William Marvin was also a lawyer residing in Phelps, and was for a time the law partner of Mr. Smith. He afterward became United States district judge, and lived in Florida, at Key West. He achieved prominence in the South during the reconstruction period, he having been appointed provisional governor of Florida. He is yet living at Skaneateles.

George R. Parkhurst and ——— Johnson also practiced in Phelps at a comparatively early day, the former, however, afterward emigrating to California.

Dolphin Stephenson, Charles E. Hobby, and Robert W. Lansing may also be mentioned as lawyers of the town of Phelps, and members of the old bar.

John Dickson was a lawyer of note in the town of Bloomfield, and also gained prominence in the Assembly (1830) and in Congress, he serving in the latter body during the Twenty-second and Twentieth-third Congressional sessions.

Spencer Cole and Isaac Marsh were also early lawyers in practice in Bloomfield, both of them before 1810.

Throughout this chapter reference is frequently made to the names of lawyers who have at various times filled the offices of county judge, surrogate and district attorney; wherefore, in the present connection it becomes proper that we here furnish the succession of persons appointed or elected to the offices named. However, no dates of incumbency are here given, and should the reader desire to be fully informed in that respect, his attention is directed to the county civil list in a preceding chapter of this work.

Succession of County Judges — Oliver Phelps, Timothy Hosmer, John Nicholas, Nathaniel W. Howell, Oliver Phelps, Bowen Whiting, Charles J. Folger, E. Fitch Smith, Mark H. Sibley, Charles J. Folger, Peter M. Dox, John M. Bradford, Henry W. Taylor, George B. Dusinger, William H. Smith, Francis O. Mason, William H. Smith, Frank Rice, J. Henry Metcalf.

Surrogates—John Cooper, Samuel Mellish, Israel Chapin, jr., Amos Hall, Dudley Saltonstall, Reuben Hart, Eliphalet Taylor, Reuben Hart, Stephen Phelps, Ira Selby, Jared Wilcox, Jared Willson, Orson Benjamin, George R. Parburt, George Wilson 2d, O. Benjamin, Samuel Salisbury, John N. Whiting, O. Benjamin, Elihu M. Morse, Isaac R. Parcell, Charles A. Richardson, Edward P. Babcock, David G. Lapham, Oliver C. Armstrong, John Colmey, David G. Lapham.

District Attorneys—John C. Spencer, Abraham P. Vosburgh, Bowen Whiting, Henry F. Penfield, George W. Clinton, Nathan Parke, Thomas M. Howell, Barzillai Slosson, James C. Brown, Stephen V. R. Mallory, Jacob P. Fautrot, Thos. O. Perkins, Edwin Hicks, William H. Smith, Edwin Hicks, Frank Rice, Oliver C. Armstrong, Maynard M. Clement.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The present Ontario county bar is the worthy successor to the old bar, the members of which have been fully referred to in a preceding portion of this chapter. It is a recognized fact, and one frequently mentioned both in and outside the county, that the early bar of Ontario ranked well with almost any in the State, and stood at the front of the profession in Western New York; and it has been said, too, that the influences of the early bar have reached even to the present representatives of the profession and inspired them also with high purposes and with a commendable ambition to maintain the standard established by the old members. In fine the influence of the old bar has been so salutary and pervading that the present profession has inherited much of its spirit and has maintained a freedom from all unworthy methods.

However interesting might be a brief reference to the professional life of each of the present legal practitioners of the county, such has been deemed inadvisable from the fact that many of the bar are still young men and although worthy of anything we might feel inclined to say of them, have yet their records to complete, and in view of this prefer that no mention be made of the personnel of the bar except as is disclosed by the record of their names taken from the court calendar, which is as follows:

CANANDAIGUA.

Jno. S. Andrews,	Jacob P. Fautrot,	Walter H. Knapp,	Homer J. Reed,
Thomas H. Bennett,	Elisha W. Gardner,	Charles B. Lapham,	John Raines,
Jean L. Burnett,	Jno. Gillette,	David G. Lapham,	Frank Rice,
Maynard N. Clement,	Spencer Gooding,	Hiram Metcalf,	Samuel H. Torrey,
John S. Coe,	Lorenzo C. Hall,	J. Henry Metcalf,	William H. Smith,
John Colmey,	Frank H. Hamlin,	Elihu M. Morse,	James C. Smith,
Frank A. Christian,	Edwin Hicks,	Mark T. Powell,	Royal R. Scott,
George B. Cooley,	Walter S. Hubbell,	Chas. A. Richardson,	Bradley Wynkoop,
Leander M. Drury,	Avery Hemenway,	James A. Robson,	Jacob A. Wader.
Henry M. Field,	Herbert Huntington,		

GENEVA.

Geo. L. Bachman,	Charles D. Bean,	S. H. Hammond,	William S. Moore,
Samuel Baldwin,	Geo. F. Ditmars,	Lewis W. Keyes,	Geo. W. Nicholas,
Arthur Baldwin,	John G. Farwell,	Chas. N. Hemiup,	Philip N. Nicholas,
D. B. Backenstose,	Charles A. Hawley,	Henry Ludlow,	Arthur P. Rose,
John E. Bean,	Lansing G. Hoskins,	Francis O. Mason,	Geo. W. Bostwick.

NAPLES.

Nelson W. Clark,	Cyrillo S. Lincoln,	William L. Pottle,	Isaac A. Seamans.
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PHELPS.

Samuel S. Partridge,	Rockwell Brown.
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SHORTSVILLE.

Francis L. Brown.

Seward French — Miller Corners, East Bloomfield and Victor.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN ONTARIO COUNTY.

THE medical profession of Ontario county has preserved but little of its early history, and while there are a few meager records from which we may learn the proceedings of the general and local societies that have been formed, there are no data upon which can be based a faithful history of the developments of the profession. Added to this the county Medical Society has to acknowledge the loss of its earliest record books, and such facts as are gleaned of its early membership rest largely upon the uncertain memory of man, and still less reliable tradition. However, there has been incidentally preserved a list of the pioneer physicians of the county, while the records from 1842 to the present time are in existence.

The medical science which now sheds its light throughout the world and does so much to ameliorate suffering, began with Hippocrates nearly twenty-three hundred years ago, and he first treated of medicine with the simplest remedies, relying chiefly on the healing powers of nature. He wrote extensively, and some of his works have been translated and served as a foundation for the succeeding literature of the

profession. But it must be said that the greatest advance in medical science has been made during the last one hundred years, and chiefly during the last half century.

Botanists are now acquainted with 150,000 plants, of which a large proportion are being constantly added to the already appalling list of new remedies. Many of the latter possess little if any virtue, yet by liberal advertising they hold a place in nearly every drug store. The ancients were not so well supplied with drugs, and hence they resorted to other methods. For instance, it is said that the Babylonians exposed their sick to the view of passers-by in order to learn of them whether they had been afflicted with a like distemper, and by what remedies they had been cured. It was also a custom of those days for all persons who had been sick to put up a tablet in the temple of Esculapius, whereon they gave an account of the remedies by which they had been restored. Prior to Hippocrates all medicines were administered by priests and were associated with numerous superstitions, such as charms, amulets and incantations; sympathetic ointments were applied to the weapon with which a wound was made; human or horse-flesh was used for the cure of epilepsy, and convulsions were treated with human brains. It may be added that the credulous superstitions of early ages has not been fully wiped out, even by the advanced medical education of the present day. One of the latest appeals to the credulity of the masses is an invention to relieve the unfortunate sick, and known as "Christian Science" and "Faith Cure," but so long as filth brings fever, prayer will not avail, and those who advocate any such method of cure are either self deceived or are deceiving others.

It is not, however, the purpose of this chapter to treat of ancient or even modern medical history, and though a review of the progress of this science from the time of the Egyptian medical deities, or the Greek or Roman medical mythology, would be very interesting as well as instructive, it is not pertinent to the medical history of Ontario county, and the foregoing introductory observations are merely to suggest to the reader the difference between the ancient and modern means of healing.

The settlement of the region now included in Ontario county began about the year 1790, and thereafter progressed very rapidly for more than a quarter of a century. At that time, and indeed for a number of

years afterward, the facilities for obtaining a medical education were very limited. The State of New York, quite unlike New England and Pennsylvania, had done very little to encourage science, and there were no schools of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia; and few young men could afford to go so far to qualify themselves for a profession which then offered but little pecuniary inducement, hence the prevailing custom was for the medical aspirant to enter the office of some neighboring physician and read for two or three years, at the same time accompanying his tutor in his professional visits and learned his methods of treatment. At the end of the term the young doctor would seek some promising field and begin practice.

The legislation which then regulated the admission and practice of physicians was so defective as to be really worthless. However, in 1806 an act was passed repealing all former laws governing the profession, and at the same time authorizing a general "State Medical Society," and also county societies. *The Ontario County Medical Society* was organized in 1806 in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to, but the profession of the present day has to lament the loss of the early records of the society, a fact which deprives us of much interesting and valuable information. However, the society was organized upon the general plan laid down in the act of 1806, and was given the power to regulate the practice and the admission of physicians in the county. Its first officers, or indeed any record of its proceedings prior to 1842, are not obtainable, it being understood that the minute book was destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding this loss, a stray leaf from an old record is found, from which we learn the names of the early physicians of the county, but there is nothing by which can be determined the date of the entry. For the purpose, therefore, of bringing to the attention of the reader the names of as many as possible of the older physicians of the county, the names on the leaf are copied in full. "List of those who do now or have belonged to the Ontario County Medical Society: Moses Atwater, Richard Wells, Nathan Raymond, Jared Dyer, Joel Prescott, Daniel Goodwin, John Dorman, Reuben Hart, Buffum Harkness, Jeremiah Atwater, Thomas Vincent, Silas Newcomb, James Carter, Robert W. Ashley, Joshua Lee, Stephen Aldrich, Seth Tucker, Hubbard Crittenden, Richard Taylor, William

White, Jonas Wyman, Benjamin A. Parsons, Gain Robinson, Cyrus Chipman, John Ray, Justus Smith, Daniel Arms, David Fairchild, Samuel Stevens, Ralph Wilcox, Charles Bingham, Isaac M. Morgan, E. B. Woodworth, John Campbell, Eli Hill, Charles Little, William S. Richards, Jason Angel, Isaac Balcom, Henry P. Hecock, Orin Lee, Jonah D. Simonds, Lyman N. Cook, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Griffin, W. L. Newcomb, William Brown, James White, Calvin Fargo, Oliver Butrick, Thomas Beach, Daniel Brainerd, Nathaniel Jacob, Benjamin Tucker, John Delamater, Joseph Mallory, Joseph Loomer, Samuel B. Bradley, Philetus Sprague, Samuel Dungan, David Sprague, Willis F. Clark, Alexander Kelsey, James Thayer, Augustus Torrey, Otis Higgins, Augustus Frank, Berkley Gillett, A. Woolcott, Hartwell Carver, Josiah Lane, William R. Ellis, A. G. Smith, C. C. Coon, Pliny Hayes, William A. Williams, Harvey Pettibone, Andrew Huntington, Chauncey Beadle, Ezekiel Webb, Jonathan Guernsey, Samuel Hamilton, Lewis Hodges, W. A. Cowdry, F. Vanderberg, Enoch Cheney, Samuel Daniels, Ira Bryant, Adolphus Allen, Janna Holton, Henry P. Sartwell, Jonathan Hurlbut, Linus Stevens, Alex. McIntyre, Elisha Brown, Silas Dunham, Oliver Reynolds, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Bemis, Archibald Burnett, Ephraim W. Cheney, Andrew Wood, William Frisbie, Cyrus Button, James Lakey, Jesse Wood, Joel Amsden, Jacob Gillett, jr., Henry C. Hickok, Josiah Bennett, Isaac Beers, Martyn Paine, Elisha Warner, Samuel Borrowe, jr., Wynans Bush, Francis Dean, Jedediah Smith, Philip N. Draper, Edwin Angel, Gardner Wheeler, Edson Carr, Benjamin F. Post, John Gilbert, Elijah Sedgwick, Asahel Beach, William A. Townsend, Elias W. Frisbie, William C. Gooding, Daniel A. Robinson, James Stewart, Caleb Bannister, Jonathan Pratt, George Burch, Samuel Chipman, Enoch Peck, Ira S. Barber, Stillman Ralph, James Davis, Willard Doolittle, Albert G. Bristol, Lester Jewett, Wm. H. Hall, Harvey Jewett, S. V. R. Bogart, Daniel Hudson, William F. Sheldon, Joel Gray, William Holland, Lucius W. Crittenden, Phineas A. Royce, Thaddeus Garlick, F. C. Bateman, Erasmus D. Post, Luther Hecock, Royal Gurley, G. L. Rose, N. J. Smith, Booth Northrup, Edward Cutbush, John Staats, C. F. Brower, John Currie, Daniel D. Dayton, Jonathan Burt, E. W. Simmons.

In 1852 the society was substantially reorganized, and new by-laws were adopted at that time. However, about that period certain dissen-

sions arose among the members, said to have been the result of unfavorable legislation, and no meetings were held thereafter until 1857. At the latter date the society was revived, and the members subscribed to the by-laws adopted prior to the disruption. The following is a list of the physicians who signed the roll, but in explanation it must be said that many names were added as applicants became members of the society. Therefore the membership under the constitution and by laws of 1852 was about as follows: E. W. Cheney, Edson Carr, Harvey Jewett, John Stafford, J. Richmond Pratt, Daniel T. Webster, Hazard A. Potter, Elon G. Carpenter, C. H. Carpenter, Daniel Durgan, M. C. K. Crooks, J. W. Palmer, Charles N. Hewett, T. O. Bannister, H. Hamilton, Z. Paul, Thomas A. Brown, W. Scott Hicks, B. Monahan, David J. Mallory, Charles C. Murphy, P. D. Pettier, H. N. Eastman, F. Glauner, Mitchell H. Picot, Byron T. Wheeler, H. Fay Bennett, R. A. Carncross, John O. Palmer, M. W. Archer, E. W. Simmons, John Q. Howe, Joseph T. Smith, Edwin R. Maxson, L. F. Wilbur, George Cook, F. G. Bentley, William T. Swart, A. G. Crittenden, F. B. Seelye, James H. Allen, M. N. Carson, I. Ackley Gray, D. D. Dayton, L. Sprague, George N. Dox, J. T. Rogers, A. B. Snow, J. B. Hayes, C. H. Wood, John B. Chapin, J. I. Denman, James Parmely, jr., W. Fitch Cheney, L. B. Lester, L. Y. Phinney, W. A. Carson, D. G. Weare, J. P. Avery, A. R. Shank, F. D. Vanderhoof, S. W. West, H. K. Clark, M. D. Skinner, H. C. Gorham, Charles C. Eastman, G. H. Wheelock, — Flood, Charles Mudge, E. A. Hollister, G. H. Van Deusen, Fred. T. Webster, G. S. Gallagher, James F. Draper, Charles R. Dryer, F. W. Mailler, Ellis B. Sayre, Le Roy Lewis, Herbert M. Eddy, John H. Jewett, Dwight R. Burrell, J. Henry Budd, Alfred M. Mead, O. J. Hallenbeck, C. O. Jackson, W. F. Edington, A. D. Allen, T. D. Rupert, George E. Flood, N. L. Keith, John Hutchins, W. A. Hubbard, Frank L. Willson, Albert L. Beahan, George W. Sargent, J. B. Burroughs, Frank H. Ingram, J. Pope De Laney, John J. McNulty, James H. Haslett, Horace B. Gee, R. W. Walmsley, C. R. Marshall, John A. Robson, S. R. Wheeler, Bradford C. Loveland, G. W. McClellan, Wm. A. Howe, C. D. McCarthy, J. B. Finucan, John H. Pratt, C. R. Keyes, F. E. McClellan, Robert L. Carson, Charles A. Van Der Beck, Frank R. Pratt, Edgar O. Crossman, C. C. Thayer, Harry C. Buell, F. B. Rasback.

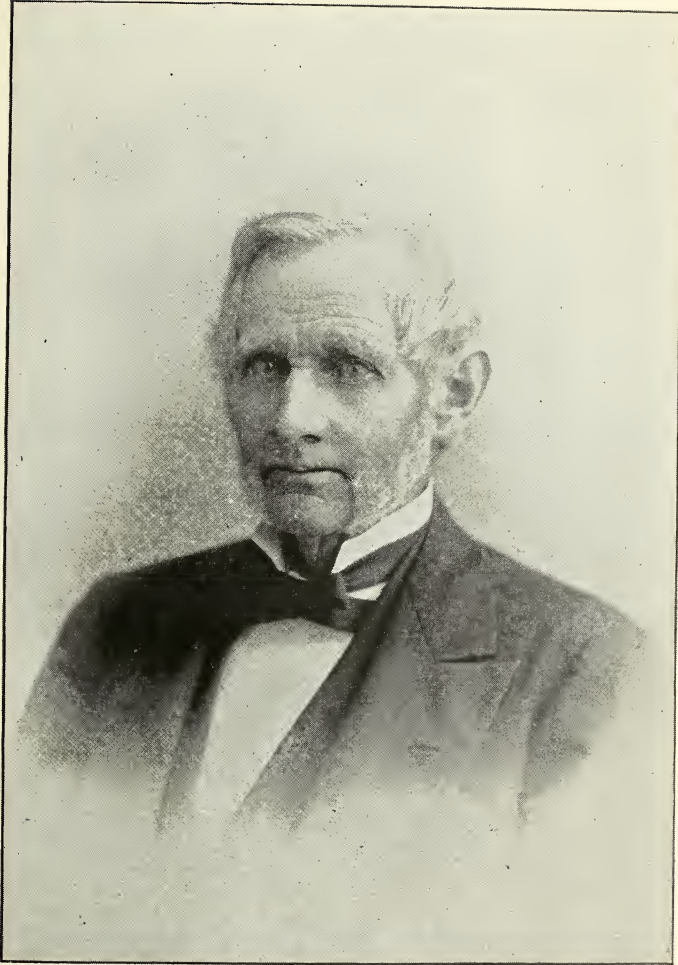
As has been stated the society held no regular meetings between 1852 and 1857, but in the last mentioned year the "Medical Profession of Ontario County" held a meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the virtually defunct society. From that time until the present, regular meetings have been held, and the society has enjoyed a reasonably prosperous existence. The present membership numbers about fifty regular practicing physicians of the county, as follows:

A. D. Allen, Gorham.	B. C. Loveland, Clifton Springs.
J. H. Allen, " "	A. M. Marsh, Victor.
D. S. Allen, " "	G. W. McClellan, Canandaigua.
Albert L. Beahan, Canandaigua.	F. E. McClellan, " "
F. P. Bell, Naples.	C. D. McCarthy, Geneva.
D. R. Burrell, Canandaigua.	H. W. Nichols, Canandaigua.
J. B. Burroughs, Shortsville.	J. R. Pratt, Manchester.
H. C. Buell, Canandaigua.	J. H. Pratt, " "
M. R. Carson, " "	F. R. Pratt, " "
Robert L. Carson, Canandaigua.	T. D. Rupert, Geneva.
Edgar O. Crossman, Clifton Springs	F. B. Rasback, Phelps.
J. Pope De Laney, Geneva.	George W. Sargent, Seneca Castle.
J. F. Draper, Victor.	John C. Smith, Clifton Springs.
H. M. Eddy, Geneva.	E. B. Sayre, Allen's Hill.
L. E. Green, Honeoye.	E. W. Simmons, Canandaigua.
O. J. Hallenbeck, Canandaigua.	C. C. Thayer, Clifton Springs.
W. G. Hemiup, Geneva.	George H. Van Dusen, Gorham.
W. A. Howe, Phelps.	F. D. Vanderhoof, Phelps.
W. S. Hicks, Bristol.	C. A. Van Der Beck, Canandaigua.
John Hutchins, Cheshire.	L. F. Wilbur, Honeoye.
C. O. Jackson, Victor.	R. W. Walmsley, Canandaigua.
J. H. Jewett, Canandaigua.	S. R. Wheeler, East Bloomfield.
C. R. Keyes, Geneva.	F. B. Weitling, Naples.

The officers, president and secretary, of the Ontario County Medical Society from 1842 to 1793 (exclusive of the years from 1852 to 1857) have been as follows:

PRESIDENT.	
1842,	Henry P. Hickok,
1843,	Enos Barnes,
1844,	" "

SECRETARY.	
	Franklin B. Hahn.
	" "
	Daniel T. Webster.



Harvey Jewett

PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY.

1845,	Edson Carr,	Owen Munson.
1846,	Nathaniel Jacob,	“
1847,	Harvey Jewett,	“
1848,	Daniel T. Webster,	Edson Carr.
1849,	Erastus B. Woodworth,	“
1850,	T. G. Meacham,	“
1851,	“	“
1858,	Edson Carr,	J. T. Smith.
1859,	E. W. Cheney,	“
1860,	Z. Paul,	“
1861,	G. N. Dox,	“
1862,	George Cook,	“
1863,	F. R. Bentley,	J. B. Hayes.
1864,	H. N. Eastman,	“
1865,	C. C. Murphy,	“
1866,	J. W. Palmer,	“
1867,	A. G. Crittenden,	“
1868,	L. F. Wilbur,	“
1869,	James H. Allen,	“
1870,	C. H. Wood,	“
1871,	F. D. Vanderhoof,	“
1872,	E. W. Simmons,	“
1873,	H. K. Clark,	“
1874,	J. T. Smith,	“
1875,	W. S. Hicks,	“
1876,	S. W. West,	“
1877,	Harvey Jewett,	“
1878,	James Flood,	“
1879,	H. W. Nichols,	J. H. Jewett.
1880,	J. B. Hayes,	“
1881,	D. S. Allen,	“
1882,	J. R. Pratt,	F. D. Vanderhoof.
1883,	J. H. Budd,	“
1884,	“	“
1885,	E. O. Hollister,	“

PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1886, G. H. Van Deusen,	F. D. Vanderhoof.
1887, C. O. Jackson,	“
1888, J. B. Burroughs,	“
1889, M. R. Carson,	“
1890, A. D. Allen,	“
1891, F. D. Vanderhoof,	J. H. Jewett.
1892, S. R. Wheeler,	“

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Ontario and Yates was organized at an informal meeting of homœopathic physicians held at the office of Dr. O. S. Wood in Canandaigua on the 16th of October, 1861. According to the constitution, any regularly licensed physician “who has complied with the requisitions of the laws of the State of New York, and who shall avow his belief in the homœopathic maxim, *similia similibus curanter*, may be elected a member of the society,” etc.

The constitution of the society was signed by a large proportion of the homœopathic practitioners of the counties of Ontario and Yates, and the name given above was continued in use until October 16th, 1889, when an amendment to the constitution was adopted by which the name was changed to *The Homœopathic Medical Society of Ontario County*.

The original constitution was signed by these physicians: Oliver E. Noble, H. Fay Bennett, O. S. Wood, H. W. Smith, George Z Noble, M. W. Combs, S. W. West, J. H. Stebbins, E. B. Holmes, E. W. Rogers, J. B. Voak, J. A. Hawley, N. B. Covert, A. B. Smith, T. D. Prichard, C. T. Mitchell, George C. Prichard, R. B. Covert, E. W. Bryan, Frank Tompkins, Henry Foster, Cyrus Allen, Hylon Doty, Cassius H. Green, A. Imeson, W. R. Townsend, A. J. Frantz, George H. Church, E. D. Smith, V. A. Lewis, W. A. Wheeler, Frank E. Murphy, John Dudley Cooke, Frank P. Warner, James C. Knapp, Fred. H. Lutze, Henry P. Perkins, jr.

The first officers elected were: Oliver E. Noble, president; H. Fay Bennett, vice-president; O. S. Wood, secretary and treasurer; G. Z. Noble, M. W. Combs and H. W. Smith, censors; G. Z. Noble and H. Fay Bennett, delegates to State Society.

The succession of presidents and secretaries has been as follows :

	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1861,	Oliver E. Noble,	O. S. Wood.
1862,	“	“
1863,	“	“
1864,	“	“
1865,	“	“
1866,	“	J. B. Voak.
1867,	“	“
1868,	T. D. Prichard,	G. Z. Noble.
1869,	“	“
1870,	J. H. Stebbins,	“
1871,	“	“
1872,	J. B. Voak,	“
1873,	“	“
1874,	“	“
1875,	“	“
1876,	“	“
1877,	Nelson B. Covert,	G. C. Prichard
1878,	George Z. Noble,	“
1879,	“	“
1880,	C. T. Mitchell,	“
1881,	“	“
1882,	“	“
1883,	Henry Foster,	“
1884,	“	“
1885,	“	“
1886,	“	“
1887,	Frank P. Warner,	“
1888,	G. C. Prichard,	C. T. Mitchell.
1889,	“	“
1890,	“	“
1891,	“	“
1892,	J. C. Knapp,	“

Present Membership: Henry Foster and F. P. Wilcox, of Clifton Springs; George C. Prichard, of Phelps; J. H. Stebbins, Nelson B.

Covert, A. B. Smith and J. C. Knapp, of Geneva; C. T. Mitchell and F. P. Warner, of Canandaigua; J. D. Cooke, of Shortsville; G. H. Church, of Oak's Corners; B. S. Partridge, of East Bloomfield; C. A. Rowley, of Victor.

The Society of Physicians of the Village of Canandaigua was organized on the 20th of December, 1864, with an original membership of ten, as follows: M. R. Carson, John B. Chapin, W. Fitch Cheney, George Cook, Harvey Jewett, J. B. Hayes, J. F. Rogers, E. W. Simmons, J. T. Smith and W. T. Swart. The first officers were E. W. Simmons, president; Harry Jewett, vice-president; J. B. Hayes, secretary.

The object of the society, as declared by the articles of association, is "to promote the scientific improvement and social fellowship of its members; to preserve the unity and to maintain the dignity and honor of the profession."

The honorary members, elected soon after the organization of the society, included these persons: Benjamin Richards, A. M.; E. C. Tyler, A. M.; N. T. Clark, A. M., Ph. D.; William S. Zantzinger, M. D.; John Rosewarne, M. D.; Alexander Murray, M. D.; and Charles S. Hoyt, M. D.

The Society of Physicians has been in all respects a useful and worthy organization, and has enjoyed an uninterrupted prosperity of nearly thirty years' duration. However, its greater step forward was taken on the 26th of December, 1892, when the society was incorporated, thus acquiring recognition by and standing in the State Medical Society. In this connection we may also note the fact that the Canandaigua Society is not only a pioneer in its class, but was one of the first in the State to become incorporated. The active spirits of the incorporation measure were the following physicians: Matthew R. Carson, Orlando J. Hallenbeck, Albert L. Beahan, Charles A. Van Der Beck and John H. Jewett, each of whose names are subscribed to the articles of association.

From the time of its original organization (in 1864) the active officers of the society have been as follows:

	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1864, ¹	E. W. Simmons,	J. B. Hayes.
1866,	Harvey Jewett,	"

¹ Elected in December, 1864, and served to January, 1866.

PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1867, J. T. Smith,	J. B. Hayes.
1868, W. T. Swart,	"
1869, J. B. Chapin,	"
1870, M. R. Carson,	"
1871, J. B. Hayes,	H. C. Gorham.
1872, George Cook,	W. T. Swart.
1873, E. W. Simmons,	"
1874, Harvey Jewett,	"
1875, J. T. Smith,	M. R. Carson.
1876, W. T. Swart,	"
1877, M. R. Carson,	J. B. Hayes.
1878, J. B. Hayes,	M. R. Carson.
1879, E. W. Simmons,	"
1880, D. R. Burrell,	"
1881, D. Nichols,	J. H. Jewett.
1882, E. G. Tyler,	"
1883, N. T. Clarke,	"
1884, W. F. Swart,	"
1885, J. B. Hayes,	A. L. Beahan.
1886, Charles S. Hoyt,	"
1887, J. H. Jewett,	"
1888, O. J. Hallenbeck,	"
1889, R. W. Walmsley,	"
1890, J. B. Hayes,	"
1891, Charles A. Van Der Beck,	O. J. Hallenbeck.
1892, A. L. Beahan,	"
1893, M. R. Carson,	"

Present Members of the Society—M. R. Carson, president; J. H. Jewett, vice president; O. J. Hallenbeck, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Buell, Noah T. Clarke, D. R. Burrell, C. N. Van Der Beck, R. W. Walmsley, A. L. Beahan.

Under an act of the Legislature passed in 1880, each physician in the county (in each county in the State) was required to register in the office of the county clerk his name, place of birth, residence, date of diploma, and the institution from which he was graduated, or the

authority by which he claimed the right to practice medicine in the county. In compliance with the requirements of the act there has been a very general registration by the physicians of this county, and in order to bring to the notice of the reader the names of as many as possible of the past and present medical practitioners, we extract from the records the names, with other data referred to, of those legally qualified to practice medicine in Ontario county since the law was passed :

Elnathan W. Simmons, born in Bristol; authority to practice granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, January 23, 1834.

John H. Jewett, born at Canandaigua; diploma February 28, 1879, from College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city.

Frederic C. Hawley, born Middlesex, Yates county; diploma February 16, 1854, from Syracuse Medical College.

Ira F. Hawley, born in Middlesex; diploma March 28, 1878, from the American University of Philadelphia.

J. Richmond Pratt, born Manchester; diploma March 8, 1851, from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Andrew Merrill, born Utica, N. Y.; diploma June 20, 1851, from Geneva Medical College.

William Templar, born Steuben county; diploma March 23, 1854, by Medical Society of Yates county.

David J. Mallery, born Cayuga county; diploma January 26, 1847, from Geneva Medical College.

Ziba H. Potter, born Yates county; diploma January 22, 1867, from Geneva Medical College.

Francis R. Bentley, born Onondaga county; diploma January 26, 1840, from Geneva Medical College.

Orlando J. Hallenbeck, born Schenectady county; diploma February 1, 1879, from Albany Medical College.

Alfred M. Mead, born Wayne county; diploma February 25, 1880, from Buffalo University.

James A. Hawley, born in Middlesex, Yates county; diploma June 4, 1879, from Genesee Valley District Eclectic Medical Society and Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia.

William Bell, born Gorham; diploma June 4, 1879, from Genesee Valley District Eclectic Medical Society.

Leonidas F. Wilbur, born Windham county, Vt. ; diploma March 4, 1854, from Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

Duncan S. Allen, born Montgomery county ; diploma December 26, 1865, from Albany Medical College.

Le Roy Lewis, born Seneca Falls ; diploma March 16, 1868, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Q. Howe, born Wayne county ; diploma June 10, 1842, from Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mitchell H. Picot, born Philadelphia, Pa. ; diploma March 9, 1861, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph T. Smith, born Farmington ; diploma March 9, 1854, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

William T. Swart born Gorham ; diploma February 24, 1847, from Western Reserve College at Hudson, O.

Henry W. Nichols, born Addison county, Vt. ; diploma January 25, 1845, from Geneva Medical College.

Henry S. Dimock, born Phelps ; diploma August 30, 1880, from Eclectic Medical College of New York city.

Peter P. Van Vleet, born Seneca county ; diploma March 1, 1869, from Bellevue College Hospital, New York city.

Theodore B. Weitling, born Oneida county ; diploma February 23, 1873, from College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city.

Cassius O. Jackson, born Canandaigua ; diploma February 24, 1880, from University of Buffalo.

Jedediah W. Palmer, born Berkshire county, Mass. ; diploma September 1, 1830, from Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass.

Harvey Jewett, born Cheshire county, N. H. ; diploma December 31, 1831, from Medical Society of Herkimer county.

Michael D. Skinner, born Onondaga county ; diploma May 2, 1865, from Illinois State Medical Society.

James H. Allen, born Montgomery county ; diploma January 23, 1853, from Albany Medical College.

Frank W. Mailler, born Atlanta, Ga. ; diploma February 28, 1877, from Detroit Medical College.

W. Scott Hicks, born Bristol ; diploma February 26, 1851, from University of Buffalo.

Dwight R. Burrell, born Loraine county, O.; diploma March 25, 1868, from University of Michigan.

Lewis E. Green, born Steuben county; diploma February 16, 1874, from Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Joseph Byron Hayes, born Canandaigua; diploma March 15, 1860, from University of Pennsylvania.

Frederick D. Vanderhoof, born Manchester; diploma March 10, 1864, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

Jonathan Burt, born Brattleboro', Vt.; license May 19, 1830, from Wayne County Medical Society.

George W. Prentiss, born Chelsea, Canada; diploma March 5, 1863, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Charles T. Mitchell, born Hamilton, Ont.; diploma September 10, 1863, from University of Victoria College, Canada.

Milton U. Gerhard, born Durham, Pa.; diploma March 15, 1877, from University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Ellis B. Sayre, born Rushville; license November 22, 1877, from Ontario County Medical Society.

John Hutchens, born Cheshire; diploma February 20, 1871, from University of Buffalo.

H. A. Slingerland, born Canadice; diploma June 4, 1879, from Genesee Valley District Eclectic Medical Society.

H. L. Eddy, born Wayne county; diploma December 11, 1833, from Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts.

George N. Dox, born Geneva; diploma February 15, 1843, from Albany Medical College.

J. Henry Budd, born Schuyler county; diploma February 23, 1875, from Buffalo Medical College.

Byron B. Havens, born Yates county; diploma February 21, 1876, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Herbert M. Eddy, born Seneca county; diploma March 2, 1870, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

Matthew R. Carson, born Seneca; diploma December 22, 1857, from Albany Medical College.

Gardner S. Gallagher, born Cortland, N. Y.; diploma March 20, 1872, from University of City of New York.

William A. Wheeler, born Wayne county; diploma March 10, 1880, from Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alexander D. Allen, born Gorham; diploma June 10, 1880, from Syracuse Medical College.

Reuben E. Phillips, born Canada; diploma January 18, 1872, from Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

J. Benson Voak, born Yates county; diploma March 1, 1866, from Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

James K. King, born Troy, N. Y.; diploma March 1, 1877, from Columbia College, New York city.

Albert G. Cruttenden, born Wyoming county; diploma February 20, 1840, from Willoughby University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

Matthew Bird Gault, born Fayette county; diploma March 1, 1870, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carmi C. Thayer, born Worcester county, Mass.; diploma February 26, 1876, from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills.

Hilem F. Bennett, born Cayuga county; diploma March 1, 1866, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Herbert F. Gillette, born Steuben county; license May 18, 1880, from Steuben County Homœopathic Medical Society.

William F. Edington, born Seneca; diploma July 24, 1864, from Geneva Medical College.

George E. Flood, born Seneca county; diploma March 4, 1879, from Detroit Medical College.

Nellie L. Kieth, born Madison county; diploma March 15, 1871, from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Mary H. Dunbar, born in Nebraska; diploma March 16, 1868, from Woman's Medical College of New York city.

Henry Foster, born Norwich, Vt., diploma February 23, 1848, from Western Reserve College.

William G. Hemiup, born Geneva; diploma February 28, 1877, from Detroit Medical College.

William M. Silvernail, born Yates county; diploma June 4, 1879, from Genesee Valley District Medical Society.

Jerome P. Avery, born Fairfield, N. Y., diploma February 22, 1854, from University of Buffalo.

Archibald Imeson, born Canada ; diploma June, 1856, from Victoria College.

Stephen P. Johnson, born Oswego county ; diploma December 27, 1859, from Albany Medical College

James H. Stebbins, born Monroe county ; diploma February 18, 1856, from American Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry K. Clarke, born Buffalo ; diploma December, 1862, from Albany Medical College.

Albert J. Frantz, born Seneca county ; diploma June 28, 1871, from Detroit Medical College.

Nelson B. Covert, born Ovid, Seneca county ; diploma February 27, 1862, from Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio.

Edwin O. Hollister, born Batavia ; diploma March 1, 1874, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Charles Hoyt Mead, born Fairfield, Conn., diploma March 28, 1878, from Physio-Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

W. A. Hartman, born Sandusky, O. ; diploma April 1, 1854, from Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Watson W. Archer, born Hopewell ; diploma January, 1867, from Geneva Medical College.

James F. Draper, born Washington county ; diploma January 27, 1846, from Geneva Medical College.

Amos Stoddard, born Blenheim, O. ; license June 25, 1868, from Eclectic Medical Society of State of New York.

Elisaph Dorchester, born Geneva ; diploma February 20, 1849, from Geneva Medical College.

George Henry Van Deusen, born Montgomery county ; diploma June 9, 1861, from University of Vermont.

George C. Prichard, born Phelps ; license October 18, 1870, from Ontario County Medical Society.

Sylvanus E. Parker, born Niagara county ; diploma February 20, 1877, from University of Buffalo.

David H. Conley, born Yates county ; diploma February 25, 1868, from Western Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, O.

Jeremiah P. H. Deming, born Pittsfield, Mass. ; diploma November 5, 1839, from Berkshire Medical College.

Nehemiah S. Bryant, born Seneca county ; diploma January 25, 1845, from Geneva Medical College.

Amos L. Sweet, born Cortland county ; diploma March 9, 1866, from University Medical College, New York city.

Henry D. Weyburn, born Geneva ; diploma March 22, 1876, from Physio-Eclectic Medical College of Ohio.

Fred. Francis Webster, born East Bloomfield ; diploma February 23, 1875, from University of Buffalo.

Mary E. Stark, born Yates county ; diploma May 27, 1880, from Woman's Medical College of New York. Infirmary.

Amos Bird Smith, born Tompkins county ; diploma July 6, 1846, from Geneva Medical College.

Byron D. Hershey, born Gorham ; diploma March 31, 1869, from University of Michigan.

William R. Townsend, born Monroe county ; diploma March 4, 1875, from Homœopathic Medical College of New York.

William H. Coe, born Genesee county ; diploma March 14, 1866, from University of Pennsylvania.

John Melvin, born Manchester ; diploma March 5, 1850, from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati.

Francis H. Wisewell, born Yates county ; diploma, March, 1871, from University of Michigan.

James A. Barringer, born Rensselaer county ; diploma February 24, 1873, from University of Buffalo,

Elon G. Carpenter, born Herkimer county ; diploma June 6, 1840, from Castleton Medical College.

John Dudley Cooke, born Canada ; diploma February 22, 1881, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo.

Edward Munson, born Penn Yan ; diploma May 13, 1881, from Medical Department Columbia College.

J. Reed Topping, born Geneva ; diploma June 23, 1881, from College of the University of City of New York.

Charles M. Franklin, born Lancaster, Pa. ; diploma March 15, 1881, from University of Pennsylvania.

William A. White, born at Albany ; diploma March 4, 1881, from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Wm. A. Hubbard, born Tompkins county; diploma February 21, 1881, from University of Buffalo.

E. Clayton Smith, born Richmond; diploma June 7, 1881, from Eclectic Medical Institution, Cincinnati.

Miles B. Butler, born Ontario county; diploma March 3, 1881, from New York Homœopathic College.

Frank P. Warner, born Phelps; diploma March 9, 1881, from University of City of New York.

Reuben E. Phillips, born Canada; diploma March 2, 1881, from United States Medical College, New York city.

Milo A. Jewett, born in Asia; diploma June 29, 1881, from Harvard University.

James Arthur Phillips, born Clifton Springs; diploma March 7, 1882, from University of City of New York.

John A. Shannon, born Albany; diploma March 2, 1876, from Bennett Medical College, Chicago.

Rachel T. Speakman, born Chester county, Pa.; diploma February, 28, 1863, from Cleveland Homœopathic College.

Frank L. Willson, born Oswego county; diploma March 13, 1883, from University Medical College, New York city.

George D. Hamlin, born Naples; diploma March 15, 1883, from University Medical College, New York city.

Benton S. Partridge, born Canadice; diploma March 6, 1883, from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

Frank H. Ingram, born Logansport, Ind.; diploma March 14, 1883, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Emory A. Eakin, born Gallipolis, O.; diploma March 2, 1869, from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

Frederick H. Lutze, born Germany; diploma March 16, 1882, from Homœopathic Medical College, New York city.

Albert L. Beahan, born Watkins, N. Y.; diploma March 1, 1879, from Bellevue Medical College, New York city.

Murdock K. Macdonald, born Nova Scotia; diploma March 6, 1884, from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

Elon N. Carpenter, born New York; diploma March 11, 1884, from Medical Department University of City of New York.

Duncan Campbell, born Canada ; diploma April 24, 1884, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

James C. Knapp, diploma March 13, 1884, from New York Homœopathic Medical College.

Franklin B. Smith, born Hillsdale, Mich ; diploma February 26, 1879, from Hahnemann Medical College.

Charles Mudge, born Oswego county ; diploma March 3, 1854, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

Joseph B. Burroughs, born Paterson, N. J. ; diploma June 4, 1881, from Syracuse University.

George W. Sargent, born Wallingford, Vt. ; diploma June 25, 1879, from Syracuse University.

Horace B. Gee, born Cortland, N. Y. ; diploma February 26, 1885, from University of Buffalo.

Elmer D. Cooley, born Oswego county ; diploma July 2, 1882, from University of Vermont.

John Pope De Laney, born Portsmouth, N. H. ; diploma March 9, 1885, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

L. M. Phillips, born West Winfield, N. Y. ; diploma June 28, 1882, from University of Vermont.

Robert W. Walmsley, born Dubuque, Ia. ; diploma March 17, 1881, from University of Louisiana.

Stoughton R. Wheeler, born North Bergen, N. J. ; diploma February 23, 1886, from University of Buffalo.

Cuvier R. Marshall, born Bellefontaine, O. ; diploma March 9, 1885, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

James Henry Haslett, born Seneca ; diploma March 6, 1886, from University Medical College, New York city.

John J. McNulty, born Seneca county ; diploma February, 1877, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

John A. Robson, born Seneca ; diploma March 3, 1886, from Albany Medical College.

George M. Skinner, born Richmond ; diploma March 15, 1886, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

George A. Lung, born Canandaigua ; diploma May 1, 1886, from University of Pennsylvania.

George H. King, born Mechlenburg, N. Y. ; diploma May 28, 1868, from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati.

Lucius C. Adamson, born Atlanta, Ga. ; diploma March 11, 1885, from University of New York City.

George W. McClellan, born Alton, Ontario ; diploma February 24, 1885, from University of Buffalo.

William S. Rogers, born Central Square, N. Y., diploma March 1, 1883, from Eclectic Medical College, New York city.

Caroline A. Hemiup, born Geneva ; diploma March 17, 1881, from Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Kate A. Hathaway, born Hornellsville, N. Y. ; diploma June 30, 1887, from University of Michigan.

Charles A. Foster, born England ; diploma February 22, 1847, from Botanica Medical College of Ohio.

Chauncey A. Holt, born Hartford, Conn. ; diploma February 17, 1877, from University of City of New York.

Henry H. Coburn, born Waterbury, Vt., diploma February 19, 1889, from Chicago Homœopathic College.

Isidore A. McClellan, born New York city ; diploma May 5, 1880, from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

Frank Bert Rasbach, born Ilion, N. Y. ; diploma March 30, 1891, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA, AND OF THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA, THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO COUNTY.

THE earliest recollections of the town called Canandaigua were in connection with the Indian occupation of the region. Near the borders of the present town was the once famous Seneca village, variously known as *Onnaghee*, *Onaghee* and *Onahie*, which are only modifications of the name *Onagheh*, the latter meaning "head," and

from which we naturally and correctly infer that this locality was once a head or chief village of the Seneca Indians. The Indian village of Canandaigua or Ganadarque, was an off shoot of this village, and was destroyed by General Sullivan in 1779.

According to Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, LL.D., who is the acknowledged standard authority on Seneca names, the name in the several Iroquois dialects is as follows: Seneca, Ga-nun-da-gwa; Cayuga, Ga-na da gwa; Onondaga, Ca-na-da-qua; Tuscarora, Ca-ta-na-ra-qua; Oneida, Ga-na da-lo-qua; Mohawk, Ga-na-ta-la qua; the signification being "A Place Selected for a Settlement," or, in other words, "the chosen spot or city," a fact itself of much significance in view of later events, for the Indian location or "spot chosen for a new settlement" was also selected by the Phelps and Gorham proprietary as their "chosen spot or city," after they had been compelled to leave the vicinity of old Kanadesaga; and a little later the same "chosen spot" was designated as the shire town of the county, and was therefore destined to become a somewhat important point in Western New York in the affairs of civilized white settlement as it had been formerly prominent in connection with the Indian occupation of the region. However, as the subject of Indian supremacy and dominion is fully discussed in the early chapters of this volume, it need not be further pursued here, but rather may we give attention to the development and improvement of the town during its occupation by the whites.

As is fully narrated in one of the earlier chapters of this work, in the year 1788 the region of country now including this whole county was sold by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, they representing an association of eastern capitalists. As soon as they had secured the Indian title they at once caused the entire tract to be surveyed into townships, and each numbered by range and town. For the purpose of better carrying out their designs, the proprietors made a location for a village at the ancient Indian site called Kanadesaga, also Geneva, but on running the eastern line of the Massachusetts lands it was discovered that the village was east of the so-called pre-emption line and therefore not within the purchase proper. We may here state incidentally that Geneva was on the west side of the line, but owing either to error or fraud the line was so run

as to bring that village eastward of it and on lands claimed by other proprietors.

Whether error or fraud located Geneva east of the pre-emption line matters little at this time, but the circumstance was indeed fortunate for the after history of Canandaigua. The proprietary were compelled to change their seat of operations from Geneva, consequently in 1789 Mr. Phelps caused township number 10, in the third range, to be resurveyed and allotted for more than usual townships and agricultural purposes. Moreover, the town was especially reserved to the proprietors for their own use, also as a county town, for it seems that the worthy proprietor even at that early day had in contemplation the erection of a new county out of the territory of old Montgomery.

Oliver Phelps made generous provision for the future of the prospective village, and indeed carried out the New England custom of donating lands for county buildings, park and schools, and likewise laid out the main thoroughfare of the village of ample width, having a consideration for the personal comfort of the people as well as for private gain.

Col. William Walker acted as agent for the proprietors, and to him has been given the honor of erecting the first house in the town—a log structure built during the year 1788, and standing on the east side of the main street, south of the square; the contract for the erection of this building will be found in the chapter of the town of Phelps. Two other dwellings were built during the same year, one for James D. Fish, and the other for Joseph Smith, but none of these was permanently occupied by its owner until the following spring. Smith soon turned his dwelling into an inn, thus becoming the pioneer landlord of the vicinity.

Joseph Smith was a prominent character at an early day at Canandaigua. He had been a captive among the Indians, and when set free he chose to remain among them. He was an open-hearted, generous man, and possessed many good qualities. As an Indian interpreter his services were often in requisition. He was in business in this region as early as October and November, 1788, as the following bills receipted by him, and yet in existence, will show: November 22, bill against William Walker, for "Mogassens," rum, salt, etc., £21 1s. Bill against

William Walker, for sundries furnished by Smith & Vrooman, to different persons, £8 04s. 7d. As no place is mentioned in the above bills, it is uncertain whether they were furnished at Canandaigua or Geneva, but from the following receipt for goods stored by Walker on his departure from the place for the winter, it would seem that Canandaigua must at the time have been his residence, although on account of the familiarity and friendship of the Indians, the goods would doubtless remain undisturbed even if he was not permanently here during the winter:

KANANDAIGUE, Nov'r 19, 1788.

Bill of articles belonging to the Hon'ble Mess'rs Phelps & Comp'y, William Walker, Esq'r, Agent.

1 Chest containing

1 Broad ax, 9 Narrow Do., 1 Bush Hook, 2 Fros and one hoe, 1 Drawing knife, 1 twist augur, 1 p'r Carpenters Chitzels, 1 Hand Saw, 1 nail hammer, 2 Iron Wedges, 1 Small Broken Chain, 1 Bake Pan, 1 Spider, 1 Skillet, 1 Earthen Plate, 1 Pewter Do., 1 Tin Qt mug, 1 case knife & 2 forks, $\frac{1}{2}$ H. old Pewter, about 3 qts Salt, 1 Small Brass Kettle, Ring of Iron, 1 Crane Hook, 31 Candles, 1 Iron Hinge, one Sitting Pole Iron, 1 Door Hook and some small pieces of Iron.

1 Batteau, 3 Oars, 1 Paddle, 3 Setting Poles and Boat House, 5 Empty Barrels, and one Large Iron pot and one Grindstone.

Re'd the above Chest containing said Articles together with Said Batteau, Oars, &c and Empty Barel, into my care, all of which are to be safely kept and to be delivered to William Walker, Esq'r or to his order, when called for. Extraordinaries Excepted.

JAMES PERRY
for Joseph Smith

JOSEPH SMITH

Endorsed, Joseph Smith's Rec't for Articles left at Canandaiqua.

The memorandum book kept by Colonel Wm. Walker contains the names of a number of people who were early on the ground in the new country and employed by him in October, 1788. The following are extracted therefrom: Colonel Hugh Maxwell, surveyor, and Samuel Whedon, Brown and two others, assistants. Frederick Saxton, surveyor; Wm. Markham, Capt. Cleveland, Phinehas Blodget and Ransom Smith, assistants. Mr. Curtis, surveyor, Joseph Salisbury, Robert White, Ad-

ner Hickox, John Fanning, assistants. William Ewing, surveyor, Henry Reading, Andrew Evers, Benoni Taylor. Four men on the road on the falls on the outlet of Canadaque, Cornelius Decker, John Jones, E. Phelps, John Culver. Also the following: David Bailey, chain bearer, James Parmeter, Enos Boughton, Sewell and Othniel Gilbert, James Dugan, Rees Stevens.

The first permanent settlement in the town was made in 1789, when Fish and Smith occupied their respective houses, and about the same time there also came to the locality General Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, jr., Frederick Saxton, Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Gates, Daniel Brainerd, Martin Dudley. These pioneers were soon followed by others, and in the same year William Walker opened his land office in the village. First events followed one another in rapid succession, and from preserved records we learn that pioneer Samuel Gardner opened the first store, while Major Willis taught the first school, beginning in 1792. The first birth was that of Oliver Phelps Rice, and the first death was that of Caleb Walker, both events taking place in 1790.

Although it is well known that the settlement of this town began in 1788 and 1789, it is quite difficult to determine just when pioneership ceased, and equally difficult to ascertain the names of persons and families who are entitled to mention in that connection. However, we may state that early settlements in the town began in the village and rapidly extended therefrom in almost every direction until the lands were well occupied and put under cultivation. There was no separation of the village from the township until 1815, and for the purposes of the record the entire territory may be treated as a body so far as pioneership is concerned.

The greatest difficulty which confronted the pioneers who sought homes in this region was that attending the journey from the east, and although the opening of a public highway engaged the early attention and efforts of those interested in the lands, and the State as well, it was not until the year 1790 that the old "State Road" from Utica to Canandaigua was opened; and even in the completion of this thoroughfare many of the emigrants took part, stopping on their journey for this purpose, and thus hastening the work to a successful end. This road, however, was but little better than an Indian path, sufficiently opened to allow

a sled to pass and the most impassable streams bridged, and it was not till 1797 when, on the 28th of March, the Legislature passed an "act for opening and improving certain great roads in this State," which provided for raising money by lotteries for such purpose. Under the provisions of this act and through the energetic exertions of Charles Williamson, who made and secured large additions in contributions of money, and with the additional assistance of the inhabitants who subscribed four thousand days' work, the state commissioner was enabled to complete the GREAT GENESEE ROAD of near one hundred miles, opening it sixty-four feet wide and paving with logs and gravel the moist places through which it was carried. Hence the road from Utica to the Genesee, from being in the month of June, 1797, a little better than an Indian path, was so far improved by the latter part of September that a stage route was established on it.

The construction of the "turnpike" in 1803-4 opened a valuable thoroughfare to travel leading from the eastern country into the then comparatively wild Genesee region, and from the time of its completion, settlement and development increased with great rapidity. An additional reason for this sudden influx of pioneers lies in the fact that in 1789, before the opening of the road, a new county had been created out of the territory of old Montgomery, and Canandaigua had then been designated as its seat of justice.

The settlers of this region were fortunate in having a good mill in their vicinity, which aided them materially in obtaining lumber for their buildings. During the winter of 1789-90 Judge Augustus Porter, a pioneer of the region, agreed with General John Fellows, one of the proprietors of East Bloomfield, to join together in the erection of a saw-mill on Mud Creek, five miles west of Canandaigua, which was in due time accomplished.

However, among the many important, and we may say fortunate, early events which contributed to the building up and development of this town, that which led them all was the erection of Ontario county and the designation of Canandaigua as the county seat. The erecting act was passed on the 27th of January, 1789, and by its provision was made for the creation of towns under the name of districts, of which there were to be not less than two. At that time the county included

all the western part of the State, but the total number of inhabitants within its boundaries did not exceed one thousand. Therefore, in the organization of the territory into provisional districts a large area of land was included within each, and, as a matter of fact, the entire county contained only six of these districts, one of which was Canandaigua.

Following close upon the creation and organization of the county came the erection of the county buildings, for which the generous proprietors donated a suitable plot of land, situated on a commanding elevation, and in the most desirable portion of the village tract. That Canandaigua was to be a county seat was of itself sufficient in importance to swell the local population and enhance materially the value of lands not only in the village but in the town beyond the settled hamlet. Professional men, merchants, speculators and the ever attendant contingent of persons who are ready almost for anything, soon came to the town, and the result was that Canandaigua soon took a position at the head of the districts and afterward towns of the county. Of the lawyers who made this their place of residence and business we have no positive record, but the first medical men of the town were Moses Atwater and his brother, Jeremiah Atwater, Samuel Dungan and William A. Williams, all of whom were here before 1800, while Dr. Moses Atwater is credited with having settled in the town in 1791.

Town Organization.—The district of Canandaigua was organized January 27, 1789, but there is no record of proceedings by which we can accurately determine either the extent of the district or its first officers. However, the district did not long retain that distinctive character, for in 1791 it took the name of "town," and included within its boundaries townships 9 and 10 of the third range, containing presumably seventy-two square miles of land, but in 1824, surrendered to Gorham that part of township No. 9 which lay east of Canandaigua Lake. Therefore, as at present constituted, the town is twelve miles in length, six miles wide on the north boundary and less than three miles on the south line.

The first town meeting (of which there is any record) was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1791, and was "opened and superintended" by Israel Chapin, esquire. The records appear in the bold and perfectly plain handwriting of pioneer James D. Fish, and from the title

line on the initial page it appears that the town was known to the early settlers as *Canandarguay*, for it must naturally be presumed that as Mr. Fish was so good a penman he must also have been at least a fair "speller," and that his rendition of the name must have been that recognized by the inhabitants at that time.

At the first town meeting just referred to, the following town officers were elected: supervisor, Israel Chapin; town clerk, James D. Fish; assessors, John Call, Enos Boughton, Seth Reed, Nathan Cumstock, James Austin, Arnold Potter and Nathaniel Norton; collectors, Phineas Bates and John Coddington; overseers of the poor, Israel Chapin and Nathaniel Gorham; commissioners of highways, Othniel Taylor, Joseph Smith, Benjamin Wells; constables, Nathaniel Sanburn, Jared Boughton and Phineas Pierce; overseers of highways, James Latta, Joshua Whitney, John Swift, Daniel Gates, Jabez French, Gamaliel Wilder, Abner Barlow, Isaac Hathaway, Hezekiah Boughton, Eber Norton, William Gooding and John D. Robinson.

The foregoing list of first town officers will bring to the notice of the reader the names of perhaps a majority of the pioneers at that time, as the number of eligible freeholders was so small that nearly every one having an interest or ambition in that direction was freely supplied with office. In this connection it may be interesting to refer to the succession of supervisors of Canandaigua from the organization of the town to the present time as follows:

Supervisors.—Israel Chapin, 1791-95; Abner Barlow, 1796-99; Augustus Porter, 1800-1; Nathaniel Gorham, 1802-3; (no record of 1804 and 1805); Timothy Burt, 1806-7; Hugh Jameson, 1808; Ebenezer F. Norton, 1809; Hugh Jameson, 1810-11; Nathaniel Gorham, 1812; Reuben Hart, 1813; Phineas P. Bates, 1814; Eliphalet Taylor, 1815-16; John A. Stevens, 1817; Nathaniel Gorham, 1818; Lott Rew, 1819; Harvey Sanders, 1820; Phineas P. Bates, 1821; Francis Granger, 1822-25; Oliver Phelps, 1826-31; Phineas P. Bates, 1832; Oliver Phelps, 1833; Phineas P. Bates, 1834-36; Russell B. Johnson, 1837; Charles Shepard, 1838-42; William W. Gorham, 1843-47; Jabez H. Metcalf, 1848; Gideon Granger, 1849-51; Henry W. Taylor, 1852; Zebina Lucas, 1853-54; Ebenezer Hale, 1855; Evander Sly, 1856; Charles Shepard, 1857; Charles Coy, 1858-61; Jacob J. Matteson,

1862; George Cook, 1863; John Callister, 1864; J. Harvey Mason, 1865-67; Gustavus R. Fox, 1868; Frank O. Chamberlain, 1869-70; Charles E. Shepard, 1871-73; Frank O. Chamberlain, 1874; James S. Hickox, 1875; John B. Robertson, 1876-78; William L. Parkhurst, 1879-81; Thomas H. Cost, 1882; Rollin L. Beecher, 1883-84; Marion P. Worthy, 1885; Matthew L. Parkhurst, 1886; Joel M. Howey, 1887; George B. Sackett, 1888; Frederick W. Bryan, 1889; Charles C. Sackett, 1890-92; Frank O. Sisson, 1893.

The attention of the first town officers was early drawn to the matter of surveying and opening highways; in fact this duty was about the first of importance which required the efforts of the proprietors. From the lake running northward a distance of about two miles a splendid thoroughfare of travel was surveyed, but it was some time afterward that the road was fully completed. This is now known as Main street, and was originally laid out six rods in width, but Mr. Phelps had in view such grand possibilities for his chosen town that he increased the width to eight rods. Cross street was laid out and ever afterward maintained as a six-rod road.

Returning, however, from this digression to the subject of early settlement in the town of Canandaigua, we may say generally that great difficulty is encountered in learning the names of pioneers, while the exact or even approximate date of their settlement in the town cannot be learned. In a later department of this volume the reader will find sketches of many of the pioneer families in the towns, properly arranged and classified, and furnishing a reasonably complete biographical record of those named; wherefore in the present connection it cannot be considered necessary to furnish more than a brief allusion to the heads of pioneer families, with a mention of the general locality of their settlement.

Over in the east part of the town, near the foot of the lake, at an early day dwelt pioneers Samuel Rogers, Artemas Lincoln and Charles Grimes, the latter the owner of a fulling and cloth mill, an almost indispensable necessity in a new locality. John Van Orman afterward operated the mill and also acquired some fame as a landlord. Liberty Day was an early settler on the turnpike, and made brick in a small way, but his industry was greatly appreciated by the people of the locality. Elihu Tupper was a pioneer in the same region, and also became pro-

prietor of an inn, and as well was the owner of a three-horse team, hence a man of some note in the vicinity. He also carried a stock of goods and was a tradesman of the town. Lyman and Arnold Hays also were pioneers in the vicinity of which we write, and while both were farmers the former conducted a fulling mill. Judah Colt, the first sheriff of the county, at one time lived in this neighborhood, on what was called the Shepard farm.

In that part of the town north of the locality of which we have just written were a number of families of whom several can be recalled by name. Zachariah Tiffany was one of these pioneers and the head of a large family who followed in the parental footsteps. In this vicinity also dwelt the Cassarts and Shulers, the Faurots and Sanders, the latter settling here as early as 1795, and being a physician was regarded as a man of importance in the town. In this neighborhood there also dwelt pioneers De Bow and Latting.

West of the general locality just mentioned at a very early day were made settlements by Caleb Gage, Thomas Pike, Joseph Canfield, Stephen Bishop, John Gage, Levi Brockelbank, Chandler Burger, James Reeves (a wheelwright), Eliphalet Taylor (a prominent man in town affairs), Oliver Glover, Charles Cassart, William Curtis, and possibly others whose names are not now recalled, but all of whom by their efforts helped to develop the resources of the town, and laid the foundation for prosperity to be enjoyed by a later generation of occupants.

In the northern part of the town, in the locality which has for many years been known as Paddleford, there settled at an early day a number of families of much prominence, and among whom can be remembered the names of Price, Hudson, Walker, Tilton and Marble. The pioneer of this region is said to have been the first named settler, Price. Paddleford as a village did not attain any prominence prior to the building of the railroad. Lying to the west of Paddleford is situate District Number 20, so called, which is a part of the territory included by the settlement above mentioned. Some of the old family names are still preserved in the locality but the pioneers themselves are all gone. This section of the town was formerly known as the "Bacon Tract."

The locality of the town lying southeast of the village of Canandaigua was settled very soon after the survey of the region was completed.

The lands here appeared to have been especially desirable, and settlers and speculators were active to possess them. Lemuel Castle was one of the first to make an improvement in this vicinity, coming here in 1789. Castle is said to have built the first frame barn for Mr. Phelps in 1792. Following Castle came other pioneers, among whom were John Sutherland, Seth Holcomb (a settler of 1792, and also a hotel keeper), Ebenezer Williams, wheelwright and wagon-maker; Captain George Hickox, a soldier of the War of 1812, but a pioneer of 1793. Joseph Van Orman, Daniel Case, Giles Mitchell and Hugh Jameson were likewise early settlers in the same region, and are remembered as men of prominence and worth in the community.

The country around Centerfield was also desirable as an early (and even present) place of abode, and was settled early. Colonel Thaddeus Remington and Abner Barlow located here in 1790, while later on came other pioneers, among them David Hawley, Noah Heacock, Jesse Miller, Isaac Morse, better known as "Papa" Morse, and popular at all country sports because of his ability as a fiddler. Enos and Henry Hawley, Stephen Ward, Charles and Oliver Johnson, Harvey Steele and Oliver Rose were also early residents of this locality.

A short distance south of Centerfield early settlements were made by Rev. Zadoc Hunn, who was a preacher of some note among the pioneers, and who settled here in 1795 and died in 1801. Seba Case came here in 1794, and was followed by Elijah Tillotson and George Gooding, both of whom were also pioneers. East of the pioneers just named was a locality also occupied at an early day, there appearing the prominent names of Spencer, Taylor, Moore, Root, Castle, Bunnell, Butler, and Mack, nearly all of whom are to be recorded as settling in the town prior to 1800, and the names of whom are generally represented in the locality at the present day.

Along the west side of the lake the early settlers had no thought of erecting summer cottages such as now dot its shore, as their attention was directed to other enterprises, such as getting suitable buildings for family and stock, and earning a livelihood from the lands. Pioneers Israel Reed and Miles Hecox, Seth Lewis, Levi Rowley, Epaphratus Nott, Christian Seaman, and the Eatons had but little time during the early years of this century to devote themselves to pleasure seeking on

the lake, but with them, as with all pioneers of an undeveloped country, they were content to live frugally and in the enjoyment of such pleasures as a life of constant toil might afford.

THE ACADEMY TRACT.

In the extreme southeast part of the town is situated what was originally known as the Academy tract, containing three thousand acres of land which was deeded and donated by Oliver Phelps for the benefit of the Canandaigua Academy, from which its name was derived. The tract was surveyed into lots, each one hundred and fifty acres, and these were in turn divided so that each occupant should have seventy-five acres. According to the original purpose, these lands were to be rented, but they were gradually disposed of by sale and are now occupied almost entirely by owners. This generous donation was made by the proprietor in 1804, but it was not until 1810 that settlement on the tract in fact began, and then the lots were taken quite slowly, as the lands were supposed to be unproductive. The pioneer settler on this tract was named Santliff, but within the succeeding three years the lands were occupied by at least fourteen families, as follows: James Currier, John Penoyer, Jonathan Croker, William Warren, Solomon Riggs, William Holmes, Elias Bascom, Robert McGill, the Widow Holmes, the pioneer Santliff and other heads of families named Olds, Gordon, Bulard and Dickerson.

These first settlers not only developed and improved the lands for their personal benefit, but as well had a care for the spiritual and educational welfare of their families and descendants. They built a primitive school-house, which was soon burned, and at once replaced with another, the latter being constructed under the watchful care of Deacon James Currier. The building also served as a church until 1832, when a more suitable edifice for public worship was erected in the neighborhood. In 1837 a substantial school-house was likewise built. Both of these public institutions have ever since been maintained, and the inhabitants of the Academy tract are numbered with the substantial people of the town. Their originally supposed poor lands have developed great productiveness, yielding fairly well to general agricultural efforts, while hops are also grown with good success. Grapes, too, yield well

under careful attention, though the lake region is more especially favorable to this crop than the western part of the tract.

In the early history of the tract the majority of the people were members of the Methodist church, or society, and that denomination has prevailed even to the present day, although the membership of the Christian church has acquired large accessions in the locality. The church edifice of this society was built in 1832, but later on was replaced with a union meeting-house, the use of which was made free to all worshipers of whatsoever faith.

On the Academy tract is a central trading point and post-office, named "Academy Post-office," and around the locality has been built up a little hamlet, with the usual shops, store and other adjuncts of a rural settlement. The first hotel here was established by Benjamin Hight, and was afterward kept by Joseph Coy. Deacon James Currier was the first millwright, and he followed that pursuit nearly half a century.

CENTERFIELD.

In the western part of the town of Canandaigua is a productive locality whose people are devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits, and which is known as the Centerfield District; and near the center of the district is situated the little hamlet and post-office called Centerfield. The pioneers of this vicinity have already been mentioned and we need only refer to this hamlet as a trading center and record some of its principal interests and institutions. Oliver Rose opened a store here about 1810, and was otherwise identified with the place in the capacities of school teacher and afterward distiller. Justus Rose, his brother, became connected with the business and the partners soon ranked as extensive dealers and operators. They were succeeded by the later firm of Sackett, Fosket & Carter. During their operations Centerfield was made a post-station with John Fosket as postmaster.

However, it must be said that Centerfield as a village or hamlet is of much less importance than its people could boast half a century ago. It has been the home of no less than four church societies, yet none of them could maintain a permanent organization. As early as 1796 Rev. Hamilton Jefferson formed a Methodist Episcopal class at Centerfield,

and among its early members were Roswell and Hebzia Root, Ambrose and Lydia Phelps, and Sarah Moore. Some years later "Coke's Chapel" was built, its first preacher being James Gilmore.

In this connection also we may note the fact that a class was organized in 1808 at Sand Hill, which numbered among its members John Johnson, Elizabeth Cassart, Zachariah Tiffany and wife, Betsey Knapp and Catherine De Bow. However, upon the organization of the M. E. church and society at Canandaigua village, these outside classes gradually diminished.

On the 12th of November, 1832, the Congregationalists of this locality organized a society, with thirty-five members, under the ministrations of Rev. Silas Brown, Robert Hill and Edward Bronson, and in 1833 the church was recognized and received by the Ontario Presbytery. A church edifice was soon afterward built, the first pulpit supplies being S. S. Howe, Jonathan Leslie, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Ware and Silas C. Brown. However, this society, like the others of the locality, soon began to lose its membership and hence its influence for good, and is not now in active existence.

About the year 1830, under the pastoral care of Reverend Potter, the Baptist worshippers of the vicinity of Centerfield organized a society and built a church home. However, misfortunes soon came to the society and reduced its membership and influence to such an extent that the property was compelled to be sold. It was purchased by the society of Trinity parish of the Episcopal church, which was organized at Centerfield, September 23, 1832. Among the prominent early communicants of Trinity church in this vicinity were George H. Wheeler, Linus Gunn, James Blair and wife, Asa Hawley and wife, Orlando Morse, Ashbel Tuttle and wife, Dr. Thomas Williams, Samuel Shrope and Thaddeus Remington. The first rector of the parish was Reward Kamey, followed by William Hecox and Rev. Chipman. This church and society, like its predecessors in the neighborhood, had not the numerical and financial strength to permanently maintain its organization, hence its services were less regularly kept up, and the result was the gradual decline of interest and practical final dissolution.

The present business interests of Centerfield are briefly mentioned, and in fact consist of one small store, which together with one or two

small shops, the village post-office, and a few dwelling houses comprise all that remains of a hamlet which once enjoyed some prominence in the town. The local postmaster is W. L. Hyde.

CHESHIRE.

Among the outlying hamlets of the town, the pretty little village called Cheshire is the largest and most important, and that notwithstanding its location in the southern part of the town, remote from any railroad or other thoroughfare of travel that might contribute to its population or industries. However, Cheshire is situated in the center of a highly productive agricultural region, and one which is well populated with thrifty and prosperous inhabitants, hence the hamlet is a natural and profitable center of trade.

The village of Cheshire was so named by the inhabitants of the locality, many of whom were former residents of a Connecticut town of the same name. However, the locality was earlier known as "Rowley's school-house," from the fact that a school was there built on lands of pioneer John Rowley, who came and settled here in 1795. Other pioneers of the vicinity were Peter Atwell and E. Nott, both of whom acquired title from the Phelps proprietary. Milton Gillett, Levi Beebe, Jonathan Mack, William Bacon and Stephen Ward were also early settlers, in the Cheshire neighborhood, or in School District No. 5.

In 1812 Jonathan Beebe opened a store at the village, but not until two or three years later was there made any direct effort to build up a settlement in the locality. About 1815 a number of families settled here, and about the same time, possibly a year earlier, John Rowley built a saw-mill on the creek. He also run a distillery, which so annoyed some of the staid townsmen of the locality that they left the settlement. Some of the early merchants, whose names can now be recalled, were William King, Israel Parshall, Delano & Green, Lorenzo Tillotson, Harman Cooley, Ralph Hunter and Isaac Webster. Joseph Israel opened a hotel here in 1818, and about that time the village promised to develop considerable size and importance, but later years turned the tide of settlement in other channels and Cheshire never attained any greater importance than that of post village, having daily stage and mail from the county seat. A score or more years ago an

effort was made to increase the industries and business interests of the village, and a carriage shop, steam mill and spoke factory were then in operation. But as the place was comparatively remote from any railroad, no advantages in shipping or marketing were presented, hence a natural decline in business interests. The mercantile interests of to-day are represented by two large and well stocked country stores, the proprietors of which, respectively, are Cyrus H. Wilbur, and Johnson Lucas. No industries are now permanently maintained in the village. The present postmaster at Cheshire is Ralph Hutchins.

The first Baptist Church society in the town of Canandaigua was organized at Cheshire in the year 1800, but after a life of vicissitudes covering a period of many years, this society, as was that formed at Centerfield, was merged in the stronger and more influential organization at the county seat. Among the early members of the mother church were pioneers John Rowley, Hugh Jameson, Lemuel Castle, Eli Butler, Fairbanks Moore, Solomon Gould, Jeremiah Miller, David Hurd, John Freeman and wife, Charity Castle, Rebecca Rowley, Chloe Butler, and Janette Jameson. The first meeting-house was built in 1832, the early services being held in convenient places in the neighborhood. Elder Eli Haskell was pastor of the society for almost thirty years, and Rev. A. S. Long followed with a term of seven years. Later on, as above indicated, the society began to decline, and eventually merged in the society at the county village.

At Cheshire village is now located a union church, which is used mainly by the members of the Free Will Baptist Society, while other denominations have access thereto upon stated occasions. The Baptist society was organized in 1840, and numbered in its membership some of the substantial inhabitants of the locality, among them Justus Rose, Amasa Salisbury, Lester Heilse, Orin B. Morse, Elias Huntley, Wm. B. Prouty, and Moses Ward. The church edifice was built in 1840. This society, like others of the locality, has experienced a varied existence, but the organization was of longer continuance. The most recent officiating minister was Rev. John L. Langworthy.

The history of the town of Canandaigua is recorded in the growth and development of its abundant resources, in the lives of its pioneers and their families and descendants from the time of the first settlement

to the present day. In every school and church, in every industry of whatever nature, in every town meeting, is the history of the town also established, but the reader will of course know that a complete record of all events from the time of the survey of townships nine and ten is wholly impossible, but it is believed that enough has been herein recorded to inform the average mind of all that is needful for present and future purposes in the town.

As has been stated in this chapter, the town of Canandaigua was organized in January, 1789, and at that time its territory included two townships of land, hence about seventy-two square miles of land. However, in 1824 all that part of the town lying directly east of the lake was annexed to Gorham, and consequently reduced the area and population of Canandaigua. The early settlement of the town was surprisingly rapid, and notwithstanding the hardships of the pioneer period, and the material check to immigration just preceding and during the War of 1812-15, there was a constant flow of settlers into the region, and the most desirable lands were taken up and improved within the first fifteen years of the town's history. In 1830, six years after the south-east part of the town was set off to Gorham, the census enumeration showed Canandaigua to have a population of 5,162, and from that until the present time the changes in number of inhabitants have been as follows: In 1840 the population was 5,652; in 1850 it was 6,143; in 1860 it was 7,075; in 1870 it was 7,274; in 1880 was 8,363; and in 1890 it was 8,229.

Educational.—While the inhabitants of the town have never been unmindful of their personal interests, they have at the same time shown due care for the educational welfare of their children. Among the pioneers of the town every necessary effort was put forth to provide comfortable schools and competent teachers, and for this purpose the territory of the town was divided into school districts. In some localities school-houses were erected and opened for attendance several years before the beginning of the present century, but it was not until the lands of the town had become fully occupied that the districts became regularly settled by established boundaries; and however interesting a subject for narration might be a complete history of the schools and school districts of Canandaigua, the absence of reliable records precludes

the possibility of such a record, and we must content ourselves with a brief reference to the educational system of the town as it has for some years existed, and is still maintained; reserving, however, a further reference to the schools of the village as a succeeding portion of this chapter.

According to the present arrangement, this town is divided into nineteen school districts (with one union district in the village), in which there are employed forty-three teachers, and in each of these districts, in addition to the customary branches, the pupils are specially instructed in the important branches of physiology and hygiene. As shown by the last school census, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years was 2,259, while the average school attendance amounted to 907. In addition to the public schools, the town also has three private schools, with an attendance of 250. In the town there are twenty two school-houses, and the total value of school property amounts to \$122,850. As shown by the reports of the commissioner for the year ending July 25, 1892, the total amount of money received for school purposes from all sources was \$41,141.19, and of this sum there was paid to teachers alone an aggregate of \$16,424.48.

THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA.

From the time when Oliver Phelps and his associates changed their place of abode from Geneva to Canandaigua it became a fixed fact that on the site of their new location would be built up an important village, and very soon after that enforced change of base was made the "chosen spot," was made the seat of justice of the first county erected in Western New York. Indeed hardly more than a score of years passed before the little hamlet cast off its uncertain character and became an incorporated village.

In another part of this work the story is told how Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham purchased the pre-emption right of all Western New York, how they caused the land to be surveyed into townships, and sub-divided each into lots. It is also stated that the proprietors failed to meet the payments for this land, and that it thereafter passed into other hands. However, the town in which Canandaigua village is situated was reserved by the proprietors, and was by Mr. Phelps resur-

veyed and lotted, with a provision for a village location where afterward built up. This provision for a future village was most appropriate, and nothing was omitted which could in any manner contribute to the comfort of the people who were expected to inhabit the locality. Beginning at the foot of the lake a principal thoroughfare of travel was laid out, six (afterward increased to eight) rods in width, and extending northerly through the village tract a distance of two miles. This is known as Main street, the chief business and residence thoroughfare of the village. The parallel and lateral streets and avenues have also been laid out with the same liberality that actuated the pioneer in his original measures, and in passing along these streets, both principal and auxiliary, the attention of the ordinary observer is at once attracted by the evident generosity of the proprietors and early village authorities in laying them out and adorning them with foliage trees and ample grass plats. More than this, there has been preserved by the later generations of villagers much of the original appearance of the place, and even the old and substantial dwellings of the early dignitaries and principal men of the village appear to be retained as nearly as possible according to their original form. This is not an evidence of what is vulgarly called "old fogyism," but indicates to the observer that the people who first settled here are still represented in present occupants of the place, and that the ancestors are still remembered with feelings of the highest respect and esteem.

After surveying the village site the work of building was at once begun, and the first house, a small log structure, was erected on lot number one in 1788 by John Decker Robison, to be occupied by William Walker, the resident agent of Phelps and Gorham. During the same season other houses were built for James D. Fish and Joseph Smith.

In January, 1789, Ontario county was created and Canandaigua was designated as its seat of justice. This event had the effect of establishing the early prosperity of the place, and created an immediate demand for property, and materials with which to build and develop the locality. In the spring of this year a party of several pioneers, headed by General Israel Chapin, came to the village. General Chapin was the local agent among the Six Nation Indians, and was a man of much

authority and prominence in the region. With him came Nathaniel Gorham, jr., Frederick Saxton, Daniel Gates and Benjamin Gardner, some of whom were connected with the surveying parties who frequented the village at that time. Nathaniel Sanborn and family, Judah Colt (the first sheriff), Daniel Brainerd, Martin Dudley, Thaddeus Chapin, Phineas and Stephen Bates, Orange Brace, Moses and Jeremiah Atwater, Samuel Dungan, Dr. William A. Williams, Abijah Peters and others, whose names are perhaps lost, were also among the earlier residents of the village.

In 1792 and 1793 the first framed houses of the village were built, the first of which was that of Oliver Phelps. This mention leads us to note briefly concerning this worthy proprietor and his equally generous associate, Nathaniel Gorham, though the latter was never a permanent resident of the village, his interests here being represented by his son, Nathaniel Gorham, junior.

Oliver Phelps was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1750, and gained some early prominence during the revolutionary period. In 1788 he, associated with Nathaniel Gorham, and they representing a body of speculators of the east, purchased the so called Massachusetts lands in Western New York, and in connection with that interest made his home in Canandaigua. In 1789, upon the organization of the county, Mr. Phelps was appointed county judge of Ontario county, and during the years 1803-05 was a member of the Eighth Congress. Among the donations of land for various purposes made by the proprietors, we may mention the tract upon which the county buildings were erected, and the "Academy Tract" of 3,000 acres in the southern extremity of the township. Oliver Phelps died in Canandaigua, February 21, 1809.

Nathaniel Gorham, jr., son of the great proprietor, was born at Charlestown, October 25, 1763. He took charge of his father's landed interests in Western New York in 1790, and came frequently from his residence on Bunker Hill to superintend them. In 1800 he removed to Canandaigua with his family and resided there until his death in 1826. He erected an elegant mansion on the site of the present courthouse, which was noted for its profuse and generous hospitality.

There, for the remainder of his life, he enjoyed the esteem of his fellow townsmen as an honored citizen, as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and as president of the Ontario Bank. He was a gentleman of the old school, of courtly and polished manners. He had five children.

Before the beginning of the present century the village had made much progress in the direction of a municipal condition. In 1794 the court-house was completed, and one year later the afterward celebrated Canandaigua Academy was founded. At the time of which we write the village had several hundred inhabitants and a fair representation of business interests. Among the first merchants of the place were Samuel Gardner, Thaddeus Chapin, Isaac Davis, Thomas Beals, Joseph Smith and Luther Cole. Early hotel-keepers were Nathaniel Sanborn, Freeman Atwater (on the site now of the Ontario House), Phineas Bates, and others now forgotten. The first medical men were Drs. Moses Atwater (1791), Jeremiah Atwater, Samuel Dungan (1797), and William A. Williams (1793). The local tailor was pioneer Abijah Peters, while the gunsmith of the community was William Antis. A school was started in 1792 and Major Wallis taught the children with both book and birch. In 1790 the State road from Utica to Canandaigua was opened, saw and grist mills were put in operation, and the future growth and progress of the village were assured in the general development of the region.

From the Documentary History of New York we take the following general description of Canandaigua in 1792: "This is a settlement made by Mr. Phelps, and promises to be a very flourishing one. There are now about thirty houses, situated on a pleasant slope from the lake, and the adjacent farms are very thriving." In the same connection we may also quote from the "Travels of Timothy Dwight," and note what that distinguished early observer says of the village, viz.: "The town [village] of Canandaigua is built chiefly on a single street formed along the great road. Its site is partly an easy, handsome acclivity, and partly an elevated level at its termination. The situation is inferior in beauty to that of Geneva; the town itself is greatly superior. The houses are remarkably good, in a better style than that of most older settlements, and at the same time are not defaced by any appearance of decay. The inhabitants are without a church, but have settled a respectable

clergyman. A good building is erected here for an academy on a very pleasant elevation. It is not yet completed, but so far advanced that it is intended to establish a school in it the ensuing winter. The stores in this town are more numerous and the mercantile business more extensive than at any other west of Utica. At present it is the resort of the whole surrounding country. . . . The inhabitants of Canandaigua have availed themselves of their present advantages. A genial spirit of industry is everywhere visible, and the whole town wears a cheerful appearance of thrift and prosperity ”

Incorporation of the Village.—The growth of population in Canandaigua was so rapid and apparently permanent that there passed hardly more than twenty years from the time the first log hut was erected before the people of the village asked for the creation of a municipality that would enable them to make such improvements as were desirable without the objections and hindrances put forth by the residents of the township. This subject was under almost constant agitation for three or four years before any decisive steps were in fact taken, although informal meetings were held, and the villagers fully determined upon an incorporation. The leading spirits in this movement were John Greig, James Smedley, Jasper Parrish, Elisha B. Strong and John A. Stevens, and their efforts resulted in the incorporation of the village by an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1815. Under the act the first meeting of the freeholders and electors was held on the first Tuesday of June thereafter, and the village organization was there made complete by the election of the following officers: Trustees, James Smedley, Thaddeus Chapin, Dr. Moses Atwater, Nathaniel W. Howell and Phineas P. Bates; assessors, Jasper Parrish, Asa Stanley, Freeman Atwater, Abner Barlow and John A. Stevens; treasurer, Thomas Beals; collector, Benjamin Waldron. The trustees held their first meeting on June 13, 1815, and organized by the election of Judge Howell as president, and Myron Holley as clerk, together with the full contingent of appointed officers necessary for the conduct of village business.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of presidents and clerks of the board of trustees from the first election of officers above mentioned. The succession is as follows :

PRESIDENTS.	CLERKS.
1815, Nathaniel W. Howell,	Myron Holley.
1816, Eliphalet Taylor,	“
1817, Jeremiah F. Jenkins,	George H. Boughton.
1818, “	“
1819, James D. Bemis,	Mark H. Sibley.
1820, “	“
1821, William H. Adams,	“
1822, Francis Granger,	“
1823, “	“
1824, Henry B. Gibson,	“
1825, John W. Beals,	“
1826, Phineas P. Bates,	“
1827, “	“
1828, James Lyon,	“
1829, “	Jeffrey Chipman.
1830, William Kibbe,	“
1831, Nathan Barlow,	Albert Lester.
1832, “	“
1833, William Blossom,	“
1834, Alex. H. Howell,	Ebenezer S. Cobb.
1835, Phineas P. Bates,	Ansel Munn.
1836, Nicholas G. Chesebro,	“
1837, “	“
1838, “	“
1839, “	“
1840, Phineas P. Bates,	Ralph Chapin.
1841, Nicholas G. Chesebro,	Elbridge G. Lapham.
1842, “	“
1843, “	“
1844, Jabez H. Metcalf,	“
1845, George W. Bemis,	George A. Leete.
1846, “	“
1847, John A. Granger,	Hiram Metcalf.
1848, “	“
1849, “	“

PRESIDENTS.	CLERKS.
1850, Myron H. Clark,	Hiram Metcalf.
1851, " "	" "
1852, Alex. H. Howell,	" "
1853, Thomas F. Brown,	Myron H. Peck.
1854, Cyrus Townsend,	Hiram Metcalf,
1855, Alex. H. Howell,	Cornelius Younglove.
1856, John J. Lyon,	" "
1857, " "	" "
1858, " "	Fred. A. Lyon.
1859, " "	" "
1860, Henry C. Swift,	Cornelius Younglove.
1861, " "	" "
1862, Gideon Granger,	" "
1863, Alex. McKechnie,	" "
1864, " "	" "
1865, Noah T. Clarke,	Walter Heard.
1866, " "	George W. Bemis.
1867, John C. Draper,	" "
1868, Wm. H. Lamport,	" "
1869, J. J. Mattison,	Horatio B. Brace.
1870, " "	" "
1871, " "	" "
1872, Edward G. Tyler,	George Couch.
1873, Marshall Finley,	H. B. Brace.
1874, " "	" "
1875, Rollin L. Beecher,	" "
1876, " "	" "
1877, Hilem F. Bennett,	Charles H. Paddock.
1878, J. Harvey Mason,	Charles B. Lapham.
1879, Wm. T. Swart,	" "
1880, Amos H. Gillett,	Charles H. Paddock.
1881, Rollin L. Beecher,	" "
1882, " "	" "
1883, Lyman C. North,	" "
1884, John B. Robertson,	Maynard N. Clement.
1885, " "	" "

PRESIDENTS.	CLERKS.
1886, Alex. Greive,	Chas. H. Paddock.
1887, Frank H. Hamlin,	Maynard N. Clement.
1888, Mattison L. Parkhurst,	C. E. Crandall.
1889, " "	" "
1890, W. M. Spangle,	Samuel F. Warder.
1891, Charles S. Robertson,	" "
1892, Lyman C. North,	J. Stanley Smith.
1893, " "	" "

The Fire Department.—One of the first duties which developed upon the trustees was to provide a systematic organization to be useful in preventing and extinguishing fires ; and the measures which were then adopted led to the formation of a fire department—the nucleus of the present effective organization, and acknowledged to be one of the best equipped and valuable volunteer associations in this section of the State.

Under an ordinance of the trustees, passed April 22, 1816, was organized the *Canandaigua Fire Company*, the names of whose original members were designated by the board as follows: John W. Beals, Charles Underhill, Walter Hubbell, Punderson B. Underhill, Ebenezer Ely, Spencer Chapin, Nicholas Chesebro, Charles Hill, Manning Goodwin, Joseph Bull, George H. Boughton, George Clark, James Lyon, Mark H. Sibley, Simeon T. Kibbe, Hiram T. Day, Jeremiah F. Jenkins, W. M. Jenkins, John Clark and Abraham H. Bennett.

In June following the organization of this pioneer company the trustees voted to purchase a fire engine, hooks and rope, ladders, leather fire buckets, leather hose, and also to establish public wells in various parts of the village.

Sixteen years after this, in 1832, the trustees organized the *Canandaigua Hook and Ladder Company*, and named as its organized members these persons: John P. Granger, William H. Ellis, Henry K. Clark, Ebenezer J. Cobb, George M. Bemis, Ebenezer Jackson, B. W. Farnum, Asa Spaulding, Henry G. Chapin, Stephen W. Ellis, Albert G. Murray, Decius W. Stanley, Caleb Morgan, Seth Aldrich, Moses Roberts, Martin H. Collins, Charles Taylor, Charles G. Brewster, Augustus M. Church and Thaddeus Chapin. The first officers of this company were

John A. Granger, foreman ; William H. Ellis, assistant foreman; Hovey K. Clark, secretary and treasurer, Ebenezer S. Cobb, steward.

Previous to this time, however, and in 1830, *Fire Company No. 2* was organized with members as follows : Joseph Bull, A. Berryhill, O. E. Sibley, J. Carſon, J. B. Street, Reuben Town, G. Gregory, Reuben Poor, J. W. Bacon, W. M. Gibbs, W. M. Wyvill, O. A. Branch, W. M. Chipman, D. C. Rupp, A. Francis, Chas. W. Chesebro, A. Granger, B. Palmer, T. McNutt, J. L. Woodruff, J. B. Hayes, L. L. Morse, A. O. Leland, Jesse Mason, John Reznor, Geo. Bull, Ambrose Church, Jno. Pinch, Charles Coy, D. H. Ruger, L. L. Boon, Henry Hyde, Benj. P. Frazer.

In 1817 the first engine-house was built and stood on the west side of Main street, on the lot where Walter Hubbell's office now stand. In 1822 the building was moved down the street to the Gorham lot, and in 1857 was moved to Beeman street. The engine-house for company No. 2 was erected in 1831 on what was called the "Masonic" lot, but was finally moved to Chapin street.

In 1843 *Ontario Fire Company No. 3* was organized, and was especially designed to protect property in the north part of the village, hence the location of the company's building was at the north end of the street, and there it has ever been maintained, while the membership of the company has experienced many changes, and the organization is now known as Ontario Hose Company No. 3.

Referring generally to the evolutions of the Canandaigua Fire Department, it may be stated that it has passed through all the various stages of advancement from the Bucket Brigade era to the Steamer period and perhaps farther. The leather bucket system was soon superseded by the hand engine, while the latter eventually yielded its place to the steamer. However, in this village at least the steamer seems to have been displaced by the present water supply system, but is still held in readiness for use in case of emergency.

The system of water supply inaugurated by the trustees in 1816 was maintained and enlarged by subsequent village authorities, and served the purposes of the village until 1884, when the present operating water company was organized and the water works supply established. Throughout the principal streets the company laid mains and placed

hydrants, and the water being supplied with sufficient force to render needless the use of the steamer, they have been laid aside and their companies resolved into hose organizations.

This leads us to refer to the composition and equipment of the village Fire Department as it at present exists. Three duty hose companies, named Erina No. 1, Merrill No. 2, and Ontario No. 3, and Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, comprise the active working force of the department. The steamers are kept, one in the main department building on Niagara street, and the other in Ontario company's building in upper Main street, and, in case an emergency calls them into service, are manned, respectively, by the volunteers of Erina and Ontario hose companies. Merrill Hose Company No. 2 has its house and apparatus on Phoenix street. The department has a large, also a small truck, the former for use at fires in the business quarter of the village, and the latter in case of fire in more remote localities. The department now comprises about one hundred and fifty active members, and its officers are as follows: chief engineer, James Fogarty; first assistant, William Carr; second assistant, Frank Castle; secretary and treasurer, Harland H. Lane. The Fire Wardens of the village are John A. McKechnie for the Upper District; William Crowley and William Blanchard for the Middle District, and Frank McNulty for the Lower District.

The Police Department.—Although for many years conducted without more formal organization than the supervision exercised by the board of trustees, the Police Department of Canandaigua has ever been an effective branch of local government, but to record its history in any definite form is difficult, and possibly unnecessary. In 1882 the Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of three police commissioners, in whose charge should thereafter be the affairs of this department of government. Marshall Finley, James McKechnie and Evander Sly were named in the act as the first police board, who were authorized to appoint four policemen, one of whom should be "chief." Under this act the affairs of the police have since been admirably conducted. The present commissioners are J. C. Norris, Rollin L. Beecher and Frank McNulty. The police justice is John J. Dwyer; chief of police, George S. Booth.

The Canandaigua Water Works Company.—Although in no sense a municipal institution, but a private corporation, in the present connec-

tion we may properly mention this public enterprise. The company was organized in 1884 under the personal management of Frank B. Merrill, who became its president. The pumping station is situated near the lake shore, at the foot of Main street, and pure and wholesome water is obtained from the lake, being taken from a "crib" two thousand six hundred feet distant from the main land. The water is then pumped to a stand pipe at the head of Main street, two and one-half miles distant from the station, and thence is distributed throughout the streets of the village, there being now in use fifteen miles of main pipe, while for fire purposes there are placed at convenient points ninety hydrants. The number of water-takers in the village is five hundred and twenty five. The present officers of the company are Frank B. Merrill, president and treasurer, and Harland H. Lane, secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

The village of Canandaigua has always been noted for the excellence of its educational institutions, and at least one of them, founded nearly one hundred years ago, has acquired a State wide reputation. Others have also been prominent, but the Canandaigua Academy early attained a grade of excellence that placed it among the best in the State; and that standing it has ever since maintained. However, before referring to this noted institution we may briefly note some of the others which existed during the early history of the village, a number of them being now numbered with things of the past, while a few became permanent and have a present relation to their original character.

As early as 1792 a school was started in the village, said to have been taught by Major Wallis; and in 1804 Mrs. Whalley opened a young ladies boarding and select school. These are believed to have been the first schools in the village.

On the establishment of the public school system in the State, the village of Canandaigua was divided into three school districts—Nos. 11, 12 and 13, but subsequently 11 was changed to 10, and 12 to 11. In 1810 a brick school-house was erected in No. 11, on the square, west of the town-house site, and in 1812 another brick school was built in No. 10, about opposite the Catholic church, on land obtained from Colonel Antis. Objections were raised against the building on the square, to

remedy which Judge Atwater offered favorable terms to the trustees which induced them to buy lands opposite the old burying-ground, and on the lot they erected a brick school-house which continued in use until the school on Greig street was built, in 1851.

School District No. 10 was organized between 1810 and 1813, the records dating from the year last named. Among the early teachers in this district were Ann Gooding, — Newcomb, Joseph Ryan, Ira Weston, Edson Carr, B. Stall, Thomas Sellman and Warner Bunday. A new school-house was built in the district in 1839, and enlarged in 1851. In 1870 preparations were made for the erection of a still larger school building, but nothing was in fact accomplished until 1875 when a one-story building was erected. In May of this year District 10 and 11 were consolidated into a Union School District, known as No. 11.

School District No. 13 is understood as having been organized in 1830, but no record appears earlier than the meeting held October 10, 1832, although a school-house had been erected before that time. A new building was erected in 1832 on Chapel street, at a cost of nearly \$500. One of the first teachers was Hiram Blanchard, followed by George B. Northrup, Abigail Munger, Bennett Munger, Messrs. Oakley and Haskell, Marshall Finley, A. R. Simmons, M. L. Rawson and others, about in the order named. In this connection we may also state that in 1848 a school for colored children was opened in this district, taught by O. L. Crosier, followed by S. A. Sloat.

In the Union District, after the consolidation, the trustees at once selected a suitable location for a large and attractive school building, one which should be an ornament to a village long noted for the superiority of its educational institutions. For the purpose named a committee was chosen, and in May, 1875, the Bennett property on the west side of Main street, opposite the court-house was purchased at a cost of \$11,000. During the years 1875 and 1876 the High School was erected at a total cost, including furnishing, of about \$40,000. The building has a front of 79 feet, and is 114 feet in depth, and three stories high.

The Canandaigua Academy.—This famous institution is one of the oldest of its class in Western or Central New York, and has an interesting and valuable history, yet the story of its founding and career may

be briefly narrated. The academy without doubt owes its origin to the generosity of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, but in its establishment and erection a large number of prominent residents of Canandaigua and vicinity had a part, and hence are entitled to honor with the founders of the enterprise.

On the 28th of January, 1791, Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, proprietors of the vast Phelps and Gorham Purchase, conveyed to certain trustees in consideration of their "own pleasure," all that tract of land which thenceforth became known as the "Academy Tract," for the purpose of "establishing an academy or seminary of learning" in the county of Ontario. In February, 1795, application was made to the Regents of the University for an act of incorporation, which resulted in the passage of such an act on the 4th of March following, and naming a board of trustees as follows: Nathaniel Gorham, Oliver Phelps, Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, jr., Thomas Morris, Arnold Potter, John Smith, Timothy Hosmer, Charles Williamson, James Wadsworth, Oliver L. Phelps, Daniel Penfield, Ambrose Hull, John Coddington, John Wickham, Moses Atwater, Judah Colt, Israel Chapin, jr., and Amos Hall.

At the first meeting of the trustees, July 12, 1796, the name of Nathaniel W. Howell was substituted in place of Israel Chapin, and that of Dudley Saltonstall in place of Nathaniel Gorham. At the same time a committee was appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions for the benefit of the proposed academy, and the result was donations of land to the extent of 6,300 acres, and cash to the amount of \$4,581. In the same year, also, the erection of the academy building was begun, and so far progressed that school was opened in the fall, although several years passed before it was fully completed.

The early records of the academy were so obscure and incomplete that there cannot be given accurately the name of the first principal or other teachers. However, among the early instructors in various capacities there can be recalled the names of Dudley Saltonstall, Eliphalet Coleman, Thomas Beals, Revs. Chapman and Howes, Rev. Ezra Witter, and Rev. James Stevenson. The teacher last mentioned came to the academy in 1818, remained four years, and was succeeded by Ichabod Spencer, afterward a celebrated divine of Brooklyn, N. Y. George Wilson followed Mr. Spencer, and in the spring of 1828 was succeeded

by Henry Howe, under whose administration the institution became practically self-sustaining. Also during Mr. Howe's term (in 1836) the academy building was materially repaired and enlarged; in fact, was substantially rebuilt, and so arranged as to admit boarding students. Mr. Howe continued his services at the head of the institution until March, 1849, then retiring because of failing health, and was succeeded by George Wilson and Noah T. Clarke, the latter becoming principal in 1858, and remaining in charge until June, 1882, when Rev. George R. Smith was chosen to the position. In September, 1885, the present principal, Prof. J. Carlton Norris, entered upon his duties.

The present board of trustees of the Canandaigua Academy is as follows: Walter Hubbell, James C. Smith, William Gorham, William H. Smith, Noah T. Clarke, Frank H. Hamlin, Rev. Andrew L. Freeman, John D. McKechnie, Robert W. Walmsley, Charles A. Richardson, Rev. Nelson M. Calhoun, and Rev. H. C. Townley. The officers of the board are: James C. Smith, president; Frank H. Hamlin, secretary and treasurer.

The Ontario Female Seminary.—In 1825, through the efforts of James D. Bemis, Nathaniel Jacobs, Walter Hubbell, Jared Willson, and Mark H. Sibley, this once notable seminary was founded and established. The building, a large two-story brick structure, was erected on the west side of Main street, on the site now occupied by the McKechnie mansion. The names of the first principals are unknown, but in 1830 Miss Hannah Upham, associated with Arabella Smith, were placed in charge, and continued, the former until 1848, and the latter till 1842. In July, 1848, Edward G. Tyler and wife assumed charge of the institution, and four years later the capacity of the building was much increased. In July, 1854, Benjamin Richards and wife succeeded to the principalship, although Mr. Tyler maintained a connection with the seminary until 1867, at which time Mr. Richards assumed sole charge of its affairs.

Notwithstanding the favorable conditions under which it was founded and began its career, the Ontario Female Seminary continued in existence only half a century. The causes which precipitated its decline and final extinction were various, and need no recital here. The institution was founded with an honest purpose, and upon that basis was ever conducted, but from lack of support was compelled to suspend operations.

The Granger Place School.—In the year 1816, Gideon Granger, post-master-general under Thomas Jefferson, and one of the most famous early lawyers of Ontario county, built a family mansion at Canandaigua, on the grounds used by the troops for barracks during the War of 1812, but which were afterward tastefully laid out and adorned with beautiful foliage trees, shrubbery and flower gardens. The mansion here erected was maintained in all its beauty and desirability for many years, and in 1876 fittingly became an institution of learning, for the especial use of young ladies, and under the name above given—The Granger Place School. It was founded in 1876, and among its prominent patrons may be named Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Morse, and Rev. — and Mrs. A. H. Strong, of Rochester; J. L. Brownell, of Nyack, N. Y.; Joseph Powell, of Towanda; Sophia E. Howard, M. D., of Fairport, N. Y.; Mrs. Gideon Granger, Revs. J. H. France, S. E. Eastman, and Annis F. Eastman, of Canandaigua; Mrs. L. A. Skinner, of Westfield; and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Leach, and Thomas B. Heermans, of Syracuse.

In the course of time the Granger property was offered for sale, and the citizens of Canandaigua, appreciating the advantages of a superior school for girls and young ladies, raised a fund to assist Miss Caroline A. Comstock, Miss Harriet J. Hasbrouck, Miss Jane M. Slocum, Mrs. Charlotte Parmelee Crocker, all of them cultivated and experienced instructors, in purchasing the estate and founding the school. This was in 1876, and very soon afterward the school was opened. Its object is "to develop womanly gifts and graces by the best methods; to substitute true culture in place of showy accomplishments; to impress the idea of responsibility in daily tasks, and to inculcate the sentiment that all attainment is to be sought as a means of usefulness, rather than an end sufficient in itself." The course of study occupies to preparatory, three academic, and four collegiate years.

CHURCHES OF CANANDAIGUA.

The First Congregational Church.—In the year 1799 two zealous clergymen named Zadoc Hunn and John Rolph organized the church whose name stands at the head of this article. The original members were Enos Hawley, Abraham Root, Phineas Bates, William Shepard,

Thaddeus and Israel Chapin, William A. Williams, Harvey Steele, Joshua Geddings, Esther Bates, Dorothy Taylor, Abigail Warren, Abigail Chapin, Betsy Williams, Susanna Hubbard, ——— Mather, Naomi Bates, and Phebe Steele. Three licentiates, in whose presence the organization was perfected, were Jedediah Bushnell, Amasa Jerome and Timothy Field. The first deacon of the church was Enos Hawley, elected at the time of organization and who continued in that office until his death, August 11, 1807.

The church edifice of this society was erected during the years 1812 and 1813, and was repaired and enlarged in 1848. It is an attractive brick structure, retaining it is said much of its original appearance, and may be justly considered a beautiful edifice still, an additional attraction and interest attaching to it on account of its age. In 1872 and 1873 the stone chapel was built adjoining the church edifice.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Timothy Field, February, 1800, to June, 1805; Henry Channing, January, 1808, to May, 1811; William T. Torrey, February 9, 1813, to January 5, 1817; Evan Johns, October 24, 1817, to June 9, 1823; Ansel D. Eddy, January 1, 1824, to July 3, 1835; M. L. R. P. Thompson, spring of 1836 to May, 1844; Oliver E. Daggett, January 30, 1845, to October 16, 1867; Frederick B. Allen, April 2, 1868, to April 2, 1873; Frank T. Bayley, September 3, 1873, to January 3, 1878; William Adams, July 11, 1878, to December 9, 1880; Samuel E. Eastman, November 16, 1881, to September 23, 1886; Newell M. Calhoun, the present pastor, was called September 26, 1887, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1888.

The deacons of the church with date of election have been as follows; Enos Hawley, 1799; William Shepard, January 11, 1809; Harvey Steele, January 11, 1809; Israel Chapin, June 24, 1810; Walter Hubbell, January 15, 1824; Henry W. Taylor, November 28, 1828; Robert Antis and Samuel H. Andrews, April 29, 1837; Francis J. Castle, February 28, 1845; George Willson 2d, Noah T. Clarke and W. Mynderse Chipman, June 30, 1848; Edward G. Tyler, December 30, 1853; Joseph Byron Hayes, January 2, 1863; Levi B. Gaylord, December 30, 1870; Cyrus W. Dixson and Teneyck Munson, January 11, 1882; Daniel Satterthwaite, March 5, 1887. The foregoing were elected for life, but in March, 1888, this church adopted the term of five years for

the office of deacon, under which rule Mark S. Smith and J. Carlton Norris were elected May 4, 1888; A. Eugene Cooley, January 4, 1889; John H. Jewett, March 1, 1889.

The present church officers are as follows: Pastor, Newell M. Calhoun; deacons, Edward O. Smith, Cyrus W. Dixson, Daniel Satterthwaite, Charles T. Mitchell, F. H. Wisewell, A. Eugene Cooley and John H. Jewett; treasurer, Chas. T. Mitchell; clerk, Edward O. Smith. Present membership, 398.

As early as September, 1793, the Rev. James K. Garnsey, of Massachusetts, came to Canandaigua and was for at least a year engaged in missionary work. The Congregational missionary societies of Massachusetts were deeply interested in the missionary cause in Ontario county, and through their instrumentality many of the settled pastors were induced to temporarily leave their charges and spend portions of the summer season in active duties in Western New York. Bekiah Hotchkiss received \$34.36 for "services as a missionary to the westward in the summer season, 1798." Under date of May 29, 1799, Rev. Joseph Avery was empowered to receive "forty dollars on condition that you go and faithfully perform the duties of a missionary twelve weeks in the county of Ontario and its vicinities, in the course of the summer season following." Receipts of Joseph Avery May 29, 1796, \$30; September 24, 1799, \$10 "in full for my services as a missionary to the county of Ontario." Up to May 28, 1802, the editor has seen receipts from the following persons for missionary work performed, comprising from four to twelve weeks, most of it in Ontario county, and some of them dated at Canandarque: Revs. Timothy Woodbridge, Samuel Fuller, Jacob Catlin, Abiel Jones, David Perry, Aaron Bascom, Samuel Leonard and Rev. Aaron Kinne.

The following is extracted from the history of Berkshire county, Mass.: "The Rev. Zadock Hunn was called to the pastoral office (Congregational church in Becket), September 20, 1770, and ordained June 5, 1771. He was dismissed in October, 1788, and subsequently removed to the county of Ontario, N. Y., where he labored faithfully and usefully among the new settlers who were then crowding into that region. He died at Canandaigua May 12, 1801. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1766."

St. John's Church (Protestant Episcopal).—Previous to 1795 there was neither Episcopal church or mission in all Western New York. The first missionary services of this church in Canandaigua were begun by Robert G. Wetmore in 1796, and on February 4, 1799, a mission was founded by Philander (afterward Bishop) Chase, and the result was the later parish and church of St. John's. The persons prominently associated with the early history of the church in this village were Ezra Pratt and Joseph Colt (both first wardens); John Clark, Augustus Porter, John Dickens, Nathaniel Sanborn, Benjamin Wells, Jones Field, Moses Atwater and Aaron Kent, who were likewise first vestrymen.

The early efforts to establish the church in Canandaigua were beset with many difficulties and discouragements, and not until 1814 was the parish completely organized, and not until 1816 was a church house provided. Services in the mean time were held in the "Town Hall," Alanson W. Welton being the first officiating rector or missionary, succeeded by Mr. Onderdonk, who afterward became Bishop of Pennsylvania. In 1816 the society determined to build a church and on the 16th of May, following, laid the corner-stone. In December the edifice was consecrated, under Bishop Hobart. The old pioneer church building continued in use from the time of its erection until 1872, and was then replaced with the beautiful stone edifice which now adorns the main street of the village, and is an honor to the parishioners who assemble within its walls.

The succession of rectors of St. John's has been as follows: Alanson Welton; Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, appointed 1815; William Barlow, January 13, 1820; Augustine Palmer Prevost, 1836; Joseph Wayland, 1844; T. M. Benedict, Alfred B. Beach, George N. Cheney, George T. Rider, Walter Ayrault, B. H. Hickox, C. S. Leffingwell, Eugene J. Babcock and Charles John Clausen, the latter being the present rector of the church and parish, and whose ministry began in December, 1892.

St. John's church has a membership of communicants numbering 185. The present church officers are as follows: Wardens, James C. Smith and D. R. Burrell; vestrymen, Wm. H. Adams, H. W. Nichols, George T. Thompson, W. S. Ball, W. H. Tuttle, M. C. Beard, C. F. Booth and F. W. Chesebro.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Canandaigua Village had its origin indirectly in the older classes formed at Centerfield and Sand

Hill, but the first meetings which resulted in the village society had their beginning in 1811, and were held in the old court-house. A class was formed in 1815 by Rev. Gideon Lanning and William Boughton, the latter a local preacher, and in 1817 a chapel was built on Chapel street, the same being completed and ready for dedication in July, 1818.

On the 4th of February, 1823, the *First Society of the M. E. Church in the Village of Canandaigua* was incorporated, and David Benham, Wm. C. Gooding, Levi Brockelbank, Ebenezer Benham and Silas Benham were elected trustees. In 1834, during the pastorate of Wilbur Hoag, it became desirable for many reasons to change the location of the church building; therefore a lot was purchased on Main street, and in the new edifice the conference of 1836 was held. In 1855 and the year following the building was materially repaired and enlarged at a cost of \$8,000.

The preachers on the circuit and pastors of this society, since 1817, have been as follows: Benjamin Paddock, William Balcom, Israel Chamberlain, Wm. Barlow, J. B. Alverson, Loring Grant, George Harmon, Gideon Lanning, James Hall, Seth Mattison, Gideon Cumming, Richard Wright, Ira Fairbanks, John Parker, John Easter, Wilbur Hoag, Philo E. Brown, Gideon D. Perry, Thomas Carlton, Thomas Castleton, Wm. H. Gooding, John Copeland, Wm. R. Babcock, John Parker, J. T. Arnold, Manley Tooker, E. G. Townsend, S. W. Alden, J. T. Arnold, K. P. Jervis, Porter McKinstry, F. G. Hibbard, J. K. Tuttle, D. D. Buck, F. G. Hibbard, John Alabaster, Charles Z. Case, Augustus W. Green, George Van Alstyne, Wm. R. Benham, Luke C. Queal, Manley S. Hard, Theron Cooper, Theron Green and Edmund B. Gearhart, the last mentioned being the present pastor. The M. E. Church numbers about 500 members.

The First Baptist Church.—In 1800 a Baptist society was organized at Cheshire, and in 1826 another at Centerfield, and both of these were afterward transferred to Canandaigua village and merged in the society there formed. The first meetings were held in the town hall, and in December, 1833, the new organization secured a lot from James D. Bemis, and in 1835 the church edifice was built, being dedicated in December of that year. The old building was of brick, forty by fifty

feet in size, and served the purposes of the congregation until 1879, when the present large edifice was erected on the old site.

The pastors of the church, with dates of ordination, have been as follows: John B. Potter, November 5, 1833; Marvin Allen, July 5, 1834; Lewis Ransted, October 8, 1837; J. G. Haskins, January 10, 1840; W. R. Webb, December 20, 1840; S. Wood, April 9, 1843; S. Adsit, January 4, 1844; D. Barnard, September 9, 1845; Leonard Whitney, November 2, 1845; A. S. Kneeland, May 15, 1847; W. H. Douglass, December 2, 1849; W. C. Phillips, June 20, 1852; A. Bowles, April 23, 1853; M. P. Forbes, January 15, 1856; A. H. Lung, May 7, 1858; H. G. De Witt, supply while Mr. Lung was in the army; S. W. Titus, January 16, 1865; J. N. Tolman, October 28, 1866; A. Wilkins, September 25, 1870; J. B. Ford, March 15, 1874; W. H. Sloan, July 21, 1878; C. E. Hiscock, December 14, 1879; S. A. McKay, January 20, 1877; H. C. Townley, D.D., the present pastor, who was called October 27, 1889.

St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).—The first missionary services which led to the founding of St. Mary's Church and parish were held in Canandaigua during the early part of 1848 by Father Bernard O'Reilly. In December of the same year the mission became a parish under the pastoral care of Father Edward O'Connor. In 1849 the church was built, and is still standing, although it has been twice enlarged and repaired. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Fathers Edward O'Connor, Charles McMullen, Michael Purcell, James Early, Joseph McKenna, and Dennis English. Father English came to the parish in May, 1869, and has been in charge of the church since that time.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and Academy is a worthy institution having a connection with the church in the village. It was incorporated October 6, 1855, and was for nearly twenty years maintained near the church. In April, 1873, the trustees of the church purchased, at a cost of \$20,000, the desirable Granger property, situate at the corner of Main and Gibson streets, upon which the academy has been built, while the old and beautiful mansion is used as an asylum for Catholic orphan children, and also as a place of abode for the sisters of St. Joseph, in whose care is placed the affairs of the large parochial school and guardianship of the orphans at the asylum.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized May 15, 1870, by the withdrawal of a number of persons of that denomination who had formerly been associated with the Congregational society. A few also of the original membership of the new organization were drawn from other churches of the village. The first public meetings were held in the court-house, and on May 15, 1870, Rev. E. A. Huntington, of Auburn Theological Seminary, organized the society, fifty-seven persons then uniting in the original membership, forty-six of whom came from the Congregational church. John S. Worth, Harlow L. Comstock and William H. Lamport were chosen elders, and George Hills and Daniel F. Alverson deacons. The Sunday school was organized at about the same time.

The corner-stone of the present large brick church edifice was laid May 30, 1871, and the dedicatory services were held January 26, 1872. The first pastor, Samuel H. Thompson, was installed in November, 1870, resigned January 30, 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. George C. Curtis on October 16, 1873. During the summer of 1875 the chapel was erected on the church lot. Mr. Curtis resigned the pastorate in April, 1884, and was followed by Rev. Wm. Rice, June 3, 1884. He resigned in October of the next year, and on the 1st of February, 1886, the present pastor, Rev. Joseph H. France, D.D., entered upon his duties.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canandaigua was erected in 1888 through the generosity of John Carrington, and was by him presented to the connection as a free and voluntary gift. The society of this church was organized during the year 1891, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Sheldon F. Frazier. The church property is situated near the corner of Bristol and Main streets.

Ontario Orphan Asylum.—This charitable and most praiseworthy institution had its inception in the efforts of a few of the generous and benevolent persons of Canandaigua, and although not an organization of the county town, may be appropriately mentioned in this chapter. The articles of incorporation were executed in July, 1863, and soon afterward the organization was perfected, and by it provision was made (according to the constitution) for the election of seven trustees, and a board of managers, twenty-four in number, the latter to be elected from the female members of the corporation.

Upon the completion of the organization, the trustees purchased the Greenleaf homestead property, containing five acres of land, to which thirteen acres more were subsequently added. The building was remodeled and furnished for its proposed use, and the asylum was soon ready for the reception of orphan children of the county and vicinity. We may mention here, also, that this institution has been quite liberally endowed by generous admirers of its worth and purpose, and now possesses property and securities to the value of \$43,460.19, and in addition derives an annual income of \$3,000 from a contingent endowment fund of \$75,000. The last mentioned sum of money will come to the trustees absolutely upon the death of certain legatees, but at this time the asylum receives an annual income equal to the amount stated.

The financial and more difficult affairs of the institution are vested in the trustees, who are the legal representatives of the corporation, for the purpose of receiving and holding the property belonging to it, while the conduct of all other affairs of the asylum is entrusted to the managers. The present trustees are as follows: James C. Smith, president; Charles A. Richardson, secretary; F. H. Hamlin, treasurer; and Henry M. Field, F. F. Thompson, David G. Lapham, and Max C. Beard.

The Board of Managers is as follows: Canandaigua—Mrs. A. McKechnie, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. H. T. Parmele, Miss Alice Smith, Mrs. Geo. N. Williams, Mrs. Charles C. Wilcox, Mrs. H. M. Field, Mrs. R. L. Beecher, Mrs. H. M. Finley, Mrs. William Gorham, Mrs. L. E. Clarke, Mrs. Wm. H. Adams, Mrs. A. M. Stowe, Mrs. D. Alverson, Mrs. L. T. Sutherland, Miss Priscilla Hanna, Mrs. A. L. Freeman, Mrs. A. Scofield, Mrs. F. H. Hamlin, Miss Ida Canfield, Mrs. Wm. Allen Reed.

Geneva—Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. D. B. Backenstose, Mrs. N. B. Covert, Mrs. T. J. Skilton, Mrs. John De Lancey, Mrs. T. C. Maxwell, Mrs. D. P. Nelson, Miss Nancy Johnston, Miss Grace Sutherland, Miss Julia Sill.

Victor—Mrs. O. S. Bacon, Mrs. C. O. Jackson, Mrs. Will Osborne, Mrs. Higinbotham.

East Bloomfield—Mrs. H. E. Porter, Mrs. Helen Beebe, Mrs. E. O. Hollister, Miss Edna Beach, Mrs. W. Reed, Mrs. Oliver Swift.

West Bloomfield—Mrs. S. H. Ainsworth, Mrs. Myron Shepard, Mrs. Will Case, Miss Harriet Hall, Miss Rebecca Orcutt.

Clifton Springs—Mrs. Dr. Archer, Mrs. C. C. Whitney, Mrs. A. A. Raymond, Mrs. H. Kellogg.

Richmond—Mrs. Dr. Wilbur, Mrs. Jackson Bray.

Bristol—Mrs. Dr. Hicks, Mrs. Templar, Mrs. Gooding Packard.

Richmond Mills—Mrs. Charles Reed.

Gorham—Mrs. John Cody.

South Bloomfield—Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Frank Poole.

Canadice—Mrs. Asher Norton.

Naples—Mrs. Geo. Gordon, Mrs. E. C. Clark.

Shortsville—Mrs. O. S. Titus.

Manchester—Mrs. Sarah McComb, Mrs. Edwin Pratt.

Miller Corners—Mrs. Erastus Miller.

The officers of the Board are as follows: President, Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt; directresses, Mrs. A. M. Stowe, Mrs. D. Alverson, Mrs. F. H. Hamlin, Miss Alice Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Henry M. Field; recording secretary, Mrs. Hiram T. Parmele; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Gorham.

Brigham Hall.—This institution was founded in 1855, and was named in honor of the memory of Dr. Amaria Brigham, the first superintendent of the State Asylum at Utica. Just on the edge of the village stands this hall which for many years has been a retreat for patients whose friends desire more privacy than is possible in a State institution. Beautiful grounds surround the retreat and there is a farm of 100 acres in connection. It was established, as has been stated, in 1855, by Dr. George Cook and was chartered by special act of the Legislature in 1859, and afterwards licensed when the law so required. It was the first institution for the insane in the State to take the name of "hospital," as well as the first where was made a legal requirement for admission to have the certificate of two physicians. That personal liberty of patients which is now permitted in most all insane hospitals was from the first granted by Dr. Cook. There are four classifications on the male and the same number on the female side.

In the management of the institution Dr. Cook procured the services of Dr. John B. Chapin, who remained until 1869, then resigning to

enter upon the duties of superintendent of Willard Asylum at Ovid. In 1876, upon the death of Dr. Cook, Dr. D. R. Burrell was appointed resident physician, and is assisted by Dr. C. A. Van Der Beck, associate physician.

The Wood Library Association. — During the latter part of 1858 a few public-spirited citizens of the village made an attempt to arouse a popular enthusiasm, having for its object the founding of a permanent library for public use. The first movement in this matter, however, proved fruitless of good results, and it was not until May 6th of the next year that the organization was in part effected. The first officers were H. Bennett, president; F. C. Bennett, vice-president; J. G. Gregory, secretary; H. J. Messenger, treasurer; trustees, Francis Granger, H. O. Chesebro, Lucius Wilcox, Chester Coleman, O. H. Smith. The association adopted the name "Wood Library Association," in memory of the honorable career of William Wood, an old resident of the village, and a man worthily noted for purity of character and generous bestowal of charities. The association has rooms in the Town Hall, and there the library of miscellaneous books is kept.

The Agricultural Society. — Although an institution of the county, rather than of the village or town, we may nevertheless in the present connection refer briefly to this organization, which has its permanent place of annual meeting in the county town. As early as 1819 measures were taken for the formation of a county agricultural society, at which time the first proceedings were had under the patronage of the Board of Supervisors, and a meeting was held at the court-house. The result was that on February 18, the Ontario Agricultural Society was brought into existence with these officers: President, John Nichols; vice-presidents, William Wadsworth, Darius Comstock, Philetus Swift, Gideon Granger, Moses Atwater; secretary, John Greig; treasurer, Thos. Beals. In addition to these officers, a board of managers was chosen, each town in the county (there then were thirty-four towns) having one representative. The first annual fair was held on October 18, 1819, and the society, fairly established, became one of the institutions of the county which has since enjoyed a permanent existence, though not without some vicissitudes. It paved the way for a later organization, formed during the fall of 1838, and known as the Ontario

Agricultural Society, the first public meeting of which was held October 20, 1840, at which time John Greig was its president, and Oliver Phelps and William W. Gorham secretaries.

For a period of about sixteen years following this reorganization the annual fair was held in such town as a majority of the managers should designate, but in 1854 a resolution was adopted which designated Canandaigua as the permanent place of meeting. During this year land was purchased, and as soon as possible thereafter the necessary improvements were made and buildings erected. Thus, from the small beginning above noted, there has grown and developed a society which affords to the people of the county generally, and to the farmers in particular, a season of interest, amusement and instruction. And while the county fair of to-day has little resemblance to that of half a century ago, it is nevertheless an indispensable requisite of county progress. The founders of the original society offered special inducements to farmers to compete in enriching and making profitable their lands, and while the societies of the present day are not altogether deficient in this respect, they, as a rule, are inclined to award the greatest premiums as a result of contests in other directions, and to encourage sports and pleasures fully as much as large farm productions. However, be it said to the credit of the Ontario county society that it shows greater zeal in promoting the agricultural interests than many other of the societies of Central and Western New York.

The Red Jacket Club.—"This association shall be known as the Red Jacket Club;" and "Its object shall be to promote social intercourse among its members and to provide for them the comforts and conveniences of a club house." Such are the first and second articles of the constitution of the club the name of which is given above. On the 22d of December, 1888, the association was formed, and three days later its incorporation was effected and approved. Its first officers were James C. Smith, president; Frank Rice, vice-president; James A. Robson, secretary; and William G. Antis, treasurer.

Soon after its organization the club purchased the north portion of the old Gorham residence on the corner of Main and Gorham streets, which was remodeled and furnished for the use of the members, and convenience and pleasure were especially considered in accomplishing

whatever was done in arranging the interior of the house. The officers above mentioned have been continued in their respective positions until the present time, except that David G. Lapham succeeded Mr. Antis as treasurer and was in turn succeeded by George N. Williams.

The Canandaigua Lake Steamboat Company was organized in March, 1890, with \$35,000 capital stock. The boats of this company are the *Onnalinda*, built in 1887; the *Ogarita*, built in 1889; and the *Seneca Chief*, a small and old boat which was put on the lake about the year 1886. The officers of the company are L. B. Gunn, president; J. H. Mason, vice-president; H. S. Hubbell, treasurer; and Fred. A. McKechnie, secretary.

The People's Line is the name of a still younger navigation company and own the new steamer *Ganundawa*. The active man in the management of the company is John M. Miller.

The above remarks lead to mention of the older boats on the lake. The first steamer was named *Lady of the Lake*, built and owned by Canandaigua capital, and put on the lake in 1823 under command of Captain Isaac Parrish. The second steamboat was built, or at least begun, at Naples in 1845, and floated down to this village and there finished in 1846. The third boat was the *Joseph Wood*; the fourth the *Ontario*, and the fifth the *Canandaigua*.

BANKING IN CANANDAIGUA.

In 1813 the old Ontario Bank was chartered by an act of the Legislature, and in the personnel of its management were the leading men of the county seat. Nathaniel Gorham was its president, and William Kibbe was cashier. The latter, however, was succeeded in 1821 by Henry B. Gibson, who was decidedly prominent in local history for many years. He continued with the bank until the expiration of its charter, in 1856, and afterward did a loaning business, but was not a banker later than that date. The Ontario Bank had a capital of \$500,000.

The Ontario Bank was allowed to establish a branch bank at Utica, which was done April 10, 1815. However, by some process the branch was operated as a banking institution of Canandaigua, and was so continued for many years, under the direction of William B. Welles and H. K. Sanger.



J. H. Campbell Sculp.

H. Wilson

The Ontario Savings Bank was incorporated April 30, 1830, the incorporators being Judge Howell, H. F. Penfield, Jared Willson, Jno. Greig, Jno. C. Spencer, Wm. B. Welles, Oliver Phelps and P. P. Bates. In 1832 Thomas Beals was elected treasurer, and so continued during the existence of the bank. Afterward he conducted a private banking business in the village until his death in 1864.

The Bank of Canandaigua, an individual concern, was opened for business April 4, 1854, and at one time had an apparent capital of \$26,000, consisting of stocks and real estate. Theodore Hart was its chief managing officer, and in 1857, he secured a partner in William Antis, who was made cashier. After a time Mr. Antis sold his interest to H. J. Messenger, who changed its name and conducted its affairs.

John Mosher succeeded to the banking business formerly conducted by Henry B. Gibson, and established the once well-known Exchange Bank. In 1861 Mosher assigned to M. D. Messenger, and then what was known as the Messenger Bank was started.

The First National Bank of Canandaigua was established in 1864, with a capital stock of \$75,000. George Cook was its president, and M. D. Munger, cashier. In 1873 E. G. Tyler was elected president. In 1887 this bank was about to liquidate and go out of business, and about the same time effected a sale, and was succeeded by the present *Canandaigua National Bank*, whose organization dates from December 1, 1887. Its capital stock is \$100,000. The first officers, who have ever since been continued in their respective positions, were: F. H. Hamlin, president; Robert Chapin, vice-president; H. T. Parmele, cashier. The Board of Directors is as follows: Dr. Henry Foster, Thompson Sutherland, Marvin A. Wilbur, F. H. Hamlin, W. H. Tuttle, H. T. Parmele, J. Henry Metcalf, Walter Marks, Robert Chapin.

The banking firm of Williams & Barnes is the outgrowth of a banking business established by John C. Draper in 1871. He went out of business in 1889, and was succeeded by Henry S. Pierce and George N. Williams, under the style of Pierce & Williams. In February, 1890, Mr. Pierce died, and immediately thereafter James W. Barnes became associated with Mr. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Barnes.

The banking firm of McKechnie & Co. was founded and established by James and Alexander McKechnie in October, 1882, and although a private bank was nevertheless capitalized at \$100,000. At the same time Alfred Denbow was made one of the banking firm and placed in charge as cashier, and so continued until 1890, the year of his death. He was at once succeeded by Mack S. Smith, who still fills the position. Alexander McKechnie died in January, 1883, and his interest passed to his widow and heirs. James McKechnie died in September, 1889, and a similar disposition was made of his interest. The active persons in connection with the bank at the present time are the heirs and legatees of James and Alexander McKechnie; Orin S. Bacon as executor; Mark S. Smith, cashier; and Frank E. Howe and Fred. A. McKechnie, assistant cashiers.

Business Interests—With much truth it may be said that the village of Canandaigua has never occupied an advanced position among the county seats of the State in respect to the number of its manufacturing interests. Indeed it has been asserted that during the early history of the village there was much direct opposition to encouraging manufactures in the community and that many prominent and wealthy families were induced to come to Canandaigua on the strength of representations assuring them that they should not be annoyed by the presence of large factories. However much of truth there may have been in this assertion is now unimportant, but it is a fact that manufacturing has never been prominent in this village.

In general mercantile business, however, the situation has long been quite different, and it may be said that there has not been at any time a lack of men or capital in any branch of the trade. And we may also say, with equal truth, that there is no appearance of over competition in any business, but that the supply has been about equal to the demand. The business part of the village is peculiarly well situated, the stores and blocks being conveniently close to one another, and all well centered, a great convenience both to tradesman and customer. And there does not appear to have been any attempt to extend trade north of the railroad, hence the general growth has been to the south, on Main street, and slightly to the east and west on some of the lateral thoroughfares.

During the early history of the village, the situation was much the same as at the present time, though of course less in number were the business houses. Some of the early and prominent merchants of the village we may appropriately recall. During the first score of years of village history there were in trade Augustus Porter & Co., Freeman Atwater, John Cochrane, Thompson & Benjamin, James Sibley, Robert Spencer, William Antis, Thompson & Benedict, Peter Brown, Little & Hawley, Joel Andrews, Jonathan Phelps, Luther Cole and Ira Blake, (general merchants), Whiting, Bemis & Co., Norton & Richards, Thomas Beals, Asa W. Wheeler, Charles Cameron William Johnson, Aaron Crane, Beals, Johnson & Tiffany, N. Gould & Co., Reuben Paddleford, Ebenezer Hale, N. R. Hamilton (butchers), and others who are perhaps equally worthy of mention but whose names cannot be recalled at this remote day. Concerning the prominent actors on the business stage at a little later period, Dr. Clarke's reminiscences afford considerable interesting information. About the year 1830, H. & R. Chapin were merchants where Cooley's hardware store is located, and on the other side of the street was Church's Tavern, the old Franklin House which once served as a jail. Nathaniel Gorham was a merchant on the upper corner of Bristol street, while Wm. (Bill) Antis's gun-shop was on that below. Henry Howard, John A. Granger, Col. Leicester Phelps, B. B. Morris, Ebenezer Hale, Wm. Austin, jr., N. G. Chesebro, hat-maker, Bemis & Ward, book-sellers, Hammond & Town, A. K. Van Rensselaer, J. M. Mead, Thomas B. Lyon, C. & W. Hawley, Albert Daniels, and others were representatives of business interests at that period, and each in a way of greater or less note. J. L. Woodruff & Co. and Sanford & Lewis were the principal hardware dealers, and Jesse Mason and Seth Lee had a morocco factory at the old tannery of Asa Stanley on Bristol street. O. E. Sibley was a dealer in watches; Thomas Beals & Co. sold lead and oils and seeds; Robert Royce, T. McNutt and A. C. Leland were the local tailors.

Of the residence portion of the village at the time, particularly on Main street, the same authority says: Beginning at the public square and going up Main street on the east side there were the following families: Nathaniel Gorham, Mark H. Sibley, H. K. Sanger, Mr. Shepard, Albert Daniels, Nathan Barlow, Dr. Dungan, Judge Howell,

Wm. Judevine, Jared Willson, Henry Howe, Colonel Bunnell, John A. Stearns, Dudley Marvin. Returning on the west side, there was the old tavern (Northern Retreat), Dr. Jacobs, Phineas P. Bates, Elijah Forbes, Alex. Duncan, John Greig, John C. Spencer, Spencer Chapin, John A. Granger, Thos. Beals, Henry F. Penfield, Walter Hubbell, Ebenezer Hale, Nath. Sanborn, Mr. Brayton, Dr. Cheney, H. B. Gibson, L. Jenkins and Judge Moses Atwater.

Present Business Interests.—In this connection but little need be said for it is not the purpose of this work to advertise any merchant or branch of business. However, as we have referred to past merchants, we may with equal propriety mention the names of some of the more prominent business men of the day.¹

Agricultural Implements (dealers in)—Caleb Brockelbank, Carpenter & Sisson, L. H. Hawley, Hopkins & Francisco.

Bakers and Confectioners—W. M. Smith & Co., John Stevens, L. C. Young.

Booksellers—F. A. De Graff & Co., William H. Foster, Stewart C. McKechnie.

Boots and Shoes—Alanson Bates, Davidson & Park, Joseph Drummer, John Hoff, Edwin Lines, Thomas Skidmore, Wm. A. Widman.

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors—J. J. Conroy, J. S. Crawford, Carl Huebler, Hugh McFarland, W. J. Moran, F. W. Kinde, W. M. Spangle, L. S. Sprague, E. Weisenbeck.

Coopers—Benham Bros., Caleb Brockelbank, George Lindner.

Crockery and Glassware—I. B. Smith.

Druggists—J. A. Baker, Edward W. Simmons, A. S. Newman, Le Roy Benham, Charles Paul.

Dry Goods—George Bradley Anderson, established 1865 by Squires, Anderson & Co.; P. Lighton, Henry Simonds, J. Levy Sons, founded by J. Levy & Son in 1878.

Furniture—Joseph Jahn, C. W. Newman & Son, T. Skidmore.

Grocers—Bull & Co., S. S. Burgher, J. B. Classey, jr., Classey & Howell, Eastman & Wheaton, H. W. Grimes, Wm. S. McKechnie, Moran & Berry, Mrs. P. Mulligan, T. P. Murray, W. W. Parsons, Simmons & Humphrey (succeeded by C. R. Simmons), Frank Twist.

¹ Directory of 1892-93.



J. H. Campbell, Sc. N. Y.

S. Bradley Anderson.

Hardware—A. S. & A. E. Cooley, Alex. Davidson, Theodore Perkins, Mrs. J. A. Tillotson.

Hats and Caps—C. H. Maggs, Thomas Skidmore, L. S. Sprague.

Watchmakers and Jewelers—W. W. Case, C. E. Padleford, Z. Spangle & Son, T. B. Stephenson, E. C. Williams.

Lumber Dealers—Alex. Davidson, Wm. Garrett, Johnson & Crowley, G. T. Thompson.

Meat Markets—Blanchard Bros., Boyle & Gartland, Eldridge & Husbands, P. Meath.

Tobacco and Cigars—B. H. Beck, H. Claudius (estate), Coyle Bros., J. J. Crough, Thomas Drooney, George French, H. Van Vechten.

Stove Dealer—Alex. Niblock.

Undertakers—Cheney & Kennedy, O. N. Crane, John B. Francis, John O'Leary.

Manufacturers—As has been intimated Canandaigua village has not until quite recently aspired to or attained any special degree of prominence as a manufacturing center, but since the organization of the local Board of Trade there has been made some effort in respect to encouraging this important element of municipal prosperity. In reviewing this branch of local history we may briefly refer to some of the more prominent past industries and then mention those in operation at the present time.

Throughout this chapter reference has been made to various early industries of the village and vicinity, in addition to which we may also mention the cooper-shop of pioneer Isaac Legare. Nathaniel Gorham and Robert Pomeroy built a large three story grist-mill at the lower end of Main street as early as 1825. In it were six run of stone, and for the time it was considered a large concern. It was finally destroyed by fire. H. M. Mead was the builder of a large mill near the mouth of Sucker Brook, which was operated for a time with indifferent success, and was afterward changed into a woolen mill. It also burned, but Mead afterward built another mill on another site in the lower part of the village. In 1840 Robert Higham and Francis Paul had a saw-mill, and about the same time John M. Terrill erected a grist-mill.

The present firm of Smith Bros. & Co., whose large flouring mill is located on Mill street in this village, is the outgrowth of the original

firm of Richmond & Miller, the latter having been formed about 1868. It was afterward succeeded by the firm of Richmond & Smith, during whose ownership (in 1879) the mill was burned. Later on a reorganization of the partnership was effected, and the present firm of Smith Bros. & Co. was formed, the partners being Lucas Smith, L. L. Smith, and John W. Priest. The building occupied by this firm is a large frame structure, well adapted for its intended use. The mill has a capacity for making 150 barrels of flour daily, and employs seventeen sets of machinery. The present mill was built in 1879.

The J. & A. McKechnie Brewing Company was founded by James and Alexander McKechnie in 1843, and since that time has ever been recognized as the leading manufacturing industry of the village. Although both the original proprietors are dead the company has been continued without interruption and its stock is all held by the descendants of the founders. The works are very extensive and are located on Buffalo street in the north part of the village. The annual output amounts to about 50,000 barrels, two-thirds being ale and the balance lager beer. Employment is furnished to about 100 persons.

In the south part of the village, on Parrish street, James B. Murray began in a small way the manufacture of cider and vinegar about the year 1860, and continued in that business until 1889, when James D. Murray succeeded him. In these years the buildings and plant had become materially enlarged, and now about 30,000 bushels of apples are annually made into cider. In the same building in 1891 Thomas S. Van Dervort began distilling cider and grape brandy, which industry has become quite important.

The Robinson Chilled Plow Company was organized in 1876, but prior to that time the firm of Robinson & Herendeen were proprietors of a foundry and machine shop on the same site. In 1865 J. S. Robinson became sole owner of the plant and began the manufacture of a common iron plow, and so continued until 1874, when he invented a process for chilling plows, producing a highly valuable farm implement. In 1876 the company was formed and its principal works located at Syracuse, and by it the local concern was absorbed and closed for two years. In 1878 work was resumed in Canandaigua by the firm of J. S. Robinson & Son, under the name of the company mentioned. The

works employ about fifteen men, and the annual product amounts to more than five hundred plows of superior quality, and for which there is a rapidly increasing demand.

In 1867 the firm Johnson, Wilcox & Norton started a lumber yard on Pleasant street, on the site now occupied by the sash, door and blind factory of Johnson & Crowley, the latter being the outgrowth of the older firm, though not its direct successor. The present firm was formed in 1887, the individual members being Thomas Johnson and Wm. M. Crowley.

Howe & Beard (Howe H. L. and Beard M. C.)—The Ontario Iron Works, of which the above are the proprietors, were established in 1883 by H. L. Howe as a machine shop for repair work and conducted as such for few years, when he was joined by Edward I. Dayton, and the firm was Howe & Dayton for about three years. Mr. Howe was alone again until 1889, when the present partnership was established. At that time a foundry was added to the manufactory, and they have since done a very extensive business in casting and general machine business. Since Mr. Beard's introduction into the firm, they have enlarged the foundry two or three times, and have added much machinery. They are now manufacturing as a specialty rock and ore crushers, and ore granulators.

They make a special grade of soft gray iron castings, especially useful in the manufacture of locks and light work.

The machinery consists of four lathes, large planer, shaper, four drills, blacksmith forge, etc., driven by an engine of their own manufacture. They have also a patternshop attached, where patterns of wood and metal are made. The capacity of the foundry cupola is about six tons, and the balance in proportion. The establishment employs thirty to forty five hands.

The Vanderbilt Sash Balance Company was organized in 1881, with a capital stock of \$10,000, all of which is owned in Canandaigua. The company manufactures a sash balance, an ingenious and valuable patented contrivance, designed to replace and supersede the old cord and weight appliance for raising and balancing window sash. The officers of the company are: Peter Lighton, president and treas.; Wm. M. Crowley, secretary. The works are on Pleasant street.

In the southeast part of the village, near the intersection of Salton-stall and Elmira streets, are the extensive brick and tile works of Willys & Hollis, which is worthy of at least a mention in this chapter. In the same connection we may also mention the spoke and hub factory of William Garratt, which is located at the foot of Main street, and the two tinware establishments which have been recently started in the village. These are the Lisk Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1889, formerly doing business in one of the outlying towns of the county, but which removed to the county seat and occupied extensive works in the eastern part of the village. This is recognized as one of the leading industries of Canandaigua, and one that furnishes employment to many persons.

The Canandaigua Tinware Company manufactures and sells the famous "Queen Steamer and Cooker." The company was incorporated May 25, 1892, and is represented by the following officers: F. P. Warner, president; H. C. Sutherland, vice-president; W. R. Marks, secretary and treasurer.

HOTELS.

For many years Canandaigua has been noted for the general excellence of its public houses, and it may truthfully be said that at the present time they are superior to any that have existed in the past. Joseph Smith was the pioneer landlord of the village, and closely following him was Nathaniel Sanborn. Freeman Atwater built the *Ontario House*. *Taylor's Hotel* came into existence about 1803, and the afterward famous *Blossom's Hotel* was built about 1815, its first proprietor being Elisha Mills. Blossom's Hotel later on became the Canandaigua Hotel, but had no relation to the present elegant hostelry which now bears that name. In this chapter previous mention has been made of the old *Franklin House*, which was at one time used in part for jail purposes. Its site is now occupied by the *Webster House*.

The present *Canandaigua Hotel*, the largest and most commodious public house in the county, was built in 1852 on the site formerly occupied by the still older hotel of the same name, the latter having been burned in 1851. The next year a number of local capitalists and prominent men succeeded in having erected the large hotel, but during sub-

sequent years the changes in ownership and proprietors have been so frequent that it becomes difficult to follow them.

The *Webster House* was built in 1860-61 on the site of the still older Franklin House, the latter having been burned in 1860.

The *Masseth House* was built by and named for the brothers Masseth, and opened to the public in the spring of 1875. In addition to these principal hotels to which we have referred, there may also be mentioned other existing hotels of the village — the Lake Breeze House, located near the lake at the foot of Main street; the Washington Hotel, on Ontario street; the Tracy House, on Main street; and Ransom's Hotel, at the corner of Main street and the railroad avenue.

THE CANANDAIGUA PRESS.

The Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser.—The first paper in the present county of Ontario, was started at Geneva in April, 1797, by Lucius Carey, and removed to Canandaigua in 1799. Mr. Carey continued to publish it until 1802. John Keep Gould, who then became the publisher, changed its name to *The Western Repository and Genesee Advertiser*, and in 1803 it was again changed to *The Western Repository*. James D. Bemis became interested in its publication in 1804 and in 1808 he issued it as *The Ontario Repository*, and continued it until 1828. The paper was published by Morse & Ward, Morse & Wilson, and Morse & Harvey until 1835, and until 1840 by Chauncey Morse. The last named was succeeded by Geo. L. Whitney, who, in January, 1856, sold it to H. G. Moore. The following month the office was burned and the paper suspended. In May following it was revived as *The National New Yorker and Ontario Repository* by H. G. Moore and Dr. B. F. Tift, and in May, 1857, it passed into the hands of Geo. L. Whitney & Son, who sold it to Geo. W. French, of Geneva, October 10, 1861.

The Ontario Phoenix was issued at Canandaigua by W. W. Phelps in 1827, and was afterward published by R. Royce, who soon after changed its name to *The Freeman*. In 1836 it was united with the *Repository*.

The Ontario Freeman was established at Canandaigua by Isaac Tiffany in 1803. In 1806 it passed into the hands of John A. Stevens, who changed its name to *The Ontario Messenger*.

It was successively published by Day & Morse, L. L. Morse, B. W. Jones, and F. B. Hohn. The latter was succeeded in November, 1845, by Jacob J. Mattison. On February 10, 1862, Mr. Mattison bought *The Repository* of Mr. French and consolidated the two papers. Mr. Mattison continued *The Repository and Messenger* until his death in 1879, a part of the time having been associated with his son Clarence. After Mr. Mattison's death, his estate sold the paper to Wm. H. Underhill, of Bath. The latter conducted it about three years, when he died, and his father, A. L. Underhill, became the owner about March, 1883, and managed the paper till December 15, 1885, when Herbert Huntington purchased it, and has since been sole owner.

The Ontario County Times was established January 1, 1852, in what was then known as the Southerland block, on Main street, directly opposite the present office of the *Times*, by N. J. Milliken, its present senior editor and proprietor. Here the establishment was wholly destroyed by fire in February, 1853. In 1855 Mr. Milliken sold the paper to Wilson Millor, by whom it was continued as the *Ontario Times*. In February, 1856, the establishment, then located in the Lyons block on the west side of Main street, was again burned, and in May of the same year Mr. Milliken, having renewed the publication of the paper and found temporary quarters in what was then known as the Bemis block, again set the wheels in motion. In 1858 the office was removed to the Phœnix block, on the east side of Main street. Here it remained until January 1, 1873, when it was removed to its present location on the west side of the street.

Mr. Milliken continued the sold proprietor and editor-in-chief until January 1, 1891, when he took his eldest son, Charles F. Milliken, into partnership, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of N. J. Milliken & Son.

Having been founded as the organ of the Free Soil wing of the old Whig party, the *Times* was an active participant in the events that led to the formation of the Republican party, and its editor took a prominent and honorable part in the early proceedings of that political organization. For twenty years the *Times* was the only Republican paper published at the county seat, and it continues to maintain the prominence in circulation and influence that it won almost at the outset.



Herbert Huntington.



A. J. Minkner

The *Times* has given special attention to the compilation and publication of the history of the county, and has called to its aid in this task the services of such able local historians as Hon. George S. Conover, Dr. N. T. Clarke, the late Hon. H. W. Taylor, the Thomas M. Howell, esq., the late William Hildreth, Mr. Irving W. Coates, and the Rev. Anson Titus. In its files are preserved a large amount of valuable historical material, as well as a complete record of current local events.

The *Times* was the first among the county weeklies of the State to inaugurate the enterprise of gathering and publishing, the night after election, the complete returns of the vote, and it was the first, also, among this class of papers, to publish portraits and biographical sketches of men of home and national prominence.

From the very limited and crude equipment within the reach of country printing offices at the time of its establishment, the *Times* office has steadily progressed, until its plant now includes every facility requisite in a first-class modern printing office and book bindery.

The *Ontario County Journal* had its beginning with the year 1874. The first number was really printed two weeks before the opening of that year, but was dated ahead, as was the one of the following week, to offer time to the first editor and publisher in which to establish the infant newspaper upon a firmer basis before issuing the regular numbers upon the dates announced in the title.

The history of journalism in Ontario county was thought to have proved that but two contemporary newspapers could maintain an existence. Several journals had had a painful birth, a troubled existence, and an early death. Notwithstanding this history of newspaper calamities, George D. A. Bridgman, in the year already named, came to Canandaigua and fearlessly established the *Ontario County Journal*. Not one promise of help had been made the editor. The first edition was struck off without a single name upon the subscription list; yet at the end of the first year the paper had eight hundred *bona fide* paying subscribers, and the *Ontario County Journal* was upon a firm, paying basis.

The first office of publication was in the second story of the Hubbell block, on the west side of Main street, at the point where the street is crossed by the Central-Hudson road. The rooms were those now occupied by Crandall Brothers, photographers.

The *Journal* was originally an Independent Republican paper. A change occurred, however, within the year, when it took an advanced stand toward radical Republicanism. That position has ever since been zealously maintained. At no time in its history has the *Journal* stepped aside to espouse factionalism, or relaxed its vigorous fight for the tenets of its party.

The *Journal* has twice changed its form. Started as a folio seven column paper, it changed June 11, 1875, to an eight column paper, and July 30, 1880, changed to its present form, with nine columns to the page.

In the year 1879, when the McKechnie block, occupying the corner of Main and Niagara streets, was being erected, arrangements were entered into by which a special building should be made for the *Journal*. The work of construction was adapted to the end in view, and, as a result, the *Journal* has occupied since the year 1880 the most conveniently arranged and appointed office in Ontario county.

In May, 1886, Mr. Bridgman sold the *Journal* to William G. David, who had previously been connected with the *Oneida Dispatch*. Mr. David had desired to secure control of the *Lyons Republican*, a paper published at his home, and, accordingly, when in September, 1887, he was able to purchase that paper, he sold the *Journal* to its former editor, Mr. Bridgman.

The paper was thus again continued under its original proprietor until in July, 1891, Mr. Bridgman desiring to lay aside the task which had absorbed the energy of his life, sold the paper again, this time to the present editors and proprietors, Edwin P. Gardner and William H. Hamlin, both of Canandaigua.

The *Journal*, in their hands, has increased in circulation until there are now over two thousand names upon the mailing list. The advertising department, with increased tariff, has been extended almost to its limit. The job department of the paper has had an unusual advance, the books showing nearly twice as much business done during the year 1892 as in any single year preceding.

As has been said before, the *Journal* is always radically, a non-factional Republican paper. It never pauses to consider the ultimate results financially, but, believing in the eternal justness of Republican principles, it at all times advocates them with vigor.

Published Friday morning of each week, the *Journal* has the opportunity of carrying to its readers later news than is contained in any other local paper, and places that news before the eyes of its subscribers at a time when the agricultural classes, who form a large number of its readers, have most convenient leisure for its perusal.

Referring briefly to other newspaper publications which have had an existence in the county seat, we may mention *The Republican*, a weekly paper started by T. M. Barnum in 1824. Its life, however, was quite brief.

The *Clay Club*, a campaign paper, was printed at Canandaigua in 1844, and continued a short time.

The Seminarian was the name of a monthly journal started in 1851, and, as indicated by its title, was devoted mainly to the interests of the seminary then in operation in the village.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF GENEVA.

THE original town of Seneca was composed of township 9 and the south half of township 10, range 1, of the Phelps and Gorham tract; also so much of the "Gore" as was east of the same and which lay between the old and new pre-emption lines. From this the town of Geneva was set off October 11, 1872, and embraced "All that part of the town of Seneca lying east of the west line of the first tier of township lots next west of the old pre-emption line," or, all that part of the old town of Seneca which was in the gore, and the eastern tier of lots in townships 9 and 10.

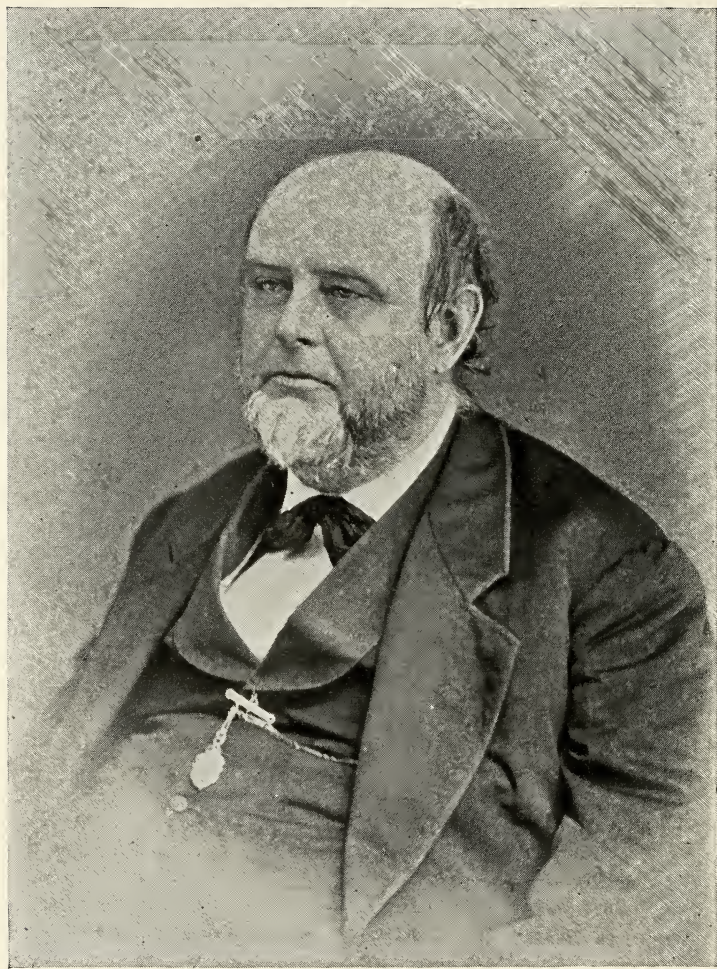
The history of this town has a peculiar interest, and forms a record without parallel in any other of the civil divisions of Ontario county. However, it is difficult to separate the history of the town from that of the corporate village, yet we may mention the names of some of the early settlers of the town without reference to particular location, and

later treat of the history of the village as a separate municipal organization, devoting to it the greater attention, for here have taken place many of the most important events in connection with the history of the Genesee country.

Gleaning information from all sources, we may mention among the pioneers of the town Jerome Loomis, whose settlement in the northwest portion was made in 1788. He was a survivor of the Revolution and a man of influence in the new country. About the same time came Major Sanford Williams, Phineas Stevens, William Ansley, a Pennsylvanian, made an improvement in the south part of the town. Other pioneers and early settlers whose names can be recalled, but the date of whose location in the town cannot be accurately determined, were John Scoon, Thomas Huie, the latter having been in service during the War of 1812, thus gaining the title of "Major"; Thomas McKelvie, James Barnes, Cornelius Roberts, Benjamin Cromwell, the latter being a pioneer tanner at "Cromwell's Hollow"; Aaron, Hugh and Archibald Black, James Armstrong, William Price, John McIntyre, Adam Fisher, George Wilkie, Christopher Richardson, Mathew Bennett, and others whose names are now lost, and all of whom contributed with their families to increase the town's population, and who were also identified with the improvement and development of this fertile region.

The reader will of course understand that the persons herein named were pioneers of Seneca, not Geneva, but in that portion of the old town which was set off and separately organized in 1872. This mention naturally leads us to make a record of the organization of the youngest town of Ontario county, though at the same time the most populous, the first town meeting of which was held at the Franklin House, March 4, 1873, when these officers were elected: Supervisor, John J. Doolittle; town clerk, Charles Kipp; justices, George W. French and Martin H. Smith; assessors, George R. Long and William H. Gambee; overseer of poor, Wm. H. Dox; commissioner of highways, Samuel S. Graves; collector, Edmund S. Spendlow.

In this connection, also, may properly be given the succession of incumbents of the chief office of the town, viz.: Supervisor, John J. Doolittle, 1873-75; Abraham Robinson, 1876-77; William Slosson, 1878-80; Charles A. Steele, 1881; O. J. Cammann Rose, 1882-84; Charles



Yours truly
Geo. Bonover

A. Steele, 1885-86; E. Bayard Webster, 1887; Philip N. Nicholas, 1888-91; Walter Clark, 1892-93.

The present principal town officers of Geneva are: Walter A. Clark, supervisor; John W. Mellen, town clerk; Stephen Coursey, D. W. Colvin and Robert Bilsborrow, assessors; George W. Nicholas, William P. O'Malley, Edward N. Squires and John G. Farwell, justices of the peace.

Among the prominent settlers of rather an early day was Judge John Nicholas, who came to Geneva in 1801 and contracted for the purchase of a large farm at the White Springs, and with him was his brother-in-law, who contracted for a large farm in Seneca county at the northeast corner of Seneca Lake. These two gentlemen with their families and slaves emigrated from Virginia in 1803 and settled down on their respective farms, both becoming actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in raising and improving the breed of sheep. They were both very prominent and influential men in this community. Mr. Rose was three times elected to the Legislature, was a member of the constitutional convention in 1821 and for six years a member of Congress. He died November 24, 1835. John Nicholas was appointed first judge of Ontario county March 11, 1805, and served as such until March, 1819, and was a member of the State Senate 1806-9. He died December 31, 1819.

Cephas Hawkes, who with his brothers Eleazer and Joseph were early settlers in Phelps, previous to the War of 1812 erected a large woolen factory at the White Springs on the farm of Judge Nicholas; bought fine wool of the Wadsworths and others; sold cloth at from \$5 to \$12 per yard, and made money rapidly, but after the war low prices prevailed and consequent failure succeeded. He removed to Michigan. For many years a grist mill was operated at this place, but some years ago it was destroyed by fire, and the enterprise was abandoned.

THE VILLAGE OF GENEVA.

On the 4th of April, 1806, the Legislature of the State passed an act "to vest certain powers and privileges in the freeholders and inhabitants of the 'village of Geneva,' in the county of Ontario," which act was the first authoritative recognition of the existence of a village of that

name, and here, ordinarily, the history of the body corporate and politic would naturally begin. However, as early as the year 1788 the village of Geneva had a distinct and positive existence, and the name by which it is now known was then in use, first applied during that year, and, it is supposed, so given in allusion to Geneva, a municipality in Switzerland. The tradition is that the name was given by a Swiss engineer in the employ of Charles Williamson, but inasmuch as Williamson had no interest in this region until the fall of 1791, and never saw the Genesee country until he made a flying visit to it in February, 1792, and there are a number of documents yet in existence bearing date October and November, 1788, in which the name of Geneva is used, the fallacy of the tradition is apparent. Two of these papers, a letter of Dr. Caleb Benton to William Walker, October 15, 1788, and a letter of Enos Boughton, November 7, 1788, can be found pasted in the back part of Vol. I, Village Records. In addition there are contracts of Wm. Walker with John Decker Robison; Hickox, receipt for goods stored for the winter, and dated 1788; certificates of Benj. Allen and Eleazer Lindsley; letter of Major Ab'm Hardenberg to Gov. Clinton, 1789; map of Genesee lands, 1790, and two journals, 1791, all using the name of Geneva for this place.

In noting the history of this old village we may go back still further and to a time when the first inhabited village here was known as Kanadesaga, the capital of the Senecas, the home of their famous king Say-en quer agh-ta, and one of the most important Indian villages in the whole Iroquois country. This Indian village was located about two miles northwesterly from the foot of Seneca Lake, just outside the corporate limits of the village of Geneva, and is now in part occupied by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1756, as is fully narrated in a preceding chapter, General William Johnson caused to be built the first structure in this region in which civilized white man took a part, and this was the stockade or palisade fortification and block houses to be used by the Senecas and English in defending themselves against an attack by the French. However, there was no permanent occupancy of the fortress, or of Kanadesaga, by the whites during the period of the last French war, but its erection had the positive effect of cementing the friendship of the Senecas of this

region to the English cause, which action was a highly important factor in the British interest in the success finally achieved by that power.

At a still later day, during the early years of the Revolution, Colonel John Butler, in command of the English Tories at Niagara, caused to be erected within the limits of the present village of Geneva a barracks and storehouse, which stood near the canal bridge and which were occupied as a place of rendezvous and military depot in the British interest. From this point there were sent out various marauding and destroying parties, until the depredations and merciless slaughters perpetrated by the bloodthirsty savages and their no less inhuman white companions could no longer be borne in silence. It was from here that the Indians marched to the bloody battle of Oriskany, and with their English allies to the bloody scenes of Wyoming, Cherry Valley, Fort Freeland and other places on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania. To avenge the outrages and punish the Indians, General Sullivan invaded this country, burned every habitation and other building, and destroyed the growing crops and vast orchards which abounded in the region. The Seneca village of Kanadesaga with all its appurtenances was destroyed in September, 1779. Butler's buildings were also destroyed at the same time, and the same is noted in the journals of some of the officers, and recorded on the map of the surveyor who accompanied the army as "Tory Butler's Quarters."

The name Kanadesaga was bestowed by the Indians not only upon their "new settlement village," but also upon the creek, the lake, the outlet, and at a subsequent day it was transferred to Geneva. After the destruction of the village by General Sullivan in 1779, no permanent settlement was ever made at that place, although it was temporarily occupied at different times by small bands of Indians. After the close of the Revolutionary War, when traders and speculators began to penetrate into the country, the focus of operations was "under the hill," on present Exchange street, at and south of the east end of Seneca street. Here a trading establishment sprang up, and it was here that the cabins of the Indians became located and all operations between them and the white people were carried on. This place was the headquarters of the notorious "Leasee Company," and here they had their trading establishment with Dr. Caleb Benton, at its head, and which was located

“under the hill where the bluff approaches the lake,” or near the foot of “Colt’s Hill” or present Washington street. It was at this point that the “Leasees” carried on their operations against the State and for a long time prevented any successful negotiations by the State with the Indians, freely supplying them with provisions and liquor, keeping the Indians in a continual state of intoxication, severely threatening and ordering off the ground Peter Ryckman and Colonel Seth Reed, who were using their influence in favor of the State, and using even an armed force to prevent the Indians from going to the treaty, Dr. Benton and Col. McKinstry having from twenty to thirty riflemen under arms for about twenty-four hours for that purpose. It was here that John Livingston, Dr. Benton and others held a treaty with the Indians, November 30, 1787, by which they obtained for themselves and associates of the “Leasee Company” the lease for 999 years of all the lands of the Indians in the State. It was here that the first permanent occupation of the place was made, the early settler being Elark Jennings, whose unfinished log cabin, the first tavern in the place, was found by the committee of exploration of Jemima Wilkinson’s followers in the early summer of 1788. This tavern was located on the west side of Exchange street, north of the foot of Washington street. This was the place where the traders, speculators, surveyors and others gathered and formed the nucleus for the settlement of the new country. This place became known as Kanadesaga, while the old locality was designated as the Old Castle. The distinctive difference was well known and fully recognized by the early settlers, and is fully evidenced by many documents yet in existence. The map of the traverse and survey of Seneca Lake, now in possession of Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y., made in August, 1789, by Captain John L. Hardenbergh, one of the surveyors of the Military Tract, places “Cannadasego” on the lake shore south of the mouth of Cemetery Creek, the very spot aforementioned, and thus fully corroborates and positively settles the place of the first settlement at Geneva.

The Indian village of Kashong, situate on the lake shore on Kashong Creek, about seven miles south of Geneva, has been alluded to in another place, but as the locality was intimately connected with the early history of Geneva, it may be stated here that under date of August 15,

1789, Capt. Hardenbergh notes on the above map the "Frenchman's house" as being "18 chains south of Sawmill Creek." The Frenchman alluded to was Dominique De Bartzch, a French trader, who occupied the place with Joseph Poudre, the latter married to an Indian woman, and receiving a grant of land at that place from the State. Kashong Creek, in consequence of a saw-mill having been erected on it by Dr. Caleb Benton, was called Sawmill Creek.

In 1788 the Widner family settled in the village, locating where afterwards stood Tillman's tannery, near the northeast corner of Exchange and Castle streets. According to the reminiscences of John Widner the inhabitants then were Peter Bartle, Elark Jennings and Horatio Jones. The latter was living in a log house covered with bark. In 1781 he was captured by the Indians, adopted by them, and having learned their language, was an interpreter in after years. In this settlement he was a trader, having a small stock of goods. His son, William W. Jones, born on this site in 1786, is said to have been the first white child born west of Utica. Elark Jennings kept tavern in a log house at the foot of the hill, as noted above. Peter Bartle was also a trader. Herman H. Bogert commenced the practice of law in 1797, was a large land operator and a prominent man. Ezra Patterson was an early settler in the village, a tavern keeper, whose house stood about where the Mansion House is on Seneca street, and in which the first court in Ontario county was held in 1793. He was an early supervisor of the town, and in 1806 a member of the State Legislature.

Among the other early inhabitants of the village were Major Benjamin Barton and Joseph Annin, a carpenter named Butler, Dr. William Adams, the first physician, Gilbert R. Berry and Asa Ransom, silversmiths. Mr. Widner also relates that the early settlers near the "Old Castle" were Jerome Loomis, Col. Seth Reed, Sanford Williams, Isaac Mullender, and families named Crittenden, Solomon Warner, Ringer and others, while further south lived pioneer Phineas Stevens. Jonathan Whitney was also an early settler at the Old Castle.

Although a subject which is fully treated in an earlier chapter, we may here briefly state that Geneva was supposed to be a part of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and for the purpose of carrying out his

plans Oliver Phelps arrived at the place on June 2, 1788, and here he proposed to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their title to the land. Here also he proposed founding a city, but the fact was soon made apparent that, according to the survey, Geneva or Kanadesaga was east of the pre-emption line, hence on the land claimed by the lessee company. Mr. Phelps thereupon moved to Canandaigua and established his land office at that place. After the withdrawal of the proprietary in the fall of 1788,* Geneva became a village of some note and was the center of operations for land speculators, explorers, the lessee company and its agents, and the principal seat of the Indian trade. Horatio Jones lived in a log house on the lake shore and had a small stock of goods; Asa Ransom occupied a log hut and made Indian trinkets; Elark Jennings kept the log tavern, while the lessees had a larger framed hotel, yet roofed with bark, which stood near the lake shore about where the high land is nearest the water. Dr. Benton occupied the tavern. There was also a cluster of log houses along the low ground near the lake. The geographical locations were designated "hill" and "bottom." Peter Ryckman and Peter Bartle; Col. Seth Reed was at the Old Castle site, and Dominique De Bartzch, whose chief seat was at Kashong, was a frequent visitor to the settlement.

It may here be stated that most of the improvements and settlements made on the village tract previous to 1793 were accomplished under the direction of Reed and Ryckman and the lessee company. It was here also that the company conducted their negotiations with the Indians which resulted in the historic "long lease;" and here, too, the lessees and others held their meeting on November 25, 1793, which

* The following historical paper, yet in existence, is of much historical importance:

Memorandum of Articles left at Geneva in care of Hickox, viz.:

4 Tierces of Beef, 500 lbs. each.....	2,000
15 Bbl. of do. 300 each.....	4,500
Package do.	150
Total.....	6,650

4 Blankets, 7 Empty Barrills, 2 half Do., 1 cag, 4 Bags, 1 Horse Collar, 1 Saddle and 3 Bridle, 3 Tin kettle with covers, 1 Do. Jack, 1 small rope, 2 pr. Horse Shoes, 2 axes, 1 Brass cock, 2 Candlesticks, part of a cask of nails, 9 Tea cups and 10 Saucers, 1 Tin pan, 6 Tea spoons, 6 Earthen plates, 8 Knives, 10 Forks, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Iron Tea kettle, 1 pewter platter, 1 spider, 1 Iron Kettle.

Rec'd the key of the Store containing the aforesaid Articles and provisions I promise to render an acc't of to William Walker, as Agent for Messrs. Gorham, Phelps and Company on Demand.

HICCOCK.

GENEVA, Nov'r 24, 1788.

they intended to result in the formation of a new state. This scheme failed, being defeated through the vigilant efforts of Ontario county citizens, and in the same year the first court in this county was held in the village. Reed and Ryckman were the owners of 16,000 acres of land in the gore, and the south part of the village has been built up on that tract. Seth Reed became the owner of 2,000 acres north of this tract, while to the east lay the Military tract on which the northeast part of Geneva has been built. However, Reed and Ryckman received but little benefit from their vast tract, the same passing to Leonard M. Cutting in 1791, thence to various owners, but the titles becoming valueless after the running of the new pre-emption line, the recognized owner, under whose administration the village was in fact founded, was, Charles Williamson, representative of the Pulteney Associates.

As above indicated, the village of Geneva may be considered in three parts. The patent granted to Reed and Ryckman, commonly called their reservation, comprised all the land in the village of Geneva south of what is known as the Reed and Ryckman line, which commenced at Seneca Lake, about two rods north of the mouth of Cemetery Creek, and ran due west on a line two chains north of Seneca street, as said street was originally laid out (it being then four rods wide and formerly called Genesee street), and continuing on in a due west course and along the north boundary of the Pulteney Street burial ground and through the center of High street to the old pre-emption line, and is the base line of all the original surveys of the village. The reservation was bounded on the east by Seneca Lake, on the west by the old pre-emption line, and extended south in Yates county, comprising 16,000 acres of land.

The patent of Colonel Seth Reed's location comprised all that part of the village lying north of the Reed and Ryckman line, between the old pre-emption line on the west and the Military line on the east, and embraced that part of the town of Geneva almost to the present south line of the town of Phelps. It comprised 2,000 acres of land.

All that part of the village lying east of Seth Reed's location, and bounded on the west by the Military line which started at Seneca Lake at the east end of the Reed and Ryckman line, and run north $3^{\circ} 45'$ east, crossing the west side of present Exchange street at Castle Creek

and continuing on to Lake Ontario. This comprised the northeast part of the village and town, and falling within the Military tract was granted by the State to different soldiers of the Revolution.

As has been stated in another place these lands were finally found to be within the cession to Massachusetts, and the New York State grants were void, and so recognized by the State, who granted compensation lands in other parts of the State for the loss of title.

Geneva being located at the northwest corner of Seneca Lake, it may here be stated, that the only thorough survey of the lake was made by triangulation during the summers from 1878 to '83, under the direction of Prof. E. A. Fuertes, Dean of the department of Civil Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The following is a summary :

SENECA LAKE.

PLACE.	WIDTH.	DEPTH.
Watkins	5,250 ft.	variable
8½ miles from	7,750	560 ft
17 " "	12,000	580 ft
25½ " "	13,000	438 ft
Geneva	10,000	variable

Total length along axis 34 miles. Greatest depth—618 feet, 12.1 miles from Watkins or 1.5 miles north of North Hector Landing.

Greatest width—3.12 miles opposite Dresden, which is 22.7 miles from Watkins. Here the deepest point is 500 feet below water.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the length of Seneca lake is 34 miles. This, of course, is in a direct straight line. The route of Sullivan's army in 1779 along the east shore of Seneca Lake, as measured by the surveyor who accompanied the army, was about 35 miles. At a very early day, and before there was any settlement of moment at present Watkins, the head of navigation was some three or four miles up the inlet at Catherinestown, so named in consequence of its being the residence of Catherine Montour, a prominent Indian character, sometimes called Queen Catherine, the site of which is now known as Havana. To this point the early sloop made regular trips, and it was commonly called the head of the lake, and from this fact the length of the lake came to be called (in round numbers) 40 miles,

notwithstanding the measurement of 35 miles by the surveyor of Sullivan's army was well known.

In a preceding chapter will be found an account of the life and work of Captain Williamson, wherefore in the present connection little need be said further than to record the more important of his acts relating to the early history of Geneva. He first visited the village in February, 1792, and found himself confronted with many obstacles, for everything which was British met with disfavor from the settlers, especially those who had served in the Revolutionary War. In 1793 Williamson was in Geneva much of the time, looking up his interest in that quarter. He took possession of the Reed and Ryckman Reservation and caused the northern part of that tract to be surveyed into village and out lots, the work being done by Joseph Annin, whose map stands to this day as the original reference map of the titles to that part of the village. John Livingston, having become the owner of the title of Reed and Ryckman, brought an ejectment suit against Williamson, but in 1794 or '5 the court in the city of New York decided in favor of Williamson, John Cuyler, of Albany, being his attorney.

Seth Reed's location was surveyed and plotted by Jacob Hart in May, 1790, and the map still stands as the reference for land titles in that tract. Williamson allowed the titles which had emanated from the original grantee to stand, but became the owner of many such by purchase.

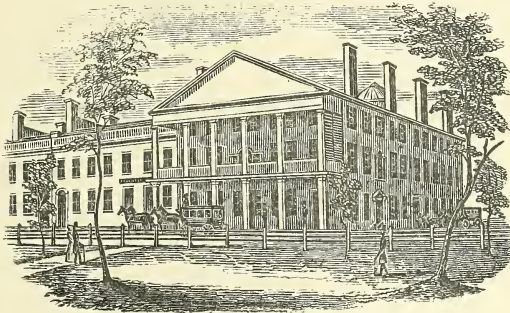
In 1794 Williamson began preparations for extensive improvements, but not until his titles were confirmed was anything substantial really done. By the village survey Main street became the principal thoroughfare, while the laterals were South (St. Clair), Middle (Hamilton), and North (Washington) streets. Along Main street the first and most important improvements were made in 1796. At the south end of the street a fine country house was begun, and completed the next year; a large and convenient tavern was erected (now a part of the Hygienic Institute), and about the same time a sloop of forty tons burden was built and launched on Seneca Lake. This craft was intended to run as a packet boat between Geneva and Catherinestown (Havana), and was the first vessel of any size built on Seneca Lake. A copy of the first newspaper published in Geneva is in the Reynolds Library,

Rochester, N. Y. It was established by Williamson, published by Lucius Carey, dated November 24, 1796, and called the *Ontario County Gazette and Western Chronicle*.

Although plotted on the map of 1793, Main street, on the hill, was not laid out and regulated until 1796, and it was the intention of Williamson that no buildings should ever be erected on the east side of the street, thus perpetuating a free and unobstructed view of the lake, and it is a misfortune that this original intention was not strictly adhered to. Many other large and well finished houses were completed during the year 1796. The house at the south end of Main street, known as the Mile Point House, cost \$4,228.84. James Barden, who had leased the Dr. Benton saw mill on Kashong Creek, supplied the lumber, his bill for the same being \$425.45, and as early as December 13, 1794, David Bryant, of Geneva, received \$500 in payment for 100,000 brick furnished by him for this house. The Mile Point house was a large and spacious mansion, standing on the triangular piece of ground at the south end of Main street, fronting to the north and commanding a fine view of the street. It was demolished more than sixty years ago, previous to which it had the reputation of being "haunted," and was a terror to many of the people.

The Geneva Hotel, above mentioned, was an institution of more than ordinary importance. Its construction began in the spring and was finished in the fall. It fronted on the large open park and was in all respects an imposing building, and one the reputation of which extended throughout the State, and was maintained for more than half a century. Its first landlord was Thomas Powell, whom Captain Williamson selected, and who contributed much to its early success. At this hotel was a general rendezvous for the stage lines and wagons carrying merchandise from the east to the west. It was also a famous resort for all travelers, and many public officers have found entertainment and rest within its comfortable walls. Wm. Powell succeeded Thomas Powell as landlord. The old house at last fulfilled its mission, but still maintains a quasi existence as a hotel, being a part of the popular Sanitarium now owned and managed by Dr. A. B. Smith. The cost of the building was \$9,577.39, the bill of David Abbey for carpenter work being \$4,538.47, of John Woods, mason, \$774.90, and of James Barden

for lumber, \$1,411.40. Captain Williamson had two rooms in this hotel appropriated to himself, and he took care that Landlord Powell did justice to the establishment and his guests, so that as regarded provisions, liquors, beds and stabling there were few inns in America equal to this hotel.



THE GENEVA HOTEL IN 1835.

The foregoing is a good representation of the old Geneva Hotel as it appeared in its glory many years ago. It shows the original wooden building in front, as erected by Captain Williamson in 1796, and the brick addition in the rear built in 1828 by William Tillman. It fronts on the public square or Pulteney Park, the addition in the rear on Washington street, comprises about one half of the building as shown in the cut. The engraving, having been made many years ago, does not show the beautiful condition of the park as it now is. It has been owned and occupied a number of years by A. B. Smith, M. D., as a hygienic institute, a large brick addition on the rear on Washington street having been erected by him in 1882. The older buildings have been altered, thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, and a fourth story added in 1886. In fact Dr. Smith is constantly making improvements.

John Maude, an English gentleman, who made a hurried exploration of the new country in 1800, says: "Geneva is situate at the northwest extremity of Seneca Lake. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The first establishments were on the margin of the lake, as best adapted to business; but Captain Williamson, struck with the peculiar beauty of the elevated plain which crowns the high bank of the lake, and the many advantages which it possessed as a site for a town, began here

to lay out his building lots parallel with and facing the lake. These lots are three quarters of an acre deep, and half an acre in front, and valued at \$375 per lot. One article in the agreement with Captain Williamson is that no buildings shall be erected on the east side of the street, that a view of the lake may be kept open. Those who purchase a lot have also the option of purchasing such land as lays between their lot and the lake—a convenience and advantage which I suppose few will forego—the quantity not being very great, and consisting principally of the declivity of the bank, which, for the most part is not so steep as to unfit it for pasturage or gardens.”

The launching of the sloop, which took place the latter part of 1796, drew together an assemblage of several thousand people, and no circumstance having before occurred to draw together the different settlements, the people composing them were not a little surprised to find themselves in a country containing so many inhabitants, and these so respectable. Natives of every State in the Union and of every nation of Europe, were to be found in the assemblage, all ambitious of the one object, the aggrandizement of the Genesee country. The sloop was named *Alexander*, built by Brown & Sheffield, and cost \$2,304.28. About 1800 the name was changed to *Seneca*. The following interesting incident shows how important events sometimes flow from a trifling circumstance. The launching of the sloop being an unusual event, the people came from far and near to witness it, and among them was Major James Cochran, then a young man. At night the young people wanted a dance, and having a fiddle young Cochran, who was an amateur performer, was pressed into service. In commendation of his achievement a gentleman remarked at the supper table, “He is fit for Congress,” and the hint being favorably received by the company, he was nominated and elected to a seat in Congress from the district which then included the whole of New York west of Albany. So, says Major Cochran, “I fiddled my way into Congress.”

During the year 1796 the little village was provided with a water supply, by the formation of a company, followed by the laying of pipes from the White Springs, about one and one-half miles southwest of Pulteney Park. The pipes were of logs, ten to twelve inches in diameter with a two-inch bore through which water could be supplied to

each house in the village. The Geneva Water Works Company was incorporated in 1803, which will be more fully referred to later on in this chapter. Ten years of Captain Williamson's efforts increased Geneva to a population of 325 in 1806, there being then thirty-five houses, besides stores and public buildings, while a mill was by this time in operation in the near vicinity and a steamboat was plying on Seneca Lake. Also during the same year Colonel James Bogert first published the *Expositor*, from which it is learned that the merchants and business men who advertised their wares were A. Dox, Septimus Evans, Williams, Samuel Warner, Reuben Bordwell, Foster Barnard, James Reese, Richard M. Stoddard and E. H. Gordon. About 1797 a person from Scotland, John Moffat, established at Geneva a respectable brewery which Captain Williamson says "promises to destroy in the neighborhood the baneful use of spirituous liquors." This brewery was located on the lake shore at Mile Point.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

Another ten years witnessed still greater advance in municipal progress, and within that time Geneva passed beyond the stage of hamlet and became an incorporated village. The first act of the Legislature of the State of New York in relation to the village of Geneva, is an act entitled "An Act to vest certain powers and privileges in the freeholders and inhabitants in the Village of Geneva, in the County of Ontario," passed April 4, 1806.

This act was afterwards amended, but there is no record left of any proceedings under these acts, until after the passage of "An Act for the Incorporation of the Village of Geneva in the County of Ontario," passed June 8, 1812, the record of the first action being as follows:

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the Village of Geneva, held at Powell's Hotel in said village, according to the form of the act in such case made and provided, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, Abraham Dox, Herman H. Bogert and John Hall (Trustees of said Village appointed pursuant to the act of the 4th of April, 1806, and the act amending the same,) being present did preside as inspectors, the follow-officers were elected, to wit:

“Foster Barnard, Herman H. Bogert, Abraham Dox, Samuel Colt and David Cook, Trustees for 1813. James Rees, Treasurer. David Hudson, Clerk. Jabez Pease, Collector. David Naglee, Jonathan Doane and Elnathan Noble, Fire Wardens.”

In the present connection the statement may be made that the original village of Geneva, incorporated as above noted, was much less in area than at the present time. The act of incorporation has been the subject of frequent amendment, but the most important action was that taken by the Legislature in granting a charter, which act was passed March 3, 1871, and by which Geneva was advanced another step in municipal progress and became a village of the first class. The boundaries of the village were extended to their present limits by the act of the Board of Supervisors, passed May 27, 1890; and as the village within its present limits is the subject of this chapter a description of the same is appropriate: “Beginning at a point on the Waterloo road where the present north bounds of the Village intersect the new Pre-emption line, running thence north along the said new Pre-emption line 1,008 feet to a point in the center of the highway; thence in a straight line due west to a point in the center of the Carter road, so called; thence southerly along the center line of the said Carter road to the center line of North street (being the present north bounds of the corporation); thence westerly along the center line of North street, and the center line of the highway which is the continuation of North street, to the center of the Castle road at the northeast corner of the New York State Experimental Station; thence south along the center line of said Castle road to the present west bounds of the corporation, at or near the residence of William Smith.”

The act to revise and consolidate the laws in relation to the village of Geneva passed March 3, 1871, and the several amendments thereto have been the most important events in its municipal history, as radical changes in former methods of local government were made. That act provided for the election of the president, six trustees (two for each ward), three assessors, clerk, collector, treasurer, and police justice, by the qualified electors of the village. The Board of Trustees was authorized to appoint all minor civil officers of the village. Under the provisions of an act passed in 1882, there was constituted a Board of Police

Commissioners, in whom should be vested the necessary power and authority to regulate and control all affairs pertaining to the police of the village. Under this act Samuel H. Ver Planck, Francis O. Mason, and Philip N. Nicholas comprised the first board. The Geneva Cemetery Commissioners were constituted as such by the Legislature by an act passed in 1872, and clothed with greater powers than formerly possessed by them.

Such, in brief, is the character of the village government as it now exists. However interesting for reference might be a complete succession of village officers from the date of first incorporation, the same cannot be done for the reason that previous to the granting of the village charter in 1825, the trustees acted in concert and without a presiding officer. However, following custom, we may furnish the succession of presidents from 1825 to the present time, which is as follows.

Presidents of the Board of Trustees, appointed each year by the board :

1825-6, George Goundry.	1851, David S. Hall.
1827-8, Richard M. Bayly.	1852, Samuel M. Morrison.
1829, George Goundry.	1853-4, Thomas Crawford.
1830, William Tippetts.	1855, George Barkley, resigns July 2.
1831, No record of any meeting except Charter Election.	1855-6, George Merrill, from July 2, 1855.
1832-3-4, Lansing B. Misner.	1857, Charles J. Folger.
1835-6, David Hudson.	1858, Thomas Hillhouse.
1837, William W. Watson, from May 9.	1859, John M. Page.
1837, John L. Dox, from June 5.	1860, George W. Nicholas.
1838-9, David Hudson.	1861-2, J. Clark Rogers.
1840, William E. Sill.	1863-4-5, William P. Hayward.
1841, William W. Watson.	1866, Sidney S. Mallory.
1842, Sanford R. Hall.	1867, George B. Dusinberre.
1843, Alfred A. Holly.	1868, Samuel H. Ver Planck.
1844-5-6-7-8, John M. Bradford.	1869, Sidney S. Mallory.
1849, Luther Kelly.	1870, James M. Soverhill.
1850, Joseph S. Lewis.	

Presidents of the Village, elected at annual charter election, for the term of two years :

April 1871 to April 1873.	Samuel Southworth.
April 1873 to April 1875.	George S. Conover.
April 1875 to April 1877.	Matthew Wilson.
April 1877 to April 1879.	George S. Conover.
April 1879 to April 1881.	William B. Dunning.
April 1881 to April 1882.	William B. Dunning.
April 1882 to April 1883.	Matthew Wilson, appointed April 18, 1882.
April 1883 to April 1885.	Matthew Wilson.
April 1885	Stephen H. Parker, resigned June 30, 1885.
July 7, 1885 to Feb. 1, 1886.	Roscoe G. Chase, appointed to fill vacancy.
Feb. 1, 1886 to April 1889.	William B. Dunning.
April 1889 to April 1891.	William B. Dunning.
April 1891 to April 1893.	Daniel F. Attwood.
April 1893.	Millard F. Blaine

Officers for 1893 (elective). Millard F. Blaine, president; Thomas W. Hawkins, George F. Ditmars, trustees first ward; James Hill, James R. Vance, trustees second ward; Daniel E. Moore, James Taney, trustees third ward; Wm. A. Smith, clerk; M. S. Sanford, treasurer; Delos W. Colvin, Stephen Coursey, Thomas Henson, assessors; John M. Smelzer, police justice.

At the time of organization Geneva had become a village of much importance among the municipalities of Western New York, and had, among other properties and institutions, a system of water works, a fire department, three churches (Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and Episcopal), four schools, a printing office, a good hotel, a large number of stores and shops, about one hundred and thirty houses, and a total population of about eight hundred persons. The center of trade and business at this time and for several years afterward was on the "hill," principally along Main street, the park being the central point, while all business and other enterprises extended in various directions therefrom. For many years this part of the village held supremacy, and it was only

when the locality became crowded that the "bottom" vicinity assumed any local importance. In 1824 a large hotel was built at the foot of Seneca street (the present Franklin House), and business gradually moved in that direction; and still later, with the construction of the Auburn and Rochester railroad; Seneca and Exchange streets gained a complete ascendancy over the "hill" region, and rapidly drew trade from the latter to the former locality. However, the old landmarks of the hill have been preserved to a considerable extent, and in passing along Main street, south of Seneca, the observer is at once struck with the peculiar and generally old architectural appearance of the buildings, which were constructed in "rows," generally two stories in height, and according to a mixture of colonial and English styles, the former predominating.

In 1813 the once famous Geneva Academy was incorporated, and in the following year a large schooner, the *Robert Troop*, was launched upon the lake. In 1813, also, the Seneca Lake Navigation Company was incorporated, the purpose being to improve and make navigable the outlet of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes; the canal and locks contemplated by the act of April 6, 1813, were constructed, owned, and used by the company until 1825, when, under the act of April 20, authorizing the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, this enterprise became State property. The work was finished in 1828, having eleven locks and eighty-three and one half feet lockage. The construction of this canal was one of the factors in drawing trade from the "hill" to the "bottom." The establishment of this and other public enterprises, coupled with the natural advantages offered by this locality as a desirable place of abode and business, had the effect of increasing population quite rapidly, and the year 1820 found Geneva with a population of 1,357; two years later it was 1,723. In the latter year the village contained 251 dwellings, twenty-six stores, two newspapers and printing offices, a bank, a land office, about fifty shops of various kind; the Geneva Academy, the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, and M. E. Churches, and daily stages coming and leaving in all directions. The newspapers at this time were the *Gazette* and the *Palladium*, and from an old "file" of the latter we learn the names of some of the advertising business men of Geneva in 1816 and 1817, and also the kind of business conducted,

as follows: William Tippetts was a general merchant, whose stock consisted of all kinds of dry goods, dress goods, "lion skins and coatings," brandy, spirits and wine, plug tobacco and snuff, glass, crockery and hardware, "approved family medicines," and numerous other wares. Field & Grannis were general dealers in dry goods, groceries, crockery, glass and hardware, boots and shoes, and other goods, all of which they "are determined to sell uncommonly low for ready pay," at their store two doors north of T. Lowthrop & Co. William Powell had a stock similar to those described, and which, "having been purchased low, he has it in his power to sell as cheap as can be purchased in the county." In the same manner we may also mention the firm of H. Newton & Co., which comprised William, Daniel L. and Henry Newton, which was dissolved June 20, 1816. Mountjoy Bayly advertised to collect claims for persons who suffered loss of property during the "late war," 1812, and made his office in the store of Colt & Bayly. Henry Newton succeeded H. Newton & Co., and in May, 1816, occupied the building on Seneca street, formerly the store of Burns & Bros., two doors west of "Church's Inn." Norris & Chapman were boot and shoe dealers two doors west of the post-office in Seneca street. Smith & Noble kept a general store a few doors west of the post-office and opposite Church's Inn. Carter & Bannister were local druggists. Hart & Allen were general dealers. John Sweeney advertised to pay a premium for Spanish dollars and gold coin, also to cash prize tickets in the "Medical Science Lottery No. 1." Abraham Dox "recommenced" business in this year at "the most reduced prices." Philip Rupert dealt in boots and shoes. A "New Establishment" was the copper, tin, and sheet-iron manufactory of Lewis Miller & Co., on Seneca street. George Hemiup likewise began "chairmaking" in the shop "lately occupied by F. Backenstose." At the corner of Main street and Canandaigua turnpike (Hamilton street) Seth Chapin had a stonecutting and monument works. Wm. Hildreth, Root & Co. advertised a mail stage from Geneva to Pittsford.

In addition we may mention the names of other early merchants of Geneva, among whom were Thomas Lowthrop & Co., Darius Bonnel, Herrick & Bliss, Carwell & Fitzhugh, Lucius Warner, Wm. Cary, James Gerry (brewer), David S. Skaats, J. Van Valkenburgh, Bank of Geneva, John Nicholas, J. B. & Robert Rumney, H. Hastings, Wm. S. De Zeng,

David S. Hall, Phineas Prouty, James Carter & Co. The list might be continued indefinitely throughout a long period of years, but the foregoing mention is thought to be sufficient to bring to mind the names of some of the prominent business men of Geneva during the interesting years of early history. Many of the old names are still preserved, but the pioneers are all gone and new generations have taken their places and enlarged upon the original beginnings. As a business locality "the hill" has lost all prominence, yet its substantial buildings, well preserved and maintained, are all occupied, many of them as dwellings, and others as offices of professional men. The old hotel has passed through some changes and enlargements, and is now a famous institution, of which further mention is made in this chapter; the old Bank of Geneva, after a life of many years, is now a thing of the past, yet its descent can be traced to the present Geneva National Bank. This is also true of many other of the village institutions, each of which had a small and humble beginning, and have been gradually improved and enlarged by later generations of actors in every field of life until the present satisfactory condition of things is attained; and in noting the history of these institutions, and the persons connected with them, we have in the result the history of the village itself. To these, therefore, the reader's attention is next directed.

The Geneva Water Works Company.—The present water supply company traces its history back almost an hundred years, to the time when the energetic action of Captain Williamson and a few of his associates laid log pipes from the White Springs, and thus furnished the village with wholesome water for all domestic purposes. The organization of this primitive company was accomplished in August, 1796, and in the next year the water supply was furnished. On the 31st of March, 1803, an incorporated company was formed, among whom were Herman H. Bogert, Jacob Hallett, Jacob W. Hallett, Samuel Colt, Nathaniel Merrill, David Cook, David Naglee, Ezra Patterson, Charles Williamson, Thomas Powell, John Johnston, Polydore B. Wisner and Joseph Annin. This company for some time operated the old system provided originally, cast iron pipes with a bore of two and one-half inches being substituted in 1846, but the rapid growth and extension

of the village finally necessitated a more substantial equipment and a greater supply; consequently new pipes were laid and the storage reservoir increased in capacity. In 1875 the works of the company were a second time enlarged, and again in 1887 and '88, the latter increase in capacity being the cause of much discussion and some feeling throughout the village. At this time a pumping station was established on the lake to increase the natural reservoir supply, and this was the occasion of the criticisms upon the action of the company. There have been established at various convenient points throughout the village 125 fire hydrants, from which water is taken in case of fire, the same being paid for by the village. There are about fifteen miles of from four to twelve-inch main pipe. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000, and the officers are Stephen H. Hammond, president; A. L. Chew, treasurer; Edward Kingsland, secretary; Samuel S. Graves, superintendent. Cost of the works has been \$150,000, and in the present year, 1893, the works are again being enlarged.

The Fire Department.—In 1816, at a time when Geneva had a population of about one thousand, the trustees decided to organize a fire company, whose services, with “good leather buckets,” hooks, axes, pikes, ladders and ropes, would be available in case of fire. The act of incorporation authorized the purchase of an engine, but some time passed before one was secured. The first company comprised these village residents: William Giffing (captain), Silas Chapin, James Lawson, A. McNab, Phineas Prouty, Francis Day, Wm. Powell, Peter Thomas, Daniel Cook, David Field, jr., A. B. Hall, Hiram Walbridge, Castle Sutherland, Bostwick Noble, Nathaniel Noble, Gaines Clark, Roswell Baker and Eli Bannister.

This company, among whom the reader will recognize many familiar names of old times, constituted the village fire department about two years, when the trustees determined to organize three companies, numbered in order, whose members should “man the brakes,” handle the hose, and attend to the ladders. By this time it seems the department passed the condition of bucket brigade and partook of more formal organized character; however, the buckets were retained and held in readiness for an emergency. Reference to the organization of the three companies also recalls the names of early inhabitants, hence we

reproduce them as follows: No. 1, Daniel L. Skaats, Jabez Pease, David Field, jr., James Black, Wm. Tippetts, Richard Hogarth, Comfort Hawley, D. L. Lum, Matthew Lum, A. P. Tillman, Joseph M. Davinny, Silas Chapin, Samuel Jacobs, Moses Hall, Francis Nares, Wm. Alcock, John Wilson, Samuel P. Hall, George Mumford and Wm. W. Watson.

No. 2, Wm. Field, Jno. Singer, Truman Smith, Jno. Dox, Perez Hastings, Jno. Staunton, Stephen Brock, Jas. G. Dorchester, Orson Brice, Elias Beach, Peter R. Thomas, Hiram Walbridge, A. B. Hall, Jas. Radliff, David Fulford, Wm. Cortelyou, Fred Haas, Wm. Goff, Daniel Cook and Jonathan Keeney.

No. 3, G. P. Griffith, Jas. R. Rees, Andrew McNab, Roswell Baker, G. Clark, Jno. Springstead, Eli Bannister, Wm. Sutton, Jas. Hayes, Seth Chapin, Anthony Hemings, E. Northam, Burton Monroe, Chris. Campbell, Wm. Nutting, Bowen Whiting, Chas. A. Cook, Castle Sutherland, Aaron Young, David Wilson.

These companies were equipped with what was then modern apparatus, comprising hand engines, and hose and hook and ladder companies, which rendered efficient service for many years. In fact this comprised the department equipment until 1866, when a "Silsby" steamer was purchased, also a "Button" engine in 1868, but in the mean time the personnel of the organizations had materially changed, new and younger members entering the department, thus adding to its activity and efficiency. However, in July, 1870, the entire department was reorganized, its number very much reduced, and those retained in the service were paid for duty performed. Instead of drawing the engines "by hand," horse were procured, and Geneva thus inaugurated the paid system, being one of the first villages in the State to do so.

This system continued in operation about ten years, but the results accomplished by it were hardly satisfactory to the people, and especially the business community, and a demand was consequently made for a return to the old volunteer organizations of earlier years. In this, however, the trustees were slow to act, but at last permission was granted to organize one company as an experiment. Hydrant Hose Company was the first to be organized, and its work proved so entirely satisfactory that the old paid department was compelled to yield. In the mean time the water works system had been enlarged and increased in effi-

ciency as a fire fighting factor, the pressure on the mains being sufficient for ordinary use in the case of conflagration, but the steamers have ever been retained and held ready for an emergency. Thus in 1880 the present department was virtually organized, though some important changes have been made during the fourteen years of its existence.

According to the present arrangement and disposition of this branch of local government, the Geneva Fire Department comprises Hydrant Hose Company, whose building is on Linden street. The company equipment consists of a "jumper," a combination parade and duty carriage, and a protective carriage. The office of the latter is to protect and preserve property rescued from burning buildings. This company receives from the village \$500 annually.

The C. J. Folger Hook and Ladder Company is located on the north side of Seneca street, and has a well equipped "truck" and other auxiliary apparatus. The village pays this company \$300 per annum, as it owns the building in which the apparatus is.

Nestor Hose Company occupies comfortable quarters on Exchange street, and owns a handsome parade carriage, also a "duty cart" or jumper. It was named in honor of S. K. Nestor, who has every duly appreciated the compliment thus shown him. The sum of \$500 is paid this company by the village.

Ogoyago Hose Company was independently organized, but is recognized by the village as a part of the fire department proper. Its rooms are at the corner of Pulteney and Hamilton streets, the company having been formed to protect property in the south part of the village. This company receives \$350 annually from the village.

The Holtz Protectives were formed in 1892, and have rooms on Castle street. The organization is similar, in purpose, to the protective department of Hydrant Hose. To this company the village annually pays \$300.

From the old steamer companies selections of men were made to form Kanadesaga Steamer Company, whose duty it is to operate the steamers in case of fire. The "Button" engine is ever ready for service and attends all fires, while the "Silsby" is held in reserve for an emergency. The principal department officers are chief engineer (W. P. O'Malley), first assistant (Chas. Hennessy), and second assistant

(James Tracey), who are elected annually by the trustees on the recommendation of delegates from each company.

Cemeteries.—The lot whereon now stands Trinity chapel was the original place of burial for the first white inhabitants of Geneva, but when and by whom founded there appears no record. The first burial in the village, of which there is a record, was that of the child of pioneer Polydore B. Wisner, the death and burial taking place in the latter part of 1797, and the body being laid at rest in the Pulteney street burial ground. During the preceding years deaths were infrequent, and the lands in the south part of the village were then unoccupied by habitations, hence were put to use for burial purposes.

The Pulteney street burial ground is the oldest of the recognized burial grounds of the village, and is believed to have been laid out and donated for the purpose by Charles Williamson soon after he became settled in the matter of the title to the lands in the gore. The oldest tombstone in this cemetery was erected "in memory" of Martha, wife of Sanford Williams, who died May 9, 1794, but the first burial was that noted above.

Referring briefly to some of the earlier interments in this cemetery, mention may be made of the death and burial of "An Infant, died 31 July, 1798, aged 5 weeks," and of two other infants who died in 1801 and 1803, and were the children of Frederick and Eliza Backenstose. In the same manner may be noted the fact that James Green, born in New Jersey, 1774, settled at Canandarqua, 1795, and died in Geneva in 1801; Betsey, wife of Joseph Cole, died November, 1801; Amelia, daughter of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, died August 15, 1818; Rev. Jedediah Chapman died May 22, 1813; Margaret, wife of Jedediah Chapman, died September 9, 1812; Lucius Crittenden, died October 1, 1807; Rev. Orin Clark, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, died February 24, 1828, his first wife, Eliza Ann, having died May 4, 1821, and Susan R., his second wife, in 1826. James Rees, March 17, 1837, private secretary to Robert Morris during the Revolution, moved here in 1798. These are but a few of the hundreds of burials in the old Pulteney street cemetery made during the first thirty years of its existence.

However, during this same period nearly all the lots in this cemetery were taken by purchasers, and the village authorities were soon com-

pelled to secure another tract of land for burial purposes. By a deed dated September 13, 1832, the village acquired title to a four acre lot on the south side of Washington street and west of Monroe street, which was laid out in 162 lots, and which has always been known as the Washington Street Cemetery. The first interment here was that of Augusta Matilda, wife of H. H. Merrell, whose death took place September 28, 1832. The lots in this cemetery were subdivided, but at last the grounds became so crowded that still another place of burial must be provided by the authorities. In 1871, at the request of many prominent citizens, the trustees appointed commissioners to investigate and report upon a desirable tract of land to be used for cemetery purposes, and upon the report made by these men the taxpayers voted to issue bonds to the extent of \$21,000 to pay for the lands selected, being fifty-four acres situated in the south part of the village, and in part including the old Walnut Hill Seminary property. The transaction was completed early in 1872, and the name "Glenwood Cemetery" was given to this beautiful "city of the dead."

On the 20th of January, 1872, the trustees appointed "Cemetery Commissioners," in whom should be vested the care and management of village cemetery property; and on April 6, following, the Legislature confirmed the appointments and constituted the board of "Geneva Cemetery Commissioners," composed of Phineas Prouty, Wm. E. Sill, Corydon Wheat, George W. Nicholas, Samuel S. Graves, George B. Dusenberre, Thompson C. Maxwell, Stephen H. Parker and Angus McDonald. The present commissioners are Thompson C. Maxwell, president; Stephen H. Parker, secretary; Samuel Southworth, treasurer; and Solomon E. Smith, Wm. B. Dunning, Joseph S. Lewis, O. J. C. Rose, P. N. Nicholas and Thomas Mc Blain.

Banks of Geneva.—On March 28, 1817, the Legislature chartered the Bank of Geneva, the legal title of which was "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Geneva." The capital of this bank was \$400,000, 20,000 shares of \$20 each, and upon its organization meeting (held at Griffith's Hotel) the directors were Robert Troup, Septimus Evans, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Charles Thompson, George McClure, Herman H. Bogert, Truman Hart, Jacob Dox, Elnathan Noble, Thomas Lee and Leman Hotchkiss. Mr. Troup was elected the first

president, but very soon resigned in order that Rev. Henry Dwight might succeed to the office, the latter having then become the owner of 14,100 shares of the bank's stock. This measure was adopted in order to give the bank a standing among similar institutions in the East, and the name of Mr. Dwight in connection with the local concern was itself a guarantee of stability and soundness.

The first place of business occupied by the Bank of Geneva was in the house, now the rectory of Trinity church, from which it was soon moved to the south side of the park, two doors from Main street. About 1837 another removal took place, this time to the large and commodious building now standing at the head of Seneca street (now occupied by R. G. Chase & Co.), which was built for its own use. The charter of the bank expired January 1, 1832, but being a successful institution, its officers in 1829 had secured an extension to January 1, 1853. At the latter date, having had a prosperous life of thirty-six years, it closed its business and went into liquidation. During its history, the most serious loss suffered was in the failure of the Canal Bank of Albany, 1848, with which the Geneva bank had a deposit of \$93,000, only fifteen per cent. of which was recovered. This great loss, however, did not injure the local bank or impair its standing.

The presidents of the Bank of Geneva were Robert Troup, Henry Dwight (twenty-two years), and Charles A. Cook (thirteen years). The cashiers were James Rees, Benjamin Day, Charles A. Cook, Edmund Dwight and William E. Sill, each serving in the order named.

Immediately following the dissolution of the old Bank of Geneva, another bank of the same name was established, being what was known as a banking association, having a capital stock at the beginning of its business (January 1, 1853) of \$200,000. In 1855 the capital was increased to \$205,000; in 1864 reduced to \$200,000, and in 1885 still further reduced to \$150,000.

This banking association was in fact organized in November, 1852, although its business began on January 1 following. The first directors were Charles A. Cook (president), John L. Eastman, John S. Prouty, George C. Seelye, Horace Devereux, Jedediah Smith and Robert C. Nicholas. In 1854 Mr. Cook died, and was succeeded as president by Wm. E. Sill, who served until January, 1856, when his resignation was

followed by the election of Wm. T. Scott to the vacancy. The latter resigned in January, 1860, and was succeeded by Samuel H. Ver Planck, who has filled the responsible office of president for a period of more than thirty-three years.

The Bank of Geneva began business in the building on Main street, at the head of Seneca, formerly occupied by the old banking institution, and in 1862 Mr. Ver Planck erected the elegantly appointed building at the corner of Exchange and Seneca streets, which was at once occupied. In 1865, without material reorganization or change in the personnel of the corporation, this bank, under the laws of Congress, became known as "The Geneva National Bank," having a capital of \$200,000, which was reduced to \$150,000 in 1885. The first cashier of the National Bank was Samuel Southworth, succeeded in 1868 by Montgomery S. Sandford, who still continues in that capacity.

This bank has now an accumulated surplus of \$75,000, with \$20,000 of undivided profits; and another fact worthy of note in connection with its history is that from its direction there has been furnished one secretary of the treasury of the United States (Charles J. Folger), who also served as assistant treasurer, and chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. Likewise, Thomas Hillhouse, a former director, has been assistant United States treasurer, and is now president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York city. The present directors of the Geneva National Bank are Samuel H. Ver Planck, president; Montgomery S. Sandford, cashier; and Joseph Lewis, Samuel K. Nestor, Francis O. Mason, Solomon E. Smith and Thos. McBlain.

The First National Bank of Geneva was organized November 20, 1863, with a capital of \$50,000, its originators and active officers being Wm. Richardson, president; Thomas Raines, cashier; and Henry J. Messenger, Benj. H. Woodworth and J. H. Tripp. On the 29th of March, 1866, a large proportion of the stock of this bank was purchased by Alexander L. Chew, Phineas Prouty, Corydon Wheat and Thomas Raines, which was followed by a partial reorganization and the election of new directors, as follows: A. L. Chew, Phineas Prouty, Corydon Wheat, Thomas Raines, Thomas Hillhouse, Joshua I. Maxwell, John W. Smith, W. Foster and Thos. Smith. Mr. Chew was at once elected president of the bank, an office he has continued to hold to the present time. Thomas Raines was the first cashier, succeeded by J. B. Hart,

and the latter in turn by Wm. T. Scott. The present cashier, Thomas H. Chew, was appointed May 1, 1887.

On January 17, 1888, the capital of the bank was increased to \$100,000. It has a surplus of \$40,000, and the undivided profits amount to nearly \$15,000. The present directors are A. L. Chew, president; Thos. H. Chew, cashier; and Joshua I. Maxwell, Wm. Smith, Thomas Smith, Roscoe G. Chase and O. J. C. Rose, directors.

Samuel Southworth, banker, was clerk in the Bank of Geneva in 1855, and afterward cashier of the Geneva National Bank. In 1868 he purchased a real estate and insurance business and in connection therewith established a private bank, his partner for a time being Major John S. Plattner. In December following, Mr. Southworth became sole proprietor, and has ever since conducted a conservative, safe and successful banking business.

Prominent among the banking institutions of Geneva, was the associate corporation known as "The Farmers' Bank of Geneva," which began business July 18, 1839, with a capital of \$100,000. Its first and only president was William K. Strong, while the cashiership was filled by William N. Clark. Both of these officers were men of integrity and worth, and the affairs of the bank were almost wholly entrusted to their management. However, the institution was never abundantly successful, hence its career was comparatively brief. It did not fail, but not meeting with expected success, it went into liquidation. The Farmers' Bank occupied the building then recently vacated by the Bank of Geneva, standing on the south side of the Park, near Main street.

Nathan B. Kidder will be remembered by the older residents of Geneva as the one time head of a private bank. He began business about 1851 and continued till 1854, then making a disastrous failure.

Schell & Hemiup were private bankers in the Kidder building on Seneca street, following in business the banker last mentioned, and, like him, also failed, in 1862.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.¹

It is quite impossible to give the history of all the schools that have existed in Geneva from the time of settlement over a hundred years

¹Compiled from materials furnished principally by Professor Charles D. Vail, Hobart College, by whom all rights are reserved, also revised and corrected by him.

ago to date, for while documentary materials are not wanting for the incorporated schools, such materials are almost entirely wanting for the unincorporated or private schools. Indeed, it is doubtful whether even an accurate list can now be given of the schools of the latter class that have existed within the village limits. In this review of the educational institutions of Geneva, attention will be directed more particularly to those which have a living interest either as being now in existence or as having played a prominent part in the earlier days of the town.

THE GENEVA ACADEMY.

It is reasonably certain that the first school established in Geneva was that afterward known as the Geneva Academy, and that the first school-house was the one which stood on the lot now occupied by the session room of the First Presbyterian Church. When the school was established, and when the school-house was built are questions that cannot now be answered definitely. That the school was in operation as early as 1796 may be inferred from the fact that from 1796 to 1800 inclusive school commissioners were elected annually at town meeting to receive the money granted by the State for the use of schools, under the act of 1795, which provided an appropriation annually to schools for the five years following. That the school-house was in existence and was⁷⁷ regarded as in a manner a public or well-known building as early as 1801, appears from the further fact that the annual meeting of the freeholders of the town held that year was adjourned to meet the following year at the "school-house." That there was more than one regular school or one school house at this early date is extremely improbable, as there were in Geneva in 1800 but sixty families, and as late as 1806 only three hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

January 30, 1807, twenty-three freeholders of Geneva joined in a petition to the Honorable the Regents of the University of the State of New York for the incorporation of Geneva Academy. This document¹ is interesting as being the oldest extant document in which the academy is mentioned by name. It contains the following statement which is historically of much value :

¹ It is given entire in the "Historical and Statistical Record of the University of the State of New York," issued 1885.

“Your petitioners beg leave further to represent that the real estate belonging to their Academy consists of a lot of land fronting the public square in the said village of Geneva, on which they have erected a building twenty-five feet by thirty-eight feet, and one and a half stories high, and that they have for upwards of two years past employed a gentleman of abilities, regularly graduated at Princeton College, who, together with an assistant, has the superintendence of upwards of sixty students.”

This petition was not granted, and the academy remained without a charter till 1813, when another and successful application was made. It is a matter of regret that diligent inquiry has thus far failed to ascertain the name of the graduate of Princeton referred to in the petition.

August 7, 1809, the trustees of the academy announced by advertisement in the *Geneva Gazette* the engagement of the Rev. Andrew Wilson to take charge of the academy. This announcement is of sufficient interest to justify its reproduction here, especially as it has not appeared in any history of the academy.

The Rev. Andrew Wilson, formerly of the University of Glasgow, at the request of the trustees, has undertaken the superintendence of the Geneva Academy, and engaged to teach the respective branches of literature on the following terms, viz.:

First Class—Reading, writing and arithmetic, 2 dollars 25 cents per quarter.

Second Class—English grammar, book-keeping, geography and mathematics, including geometry, mensuration, algebra, surveying, navigation and astronomy, 4 dollars per quarter.

Third Class—The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, 5 dollars per quarter.

The tuition fees payable in advance.

From the respectable recommendations produced by Mr. Wilson, the trustees have every reason to believe that he will do ample justice to the pupils committed to his charge.

POLYDORE B. WISNER, }
 JOHN HESLOP, } Trustees.
 H. H. BOGERT, }

N. B.—Boarding can be had on reasonable terms.

In 1812 Mr. Ransom Hubbell, a graduate of Union College, and highly recommended by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, president of that college, was made principal of the academy and remained such till 1817.

On the 29th of March, 1813, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Regents of the University, for which was subscribed the sum of \$1,600 by the following persons, not less than \$50 being subscribed by any individual: Polydore B. Wisner, H. H. Bogert, Robt. W. Stoddard, Samuel Colt, William Hartsen, Jonathan Doane, Thos. Lowthrop, James Rees, James Carter, John Nicholas, David Cook, John Woods, Thos. D. Burrall, Joseph Stow, Walter Grieve, Robt. Scott, Fred A. De Zeng, Wm. Tippetts, Abner Cole and Abraham Dox. The first Board of Trustees named in the charter was as follows: Rev. Jedediah Chapman, Polydore B. Wisner, Jas. Rees, Samuel Colt, John Nicholas, H. H. Bogert, Robert Scott, David Cook, Thos. Lowthrop, Jonathan Doane, Walter Grieve, Wm. Tippetts and Fred. A. De Zeng.

In 1817 Mr. Hubbell was succeeded as principal by the Rev. John S. Cook. December 8, 1817, "in consequence of some differences of feeling," at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the academy it was resolved, "that the academy operations be suspended." However, to obviate any public disadvantage, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Henry Axtell, Dr. James Carter and David Cook, to take charge of the school building and give the use of it to any respectable teacher till the trustees should again resume their duties.

On the 6th of March, 1821, a meeting was called by senior trustee James Rees, and at this meeting, the first meeting held since December 8, 1817, the following action was taken: "Whereas, Trinity Church, New York (city), in consequence of an application from the trustees of Trinity Church, Geneva, have transferred to Geneva Academy an endowment of \$750 per annum, granted by them for the support of an academy at Fairfield, N. Y., Therefore, *Resolved*, That the endowment thus transferred with the conditions stipulated, be and they are hereby accepted, and that we will take immediate measures for raising the necessary funds for carrying the endowment into effect."

One of the conditions of the proposed grant from Trinity Church, New York, being that the inhabitants of Geneva should erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the "Branch Theological School,"

and funds for this purpose having been already secured by citizens of Geneva by a subscription paper circulated under date of February 15, 1821, it was further resolved at this meeting, in order that the site for the Geneva Academy might be selected without regard to individual or sectional interest, that the location be made by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and that on the site selected by him the necessary buildings be erected. Agreeable to the resolution the bishop viewed several sites in Geneva, and on March 17, 1821, he communicated to the trustees his selection of the site now occupied by the college buildings. In the same year the erection of "Geneva Hall" was begun, and the work completed in the spring of 1822.

At this same meeting (March 6, 1821) the Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., formerly principal of the Fairfield Academy, was appointed principal of the Geneva Academy, and on the 25th of April Geneva Academy started anew, its home till the completion of Geneva Hall being in the frame school-house erected in 1817 in the rear of Trinity Church in Geneva. Under the Rev. Dr. McDonald (1821-25) Geneva Academy prospered greatly.

On the 21st of January, 1822, the trustees of the academy made application to the Board of Regents to grant the academy the powers and privileges of a college. April 10, 1822, a provisional charter as such was obtained and the conditions imposed by it having been complied with, on February 8, 1825, the Regents granted a charter by which Geneva Academy became Geneva College.

With this consummation attained naturally ends the history of the old and noted Geneva Academy, but certain prior conditions and stipulations governing the subscription funds continued it in existence for seven more years, and even beyond this time the college trustees found themselves occasionally confronted with an ancient scholarship certificate which entitled the holder to academic instruction in the college or its auxiliary institution, which was for some time maintained in connection with the higher institution. To meet this exigency the college trustees established the Academic School, so called, which went into operation January 3, 1827, and was abolished July 31, 1832.

The circumstances under which the Academic School was established were briefly these: A very considerable portion of the original

endowment of the college—the fund required by the provisional charter for the securing of the permanent charter—was raised by the sale of certificates, each of which, in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars subscribed and paid, entitled the holder, his heirs and assigns, to the privilege of sending one student to the Geneva Academy or to Geneva College, free of tuition fees, for the term of twenty years, commencing from the date thereof, or whenever he might choose. No sooner was the permanent charter obtained, February 8, 1825, than claims were put forward by the certificate holders, or in their behalf, that the Geneva Academy could not justly be discontinued. Accordingly, at the first sitting of the Board of Trustees of Geneva [Hobart] College, in May, 1825, Doctor McDonald, Mr. R. S. Rose and T. D. Burrall were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the propriety of continuing the Academy School under the care of the trustees of the college. Subsequently, August 24, the committee reported against the continuance of the Academy School and their report was adopted.

In September Geneva College began. The certificate holders who claimed that academic instruction should be continued were defeated, but only for the time being, for, on December 9, 1826, the executive committee of the Board of Trustees established a school (opened the following month), employing as principal U. M. Wheeler, the committee being satisfied that it was expedient to establish a permanent academic school to which the holders of certificates might send on the terms of their subscriptions. The Academic School originated, then, as a concession to a demand—a demand which appears to have had no real foundation.

The Academic School went into operation June 3, 1827. It was abolished July 31, 1832. During the first two years of its existence it was kept on the ground floor of the Masonic Hall, a building erected in 1825 on the site of the original Geneva Academy, the lot being that on which now stands the session room of the First Presbyterian Church. From January 2, 1829, to the date of its discontinuance it was conducted in the building best known to the present generation as the Old Chapel, a wooden structure that stood ten or fifteen feet north of Geneva Hall.

While under Masonic Hall the Academic School received as pupils both boys and girls, and was, in point of grade, essentially a primary school. During this period the number of pupils in attendance at any one time did not, probably, exceed fifty. A new era begins with the term which opened November 26, 1828. The roll ceases to show the names of girls, and the students are divided into two groups, the classical and the English, there being ten of the former and sixteen of the latter. The most noted names on the roll are the following: James R. Doolittle, Archibald C. Campbell, Butler G. Noble. The next term opened February 19, 1829, with more flattering prospects, thirty-two students being in attendance. In the following term, which began May 14, the names of fifty-eight students appear on the roll, and noticeable among them are those of Walter Ayrault and Anthony Schuyler. Henceforth the fortunes of the Academic School declined, and November 10, 1830, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That all resolutions of this Board authorizing the payment of any salary or other compensation to the teachers of a preparatory school in Geneva be rescinded from and after the 17th instant.

The school was continued, however, by Mr. Walter T. Taylor, under permission from the Board of Trustees, as a private school, and so remained till January, 1832. The Board of Trustees then assumed control again, employing a teacher, but in July of that year by resolution permanently discontinued the Academic School.

The teachers (*i. e.* those employed by the college) and their respective terms of office were as follows: [The Rev.] U. M. Wheeler, class of 1826, from January, 1827, to November of the same year; [the Hon.] George Woodruff, class of 1829, from November, 1827, to January 30, 1828; Mr. R. D. H. Yeckley, class of 1834, from January, 1828, to February, 1829; [the Rev.] Seth Davis, class of 1827, from February, 1829, to November of the same year; from November, 1829, to May, 1830, Mr. Alfred Hall, tutor in the college, 1828-30, with Mr. Walter T. Taylor as assistant; from May to November of 1830, Mr. Taylor remaining as assistant, the Rev. Levi H. Corson; from January, 1832, to July of the same year, Mr. Festus Fowler, class of 1830.

HOBART COLLEGE.¹

The movement for the establishment in the State of New York, at some point west of Albany, of a college of liberal culture under Episcopal auspices first found expression in a resolution adopted, upon the suggestion of the originator of the movement, the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, by the trustees of Fairfield Academy, April 10, 1812, petitioning Trinity church, New York, for a grant of funds to that end. This petition was not favorably received, but in the following year, acting upon another petition suggested by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the corporation of Trinity church founded in connection with the Fairfield Academy a Theological School. In 1818, however, Bishop Hobart, recognizing the importance, if not necessity, of having in the western portion of his great diocese a school of liberal culture, as well as a theological school, communicated to friends in Geneva his plan to transfer the Theological School from Fairfield to Geneva in connection with a "college and printing press," to be established there. In 1821 the transfer was made, the principal of the Theological School then being the Rev. Daniel McDonald, D.D., the steadfast coadjutor of Bishop Hobart in this educational movement. In 1822, April 10, just ten years after the inception of the movement, a plan for the foundation of a college of general culture having been formed and submitted, it was approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and a provisional charter granted. In 1825 new and more satisfactory provisions for theological instruction having been devised, the Branch Theological School, as it was then styled, was abolished, and its endowment transferred to the proposed college. In 1825, February 8, the conditions of the provisional charter having been complied with, a full charter was granted under the title "Geneva College," and in 1826 the first class was graduated.

By the terms of the original charter the corporation consisted of a Board of Trustees, empowered to perpetuate itself by its own action. In 1874, by amendment of the charter, the constitution of the Board of Trustees was entirely changed and all members, except members *ex officio*,² made elective. Under the new arrangement the alumni of the

¹ From the College Catalogue by permission.

² There are two members *ex officio*; the president of the College and the bishop of that diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church which includes the college site.

college are secured a constant representation of at least five members (one fourth of the whole number excluding members *ex officio*) in the board. A further amendment of the charter, made in 1891, enables the alumni to vote at the annual election by letter as well as in person. The whole number of alumni in the board for the current year is nine.

In the original endowment of the college, the principal item was a sum of money raised by subscription mainly in Geneva and adjacent villages and cities; the other chief item being an annual allowance from the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning. Of the earlier additions to the permanent resources of the college, a noteworthy one was the benefaction, in 1851, of Trinity church, of New York, amounting to \$3,000 annually. One of the results of this benefaction was the change in the following year of the corporate title of the college to Hobart Free College, which was further modified in 1860 to Hobart College. Since 1851 the endowment fund has steadily grown through the thoughtful generosity of friends of the college and of liberal education, and for years, though the endowment has been by no means adequate for the constantly increasing wants of the college, it has, nevertheless, proved sufficient for the maintenance, without the incurring of debt, of a high standard in all the essential departments of college instruction. Of recent bequests the most considerable are those of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Seymour, of Buffalo, Alanson Sutherland, of Dunkirk, Peter Richards, of Geneva, the Rev. J. F. Potter, of Pompton, N. J., and the late James Simons, of Geneva, the latter bequest amounting to between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

The following professorships represent special endowments: The Charles Startin Professorship, founded in 1825 by Bishop Hobart out of a legacy left by Mrs. Sarah Startin, of New York; the Hobart Professorship, founded in 1852 by gifts from friends of the college on the promise of a gift of equal amount from the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning; the Horace White Professorship, founded in 1861 by the legacy of Horace White of Syracuse; the Prendergast Professorship, founded in 1862 by Mrs. Deborah Prendergast of Mayville; the Chaplaincy, founded in 1862 by the late John H. Swift of New York.

In recent years the college plant has been greatly enlarged and improved. In particular, during the last decade, there have been added

the south building for laboratories and recitation rooms, the Chaplain's House, the Gallagher or Ayrault grounds and buildings, the Rose house and lot, the Gymnasium and Alumni Hall, and the fire-proof Library building; while the library itself, by increase in the number of its volumes and in its endowment, has been made a more important factor than ever in college life. The general improvement in the college campus and the condition of the college buildings is also noticeable, while three of the college fraternities, Sigma Phi, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Chi, have recently acquired handsome chapter houses on Main street.

At its first meeting after its organization in 1825, the Board of Trustees pledged itself to maintain perpetually in the college in addition to the usual course of classical studies pursued in similar institutions, an English or Scientific Course in direct reference to the practical business of life. This was the first instance of action by a college of liberal culture to diversify its curriculum by the offer of a course other than, and additional to, the customary classical course.

Equipment.—The grounds on which are grouped all the college buildings are a little over fifteen acres in extent. They are situated on Main street in the most beautiful portion of the village, three-quarters of a mile from the business center. To the east the prospect opens upon Seneca Lake, at this point two miles or more in width, while to the west it includes the ridge, so called, with its lawns and villas. The college land extends down to the lake, which is here ninety feet below the level of the street. The original college grounds embraced only village lot No. 35, three-quarters of an acre in area, on which stands Geneva Hall.

Geneva Hall, the oldest of the college buildings, was begun in 1821 and finished in the spring of 1822. The funds for its erection were raised by subscription among the inhabitants of Geneva and its vicinity. The building is seventy-four feet by forty-one, and three stories in height. The stone used in its construction was brought from the south end of Seneca Lake. In the history of the college Geneva Hall has served various purposes. At present it is fitted for dormitories. The rooms are arranged in suites consisting of a sitting-room and two bed-rooms, each suite being designed for two students. The building is provided with gas, water and steam heat.

Trinity Hall, a gift to the college from the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, was erected in 1837-8. Architecturally it matches Geneva Hall and is arranged in the same manner and used for the same purpose. The stone employed in the construction of this building is the Waterloo limestone.

St. John's Chapel, which attests the memorable interest taken in the college by William B. Douglas, esq., of Rochester, is a Gothic structure in the Second Pointed Style, erected in 1862-3. It is built of Waterloo limestone and is twenty-six feet by seventy-nine internal measurement. It has a massive porch on the south side, and on the north side, at the east end, a robing room of octagonal form, connected with the chancel. From the top of the walls rises a steep and ornamental roof of slate surmounted with a ridge crest. Within the roof is open and richly moulded. The seats are parallel with the side walls and rise from the aisle. All the furniture is of black walnut. The windows throughout are glazed with stained glass, the work of Henry Sharp of New York. The chancel window—a window much admired—memorializes the founder of the college. The font, a beautiful piece of carving in Caen stone, the communion vessels of richly chased silver, the service books and book-marks and other chancel furnishings are severally the gifts of friends. The large brass cross and vases are memorials of the Rev. Dr. Metcalf, presented by alumni of the college. Over the entrance to the chapel is a sun dial with the legend: "*Percunt et imputantur.*"

The Astronomical Observatory stands in the southwestern portion of the campus. The building, which was erected in 1870, is an octagon tower seventeen feet in diameter, with two wings at right angles. The octagon is furnished with a moving dome, and has as a support for the telescope a brick and stone pedestal six feet in diameter. One of the wings is designed for transit observation; the other for a computing room and library.

The boat house is at the water line of the college grounds, and is but a minute's walk from the college buildings. It is a frame structure, fifty feet by thirty-one, in two stories, protected on the south by a substantial stone pier, and was erected in 1877. The cost of construction was largely defrayed by funds raised by ladies of Geneva.

The South Building, designed especially for the chemical and physical departments, was erected in 1879-80 from funds contributed by friends of the college, the principal sum coming from Mrs. Julia Douglas Merritt through Mr. William B. Douglas. The building is constructed of Waterloo stone, point dressed, and is thirty-five feet by seventy, two stories in height, with a gable roof. It contains in the basement a working laboratory for metallurgy and general chemistry, and on the first floor a large octagonal lecture room for the chemical department, and side rooms for offices, balance and apparatus; and on the second floor for the use of the department of physics, a lecture room similar to that on the first floor, with working rooms adjoining. The building also contains two lecture rooms for other departments of college instruction. In the gable on the north side of the building are mounted the college clock and chimes, the gift of the Misses Cammann of Geneva.

The Library Building is a substantial fire proof edifice in the early English style of architecture, with basement and sub-basement. It stands forty-eight feet west of the chapel, and architecturally harmonizes with that building. It is constructed of Waterloo stone with Onondaga limestone trimmings, and is sixty-four feet by thirty six, and was erected in 1885-6. It is furnished with galleries and is arranged in alcoves, each alcove being suitably equipped for reading and study. The furniture and the woodwork throughout, except the floors, are of polished ash. The building is well lighted and is heated with steam. The basement is fitted as a lecture room. For this long needed accession to the college plant, the college is indebted to many friends, and especially to Mrs. Julia Douglas Merritt through Mr. William B. Douglas, the senior trustee. Conspicuous in the building are the many tablets of engraved brass which have been erected to perpetuate the names of benefactors or of their kindred, and the memory of benefactions to the library and the college. The building is constructed with reference to extension to the north at a future date, when the present porch will become the center of the completed work.

Alumni Hall, erected in 1886-7, principally from funds contributed by the alumni, is a substantial brick building, eighty eight feet by twenty-seven, with an extension on the north side twenty-one and one-half feet by fourteen for hall and stairway. It stands on the south line

of the college quadrangle, half way between the south building and the astronomical observatory. It is four stories in height. The first two stories are occupied by the gymnasium. The third story is fitted for lecture rooms with special adaptation to the wants of the departments of mathematics and drawing. The rooms on this floor when thrown open form a hall for the use of the alumni at their meetings. The fourth story is devoted to the geological and mineralogical cabinet and the museum.

College Residences.—There are six buildings for members of the Faculty on the college grounds. Additional residences are also owned by the college. The practice has been introduced of leasing lots to officers of the college with permission to build thereon. In 1885 the college purchased the Gallagher mansion and grounds. This purchase was peculiarly important as completing the college site. The house has undergone extensive alterations and enlargement, and is at present occupied by the president of the college. In 1883-4, a chaplain's house, a brick building with stone trimmings, was erected on the lot adjoining the chapel on the north. The college is indebted for this beautiful residence to Mrs. Merritt through Mr. W. B. Douglas. The Hale house, first acquired in 1840, the hospitable home of Presidents Hale, Jackson, Stone, Rankine and Hinsdale, and for a time the office of President Potter, is now the residence of a member of the Faculty. The college residence erected under lease by Professor McDaniels, stands on the lake side south of the Hale house. The house occupied by Professor Rose passed into possession of the college November 7, 1891, by purchase. The senior professor occupies the dwelling which adjoins Professor Rose's residence on the north. It was the second building erected on the college grounds, and has within a few years been enlarged and improved.

The Physical Laboratory is in the second story of the south building, which was erected for the special accommodation of the scientific departments of the college. In addition to the general apparatus belonging to the physical department, and especially designed for lecture illustration, there is another collection in the physical laboratory for determination of physical units and constants, comprising in part delicate balances, apparatus for laws of flexure, strength of materials, modulus

of elasticity, fluid pressure, specific gravity, and for determinations of density, mass and volume, and for standardizing thermometers; also for measurement of electrical and magnetical currents by various forms of dynamometers, ammeters, volt meters, tangent galvanometers, etc. The various forms of batteries are also well represented, and also motors and dynamos, with armatures of the ring and drum type. The resources and equipment of the laboratory are quite adequate to prepare the students for the more advanced work of the special scientific schools.

The Chemical Laboratory, which is in the basement of the building that contains the physical laboratory, is fitted up with tables for individual work. Each table is provided with gas and water and all the ordinary reagents. There is also provided for general use all the apparatus necessary for quantitative as well as qualitative work. In connection with the laboratory is a large dark room admirably adapted to photography, for which study special facilities are offered.

The chemical and the physical laboratory are largely indebted for their efficient equipment to the liberality of the late William Constable Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor.

The large observatory is furnished with the following instruments:

An equatorial telescope, ten feet focal length and nearly nine inches aperture. It is driven by clockwork, and furnished with spectroscopic attachment.

A transit instrument, with electro-chronographic register.

A sidereal clock; a mean-time chronometer and a repeating circle, several sextants, and artificial horizon.

The equatorial telescope was procured from funds contributed for the purpose mainly by Mrs. Dean Richmond and the late Samuel G. Cornell, of Buffalo. The sidereal clock was the gift of the late Albert Galatin Heminway, of Palmyra, a graduate of the college in the class of 1843.

Students in practical astronomy receive instruction in the use of the instruments and in actual observation, and to facilitate this a small observatory has been erected near the college buildings. It contains an equatorial telescope of five inches aperture, furnished with three micrometers; one spider line and double-image (rock crystal), and a solar

prism; and spectroscope, all driven by clock-work, as is also the A. R. circle.

The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet embraces an extensive and valuable collection of minerals, including duplicates of the New York State Geological Survey, also a paleontological collection amply sufficient for the purpose of instruction, with a set of the well known Ward casts of celebrated fossils. These collections in general geology, mineralogy, paleontology and conchology are displayed in the fourth story of the Museum Hall, an open room eighty-eight feet by twenty-seven, with a side extension twenty-two feet by fourteen, and are sufficiently extensive to fill the entire room. A beginning has also been made towards a museum of natural history and antiquities. Gifts to the museum or any of the cabinets will be welcome and will be suitably acknowledged and cared for. For the Ward casts and valuable additions to the geological and mineralogical cabinet, the college is indebted to Mr. William B. Douglas, who added to these gifts a sum of money to be expended in the purchase of illustrative scientific works. The college is further indebted to Mr. Douglas for providing during the past year the much needed addition of cases for the museum.

The Botanical Cabinet is also in Alumni Hall. It consists chiefly of an herbarium of about five thousand species, late the property of the Rev. H. M. Denslow, of Seneca Falls. The herbarium contains many species collected by the late owner in Connecticut, Vermont and Michigan, also many from the collections of Curtis, Canby, Jones and Rusby in the South and West, besides many from the West Indies, England, Germany and France. It is particularly rich in certain orders, as the Filices, Orchidaceæ, Boraginaceæ and Rosaceæ, which have been made the subject of special study. The specimens are all mounted on good white paper, and arranged in genus covers, with full labels within and without. The whole collection is arranged systematically in special cases, according to the "Genera Plantarum" of Hooker and Bentham. The provision for illustration and demonstration in the department of botanical instruction includes also a full series of the admirable botanical charts of Professor Denslow.

The Library contains over twenty-nine thousand volumes and three thousand pamphlets, including one thousand three hundred and fifty-four

volumes on deposit. Its characteristic excellence is the extent to which in the various departments of instruction in the college it is supplied with the standard works and those which represent the latest and best thought in the several departments. In recent years the library has grown steadily and with relative rapidity. Since November 19, 1885—the date of the fire which destroyed the building in which the library was then quartered, and from which it was soon to be removed to the present fire-proof building—there have been added by gift and by purchase over fifteen thousand volumes, a large portion of the increase being by purchase.

The scholarships and prizes offered to the students of the college represent a capital sum of \$80,000. Three prize scholarships, given by the college itself, are assigned yearly by competition and are of the annual value of two hundred and eighty, one hundred and seventy-five and one hundred and fifty dollars respectively. Besides these, there are the Ayrault scholarships, representing \$54,000, the Henry Laight and John Watts scholarships, representing \$2,000, the Pierrepont scholarships, representing \$6,000, and the Alanson Sutherland prize scholarships, representing \$2,000. The latest addition to the number of scholarships is one of \$5,000, established by Mrs. Demorest, of Buffalo. The prizes are those established respectively by the late Horace White, of Syracuse, by the children of the late Augusta H. Cobb, and by the Rev. Walter Thompson, of Garrison's.

Succession of Presidents—Jasper Adams, 1826–28; Benjamin Sharp Mason, S.T.D., 1830–35; Benjamin Hale, S.T.D., 1836–58; Abner Jackson, S.T.D., LL.D., 1858–67; Jacob Kent Stone, S.T.D., 1868–69; James Rankine, S.T.D., 1869–71; Maunsell Van Rensselaer, S.T.D., LL.D., 1871–76; William Stevens Perry, S.T.D., 1876; Robert Graham Hinsdale, S.T.D., 1876–83; Eliphalet Nott Potter, S.T.D., LL.D., 1884.

Presidents Pro Tempore—Daniel McDonald, S.T.D., 1825–26; William Dexter Wilson, S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D., 1867–68; Hamilton Lanphere Smith, M.A., LL.D., 1883–84.

Trustees, classified with the dates of their election:

The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Western New York, *ex officio*.

The Rev. The President of the college, *ex officio*.

1893	The Hon. James C. Smith, LL D.,	Canandaigua,	1855
"	The Rev. W. W. Battershall, D.D.,	Albany,	1879
"	The Hon. Sterling G. Hadley,	Waterloo,	1883
"	William J. Ashley, A.M.,	Rochester,	1883
1894	The Rev. John Brainard, D.D.,	Auburn,	1888
"	The Rev. H. R. Lockwood, S.T.D.,	Syracuse,	1876
"	The Hon. James M. Smith, LL.D.,	Buffalo,	1884
"	The Hon. S. H. Hammond, D.C.L.,	Geneva,	1874
1895	P. N. Nicholas, A.M.,	Geneva,	1884
"	William B. Douglas, esq.,	Rochester,	1856
"	William H. Walker, esq.,	Buffalo,	1890
"	William H. De Lancey, A.M.,	New York,	1880
1896	The Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L.,	New York,	1863
"	Thomas McBlain, esq.,	Geneva,	1891
"	Arthur P. Rose, A.M.,	Geneva,	1871
"	The Rev. Lewis Halsey, D.D.,	Oswego,	1891
1897	Douglas Merritt, esq.,	Rhinebeck,	1885
"	Alexander L. Chew, esq.,	Geneva,	1868
"	Arthur G. Yates, esq.,	Rochester,	1892
"	John McDonald, A.M.,	New York,	1881

Douglas Merritt, esq., Rhinebeck, chairman ; P. N. Nicholas, A. M., Geneva, secretary, bursar and treasurer.

Geneva Medical College.— In 1834 an act of the Legislature authorized a medical department in the college, and in 1836 the middle college building was erected for the use of the medical faculty. In 1841 a new medical building was erected on the east side of Main street, and the middle building was thereupon devoted to the use of the literary department. The State contributed \$15,000 towards the fund for the erection of the new medical building. The medical department of Hobart College was discontinued in 1872, and the building itself destroyed by fire in 1877. Its period of greatest prosperity was from 1840 to 1850; its total number of graduates, six hundred and thirty-two.

The De Lancey Divinity School.— In the year 1861 Bishop De Lancey called James Rankine to Geneva to assume charge and direction of a theological and training school which the bishop was then about to

establish, and which was then to be known as the "Diocesan Training School of Western New York." However, in 1865 Bishop De Lancey died, and in honor of his splendid life and services, the name of this institution was changed to "The De Lancey Divinity School."

The confidence in Dr. Rankine which was shown by the bishop in calling him to the charge of this school was most worthily bestowed, for since its inception in 1861, there has been no change nor desire for change in its principalship. This silent though thorough institution attracts but little attention in the village, and only for the grand results here achieved, we would hardly know of its existence. Briefly stated, the object of the De Lancey Divinity School is to prepare for the sacred ministry and church work such persons as from age and peculiar circumstances cannot attend the general theological seminaries.

In 1886 relations were established with Hobart College by which the use of the facilities of the college, including the chapel and the library, and instruction from members of the College Faculty were secured to students connected with the Divinity School.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GENEVA BEFORE 1839.

The first public school law enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York was that of 1795, which simply provided for an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for five years, apportioned at first to the several counties according to their representation in the Legislature, and later according to the number of assemblymen; to the towns according to taxable population, and to the school districts according to the number of days' instruction.¹ It has already been pointed out that for the five years during which this act was operative, the freeholders of the town of Seneca annually elected commissioners of schools to receive the money apportioned under it. The names of the first commissioners chosen by the town were James Rice, Oliver Whitmore and Phinehas Pierce, selected May 3, 1796. There are no records to show what action, if any, was taken by these commissioners or their successors in office under the act, or how much money was received by them. An inquiry addressed to the Department of Public Instruction at Albany has elicited the information that in the report of school returns to the

¹ See N. Y. S. Educational Exhibit pamphlet, "The Schools of New York" (p. 30), Albany, 1893.

Legislature of 1798, no returns whatever were received from Ontario county, and that the appropriation for that year averaged one cent. per day to a scholar. The official report of 1798, the only one made during the five years of the life of the act, was, however, confessedly incomplete; but even if it had contained a report from the town of Seneca, it could have shown little more than the number of schools in the town, and the number of children in school attendance, though official information on these points would have been interesting and valuable, particularly in settlement of the question whether there was more than one school in Geneva at that early date.

In 1805 the common school fund was created by a legislative act, but no distribution of the annual revenues arising from that fund was made till 1815. Meanwhile, June 19, 1812, an act was passed by the Legislature which became the basis of the present common school system of the State of New York. Acting under this law, the freeholders of the town of Seneca at a special town meeting held September 29, 1813, at Powell's Hotel (the present Water Cure building), elected three commissioners of common schools, viz.: Valentine Brother, Nathan Whitney, David Cook; and six inspectors of common schools, viz.: Seth Whitmore, Joseph Hart, Foster Sinclair, Caleb Rice, Polydore B. Wisner, John Collins. Unfortunately there are no records either in Geneva or in Albany to show when the original division of the town of Seneca into school districts was made, or what the boundaries of the school districts as first organized were. The first report of the first superintendent of common schools, the Hon. Gideon Hawley, merely shows that out of thirty towns in Ontario county, twenty-four, representing one hundred and eighty seven school districts, reported, no town being especially mentioned. The report further shows that the school districts reporting received for the year from the State \$3,873.92, and that the attendance of pupils was ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight. Whether the town of Seneca reported, and what its report was, must remain matters of conjecture.

In 1839, when the Union School of Geneva was formed, the corporate limits of the village comprised two school districts, Nos. 1 and 19. The difference in the district numbers seems to indicate that in the original division of the town of Seneca into school districts, the village of Ge-

neva was made district No. 1, and that at a later date a second school district, No. 19, was set off within the village limits. This view is strongly supported, if not confirmed, by the language of a document bearing date *January 15, 1822*, in which the trustees of the Geneva Academy present the old academy building to "The Trustees of the District School in the village of Geneva"—language incompatible with the theory that there were then two district schools in the village. School district No. 19 must have been created, however, only a few months later, for the census of Geneva the same year enumerates two district schools

No records exist to show that teachers taught in these district schools or what buildings the schools were kept in; but tradition and incidental references to the schools in old newspapers and documents have preserved to us not a little information on these points. A petition addressed to the trustees of Geneva Academy under date of September 27, 1821, speaks of "the District School" as being then kept in their building. Later, as is well known, district school No. 1 was kept on Geneva street, and district school No. 19 on Pulteney street. Of the earlier district school teachers, the names most frequently mentioned by the older inhabitants, are those of Peter B. Hard, J. Brown, and D. W. Keeler.

The Union School of Geneva was the pioneer institution of the kind in the State, and its plan was first suggested by Francis Dwight, who submitted the proposition to Charles A. Cook, Perez Hastings and Aaron Young. The proposed system being at length submitted to the taxpayers, met with much opposition, but the advocates of the measure finally overcame all obstacles and established for Geneva a grand union school which afterward served as a foundation for many other similar institutions throughout the State. On the 24th of April, 1839, School District No. 1 of the town of Seneca was formed from the older Districts Nos. 1 and 19, which comprised the village corporation. The sum of \$3,600 was voted by the district with which a site on Milton street was purchased and a suitable school building erected. It was completed in 1839, had four rooms and accommodations for 300 pupils. At first five teachers were employed, Isaac Swift being the first principal.

In 1842 an addition to the building was erected, being the east wing, and in 1853 a further addition was made to the building, the west wing;

also in the last mentioned year three branch schools were established in the village, known as the North and South branches and the Colored School. The Middle Branch, on Lewis street, was erected in 1854. In 1891 the Prospect avenue branch school building was erected at an expense of \$9,000. The instruction of colored students in a separate building was abolished in 1863.

In 1853, by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, the Geneva Union School was incorporated and authorized to establish and maintain a classical department, and also to instruct a normal class under the supervision and control of the State Board of Regents. On March 16, 1869, its corporate title was changed to "The Geneva Classical and Union School." Of its history Mrs. Bradford says: "It has fitted many young men for college, many for teachers, and has sent abroad many more to occupy places of trust and honor. As it was the first institution of its kind in its organization, so now it is one of the first in moral and intellectual improvements."

On the 17th of December, 1868, the academy building on Milton street was destroyed by fire, and with it was also burned a large quantity of valuable school apparatus, books, pictures and other desirable property. Immediately following the fire, measures for rebuilding were adopted, and the work was done during the years 1869 and '70, the building being ready for occupancy in October of the year last mentioned. The new building was erected on the site of its predecessor, and cost, with furnishings, about \$42,000. Extensive repairs and improvements have recently been made, and in particular in the summer of 1892 an extension to the south two stories in height was erected at an expense of \$10,000, with ample accommodations for a chapel on the first floor and a laboratory and additional lecture rooms on the second.

The trustees of Districts 1 and 19, at the time of consolidation in 1839, were as follows: No. 1, Aaron Young, Wm. W. Green and S. S. Green; of No. 2, Clark Morrison and Wm. Barker. The first trustees of Consolidated District No. 1 were Bowen Whiting, Richard Hogarth and Francis Dwight.

The public schools of Geneva at the present time comprise the High School and Senior, also the East and West Junior Departments on Milton street; and the Primary schools on Lewis, Cortland and High

streets and Prospect avenue. The present Board of Education is as follows: M. S. Sandford, Philip N. Nicholas, Samuel D. Willard, Arthur P. Rose and Chas. R. Mellen.

The first principal was Isaac Swift, 1839 to 1852; J. E. Dexter, 1852 to 1855; E. M. Hutchins, 1855 to 1857; B. I. Bristol, 1857 to 1859; Wm. H. Vrooman (principal and superintendent) 1859 to 1879; Henry K. Clapp, 1879 to 1889; Geo. W. Pye, 1889 to 1890; W. H. Truesdale, principal from August, 1890, to August, 1891, since which time he has filled the offices of principal and superintendent.

*St. Francis De Sales, Catholic.*¹—In connection with this church is a parochial free school, erected 1874, and opened for school purposes September, 1875; taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph; cost \$17,000, furniture included. The Catholic children of the village are gathered in this school and there are 543 scholars enrolled, the average attendance being 470. The St. Francis De Sales Convent and school are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The property on which the church, convent and school is situated comprises the entire block fronting on Exchange street, between State and Toledo, and in the rear by Center street. The St. Francis De Sales Society is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The pupils of this school pursue a thorough graded course of studies and take the Regents' examinations, in which, as the records show, the most of them receive the honor mark for high standing. All expenses of the school are met by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, who at the same time are taxed to educate the children of their wealthier neighbors.

The De Lancey School for Girls.—Thirty-seven years ago the Misses Bridge opened a select school in Geneva, in the house on Main street now occupied as a residence by George W. Nicholas, and at a later date removed to the dwelling on the same street now occupied by Mrs. E. H. Hurd. About the year 1868 the Misses Bridge left Geneva for a time, but returned about 1878 and in 1880 established the present De Lancey School, using for a time the George W. Nicholas house, then buying the Admiral Craven property, also on Main street. Here the school was continued until 1890 under the care of the Misses Bridge. At this time the present principal, Miss M. S. Smart, suc-

¹ Furnished by the Rt. Rev. Father McDonald.

ceeded to the school, and in 1891 secured for its use the "Foot Place." The school was incorporated in 1888. It has six instructors, an average of forty pupils, and is under the religious instruction of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In addition to the educational institutions already described as at present existing in Geneva, there are two excellent schools of primary grade, the one kept by Miss Gray, successor to the Quincy School; the other by Miss Smith.

The Geneva Lyceum.—This once notable institution was founded in 1831 by Rev. Miles P. Squier, D. D., its purpose being "to prepare young men to enter higher literary institutions, and especially to furnish facilities for pious young men who are contemplating the gospel ministry to lay a broad and solid foundation in the various fundamental branches of learning, for subsequent higher attainments."

The Lyceum buildings were erected in the west part of the village, the funds therefor being raised among the generous people of the region, upon the personal application of Dr. Squier. Although not intended to be specially denominational, the Lyceum was generally recognized as having Presbyterian leanings, a statement which finds confirmation in the fact that Mr. Squier offered the buildings and grounds to the Synod of Geneva ("on terms every way advantageous") for the purpose of founding a college. The offer was seriously discussed for a time, but at length was abandoned, after which the Lyceum passed out of existence about the year 1842.

The Walnut Hill School, an institution designed for the especial work of educating boys, was established in 1852 and was located at the south end of Main street, on the site now in part occupied by the residence of Wm. J. King. Of the history of this once popular school, but little reliable data is obtainable, though it is known that the course of study was thorough and the discipline excellent. During most of its career its principal was Rev. Dr. T. C. Reed, who was assisted by three competent teachers. The school was discontinued in 1875.

Other schools famous in their day were Mr. Eddy's, the opposition school when the Geneva Academy was reorganized in 1821; William Kirkland's, 1828-1835¹; Walter T. Taylor's, 1835¹-1852; Professor

David Prentice's, 1850-1855; Geneva Grammar school, 1866-1870; Geneva Academy, 1869-1873; Quincy school, 1879-1891; and for girls, Mrs. Plum's, 1822¹-1825¹; Mrs. Aikin's, 1823-1827¹; Geneva Female Seminary, Mrs. Ricord, principal, 1829-1842; Geneva Female Institute, Mr. Chapin, principal, 1846-1849; Mrs. Titus's, 1849¹-1855¹; The Misses Field's, 1856-1873; Mrs. Bradford's, 1862-1868; Mrs. Hopkins's, 1868-1872; The Misses Black's, 1873-1880.

In the earlier time notable primary schools were kept by Mrs. Young, Miss Lowthrop, Miss Lewis and Miss Martha Tillinghast.

CHURCHES OF GENEVA.

The First Presbyterian Church.—On the 16th of July, 1798, a meeting of citizens was held at the Geneva Hotel for the purpose of organizing a church or religious society in the village of Geneva. By a plurality of votes the following persons were elected trustees by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Geneva," to wit: Oliver Whitmore, Elijah Wilder, Septimus Evans, Ezra Patterson, Samuel Latta, William Smith, jr., and Polydore B. Wisner. The first elders were Oliver Whitmore and Elijah Wilder. The organization was accomplished largely through the efforts and under the direction of Rev. Jedediah Chapman, who was the first pastor of the society.

The first church edifice was erected in 1809, and was succeeded by another of larger proportions and more imposing appearance, built in 1839. In 1877 the present large and attractive edifice was built. The church property consists of the main edifice at the corner of the Park and Washington street, a large session-room building standing just north of the church, and a pastor's residence on Washington street in rear of the church.

The First Church now has 420 enrolled communicants and a Sunday school of about 325 pupils. The present church and society officers are Arthur Hammond, Frank O. Kent, William H. Smith, William H. Dobbin, David H. Henry, Edw. B. Richardson, Solomon E. Smith, Eli A. Bronson, Isaac L. Seely and Lucius Van Slycke,

¹ This date is perhaps not absolutely accurate.

elders; John L. Bennett, M. S. Sandford, George Travis, F. S. Bronson, James N. Kipp, David H. Patty, Charles H. Darrow, Henry W. Foster and Thomas E. Rippey, deacons; D. H. Patty, T. J. Skelton, William H. Vrooman, Joseph S. Lewis, David H. Henry, Eli A. Bronson, and Solomon E. Smith, trustees.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: Jedediah Chapman, 1800-1812; Henry Axtell, 1812-29; Eliakim Phelps, 1830-35; Philip C. Hay, 1836-46; William Hogarth, 1847-56; Hubbard Winslow, D.D., 1857-59; A. Augustus Wood, D.D., 1860-73; Henry A. Nelson, D.D., 1874-85; Halsey B. Stevenson, 1887-89; William W. Weller, 1890.

The North Presbyterian Church of Geneva was formed by a union of the members of the United Presbyterian Church with the Bethel Society of Geneva. The latter was an organization of faithful missionary workers whose field of labor lay especially among the boatmen of the lake and canal and with others who had no fixed church house. By this society a chapel was erected on Exchange street, north of the railroad, and here the meetings were held until the union mentioned was formed. The Bethel Society was organized in 1839, and in 1866 began to maintain preaching in their chapel. Soon after the year last mentioned the members of the United or Scotch Presbyterian Society proposed a union with the Bethel members, which, being accepted, the former secured a dismissal from its connection and asked for admission to the Presbytery of Geneva, which was granted November 1, 1870. The result was the organization of the "Second Presbyterian Church of Geneva," and which afterward became known as the North Presbyterian Church.

The early meetings were held in the Scotch Church edifice, and in 1876 the large and elegant stone edifice was erected at the corner of Genesee and Lewis streets. Its cost was nearly \$40,000, about one-half of which was contributed by Thompson C., Henry E., and Joshua I. Maxwell.

The North Church numbers 430 members, with 500 pupils in the Sunday school. The elders of the society are John Mackay, James S. Sears, Thompson C. Maxwell, Stephen W. Hopkins, Theo. S. Hubbard, Charles K. Scoon, John H. Daniels, E. M. Maynard, and George X. Smith. The deacons are John P. Vail, E. B. Van Houghton, Will-

iam M. Gates, C. W. Haviland, Charles H. Webster, Harry J. Loy, Watson E. Stubbs, Frank P. Skuse, and E. M. Maynard.

The first pastoral supply was Henry P. Collin, 1870-71, succeeded by stated supply Alfred C. Roe, the latter remaining two years. Dr. William Hogarth was called to the pastorate in July, 1873, and installed in November. He remained thirteen years and was followed in 1886 by Paul Van Dyke, who retired in 1888, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Ninian B. Remick, the pastorate of the latter beginning in 1890.

Trinity Church.—The parish and society of Trinity Church were organized on the 18th of August, 1806, by former members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of older places. The incorporators were John Nicholas, Daniel W. Lewis, James Rees, James Reynolds, David Nagle, Robert W. Stoddard, John Collins, Robert S. Rose, Samuel Colt, Ralph T. Wood, Richard Hughes, William Hortsen, Thomas Wilbur, Richard M. Bailey, William Tappan, Levi Stephen, Thomas Wood, Richard Lazelere and Thomas Smith. The first wardens were John Nicholas and Daniel W. Lewis, and the vestrymen Samuel Sheckel, John Collins, Robert S. Rose, Richard Hughes, Ralph T. Wood, David Nagle, James Rees and Thomas Powell.

Although the parish and church were not organized until 1806, still earlier services were held, beginning in 1803, under the missionary labors of Rev. Benjamin Phelps, who afterward became the first rector, and who baptized seven children in 1805. The early services were held in the district school-house, and in 1809 the Trinity parish was provided with a church-house. This edifice served the purpose of the society for a period of thirty-six years, and in 1842 the erection of the present splendid edifice was begun, the work being finished in 1844. It was consecrated by Bishop De Lancey August 15, 1844. The edifice has been occasionally repaired, and some improvements have also been made to it, and it stands to-day, notwithstanding its age, one of the finest of the many beautiful church edifices of Geneva.

Trinity has 560 communicants, and its Sunday school has 227 pupils. The present wardens are Alexander L. Chew and James P. Mellen; vestrymen, O. J. C. Rose, Henry Slosson, S. H. Hammond, Samuel Southworth, H. Dennison, P. N. Nicholas, Thomas Smith.

The succession of rectors has been as follows: Davenport Phelps, missionary and rector from 1803 to June 27, 1813; Orrin Clark, August 17, 1814, to 1828; Richard S. Mason, D.D., July 6, 1828, to April 26, 1830; Nathaniel F. Bruce, August 4, 1831, to July, 1835; Pierre P Irving, October 26, 1836, as deacon, and as rector May 27, 1837, to 1843; Samuel Cook, D. D., 1843 to 1845; John Henry Hobart, D. D., 1845 to 1847. William Henry Augustus Bissell, D.D., next succeeded to the rectorate as the successor of Dr. Hobart, and was himself succeeded by William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D. The next rector of Trinity was Rev. Dr. Henry W. Nelson, whose first service in the church began on Thanksgiving Day, 1876.

St. Peter's Church.—The Rt. Rev. William Heathcoate De Lancey was elected bishop of the Diocese of Western New York in 1838, and in the next year moved to Geneva. He retained a residence in the village until the time of his death, April 5, 1865, and in honor of his life and good works in the mission field and church, St. Peter's was founded and organized as his memorial. As early as 1850 Bishop De Lancey began missionary work in Geneva and soon established a prosperous mission in the north part of the village. In 1852 he began holding services in a small chapel on Genesee street, and becoming owner of the building, he named it St. Peter's in honor of his old parish church at Philadelphia, in which he was advanced to the Episcopate. In 1861 the bishop called Dr. James Rankine to Geneva to assume charge of the Theological Training School, and the latter soon found himself also engaged in the mission work, holding full Sunday service in the chapel. However, it was not until 1867, two years after the death of Bishop De Lancey, that St. Peter's parish and church were organized. The chapel was replaced with a large and elegant stone edifice, the funds therefor being raised by voluntary contribution, and the chief actor in accomplishing all that was done was Dr. Rankine. The church was begun in 1868, and was consecrated May 10, 1870. The tower was built in 1878. The first rector was Dr. James Rankine, who has filled that office until the present time, with the exception of about one year, during which he was president of Hobart College. In this interval Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer was rector of St. Peter's.

The church now has 250 communicants and a Sunday-school with about 200 members. The wardens of St. Peter's are Samuel S. Graves and Davis L. Stacy; vestrymen, S. H. Parker, Charles A. Steele, A. A. Halsey, Julius R. Roenke, James E. Brown, H. B. Graves, Benjamin Harvey, Peter R. Cole.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Geneva was not in fact organized until the year 1818, although as early as 1793 Methodist preaching services were held in the region, and in 1811 a class of eight members was formed in the village, Mr. Loomis being the first leader. In 1818 the present society was organized by Rev. Ralph Lanning, the members numbering thirteen persons, who held their meetings in the Mechanic's Society School-house on Castle street, on the site where the society afterward built a church edifice. Prior to 1821 Geneva was a mission, and the first house of worship, built on the site mentioned, was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1821.

In 1828 this church was constituted a separate pastoral charge, then having seventy-two white and three colored members. The church on the corner of Maine and Seneca streets was begun in 1839 and finished in 1840, the dedicatory services being held August 15. The original cost of the building was \$20,000, and it was substantially rebuilt in 1885 at a considerable expense. The present trustees of the church are Dr. A. B. Smith, George Taylor, A. G. Frisbie, D. P. Nelson and W. I. Bonnett. The present pastor is Rev. R. D. Munger, and the superannuated ministers, D. D. Buck, D.D., and H. T. Giles.

The pastors in succession have been as follows: Manley Tooker, Seth Mattison, John B. Alverson, John W. Nevens, Calvin S. Coats, Elijah Hibbard, Seth Mattison, Wm. P. Davis, F. G. Hibbard, Moses Crane, F. G. Hibbard, O. R. Howard, John Dennis, John G. Gulick, John Raines, Wm. H. Goodwin, T. H. Kellogg, D. D. Buck, Thos. Tousey, John W. Wilson, Wm. H. Goodwin, D.D., John Raines, A. F. Morey, George Van Alstyne, A. W. Green, A. J. Kenyon, Robert C. Brownlee (3 terms), T. M. House, Charles H. Wright, John C. Nichols and R. D. Munger, the latter being the present pastor, whose connection with the local church began in 1891. The Geneva M. E. church has 340 members, and a Sunday school with 250 members.

The United Presbyterian Church, by many known as the Scotch church, dated its history in Geneva back as far as 1826, when Rev. D. C. McLaren ordained elders in the old M. E. church on Castle street. In 1830 the society had gained sufficient strength to erect a church house on Castle street, which it continued to occupy until the dissolution of the society and the organization of what is now the North Presbyterian church, with which nearly all the other members (in 1870) united. The supplies, pastors and others connected with the United Presbyterian church, during the period of its existence, were D. C. McLaren, David Currie, J. F. McLaren, T. S. Farrington, W. S. McLaren, J. L. Robertson, D. A. Duff, A. C. Roe.

In connection with the history of this church the statement may be made that the original name of the society was "Associate Reformed Congregation of Geneva," and that in the spring of 1858, by a union of the Associate Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian churches at large, the local society became thenceforth known as the United Presbyterian Church of Geneva.

The Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Geneva was organized on the 24th of August, 1831, at a meeting held in the Associated Reformed Presbyterian church on Castle street. The original members numbered nine persons, from whom Peter Dox and John Veader were chosen elders, and John N. Bogert and George Giffing deacons. For about six months worship was held in the red brick building on William street, and afterwards in Masonic Hall, on the site of the present First Presbyterian church chapel, and in 1832 the large and commodious edifice was completed, the edifice being dedicated January 17, 1833. The society continued in existence for a period of nearly sixty years, during that time enjoying successes and meeting with reverses. Its membership began to decline about 1865, and the society was financially weak. The church was indebted to the Collegiate church in New York, which debt fell due when the local society ceased to be a Dutch church. The remedy was pursued, the edifice sold in 1887, and the village became its owner in a year or two afterwards. However, during the year 1890 the property was bought by the Catholic church for the purpose of establishing a branch of that church in the village. The pastors of the Dutch church, from the time of its organization to the

final dissolution, were as follows: Revs. Henry Mandeville, Gustavus Abeel, D.D., Rev. C. C. Van Arsddale, D.D., pastoral supply, James Romeyn, D.D., Henry V. Vorhees, Joseph A. Collier, Charles Wiley, D.D., Samuel J. Rogers, William W. Brush, John O. Oppie, Rev. D. D. Buck, D.D., pastoral supply, Wm. H. Nasholds and Dr. Thomas G. Strong, the latter acting as stated supply at the time of the ending of the church's career.

The Universalist Church and Society of Geneva were organized November 8, 1834, and in the next year the church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$6,500. The society has never been large, and now has about one hundred and twenty-five members. The pastors have been Revs. Jacob Chase, jr., George Sanderson, Stephen Miles, Oliver Ackley, Z. Cook, Hiram Torrey, L. L. Sadler, E. Case, jr., S. W. Remington, J. Bartlett, John M. Austin, J. F. Countryman, C. C. Richardson, E. S. Corbin, E. E. Bartlett, H. B. Howell, C. E. Perkins, O. M. Hilton and J. H. Ballou, the latter being the present pastor. The trustees of the society are W. E. Hayes, M. W. Hemiup, J. A. Barcklay, A. J. Rutheford, H. W. Harris and C. N. Hemiup.

The First Baptist Church of Geneva was organized on the 26th of February, 1826, and on the 5th of March following held its first covenant meeting. On April 1 thereafter Elder E. W. Martin was chosen as the first pastor. There were twenty-five original members. The first meeting-house was erected in 1829, and to it substantial repairs were made in 1849. In 1867 the comfortable frame edifice on Milton street was built, but during recent years the growth of the society has been such as to require the erection of a large house of worship; consequently a lot at the corner of North Main and Lewis streets was secured, upon which there is in course of erection an elegant brick and stone edifice, which from an architectural standpoint is not surpassed by any similar structure in the village.

The church now has about 350 members, and in the Sunday school are 200 pupils. The succession of pastors of the Geneva Baptist church has been as follows: Elders E. W. Martin, Norman Bentley, S. Davison, J. Sears, W. B. Miller, Wm. W. Smith, John Middleton, Edward Tozer, W. T. Purrington, Elder Lawton, W. T. Parish, Elder Carpenter (supply), B. B. Gibbs, T. S. Hill, M. S. Goodno, J. Byington Smith,

Dr. David D. Moore, Donald Grant, Walter Barse and Brewer G. Boardman, the latter being the present pastor of the church.

St. Francis De Sales Church (Roman Catholic).—The parish and church was organized in 1832 under the direction of Bishop Du Bois, and in the same year a church edifice was built. In 1858 Rev. James McManus became pastor, and under his ministry the attendance was so greatly increased that a new edifice became necessary. Accordingly, in 1864 the present large structure was built at a cost of about \$30,000. Father McManus continued pastor of this church until the time of his death, June 28, 1890, and on July 26 of the same year, was succeeded by Father Wm. A. McDonald.

In 1875 Father McManus established St. Francis De Sales Parochial school, a very worthy and thorough institution, now numbering 500 pupils in attendance. This school is admirably conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The Evangelical Association of Geneva was organized in 1873, the first pastor being John Reuber. No church house was provided until 1885, when the neat brick edifice on Main street was erected. The Association has eighty-six members, and a Sabbath school with seventy-five attendants. The pastors, in succession, have been John Reuber, Charles Weisman, Jacob Burghart, A. Schlenk, David Fischer, Jacob Vosseller, Louis Heinmiller, Frederick Lohmeyer and Andrew Holzwarth.

A *Free Church* for the colored worshipers of all denominations was erected on High street as early as 1825 or '26. This building was burned, and a new church was built in 1892. It has no present resident pastor.

THE GENEVA PRESS.

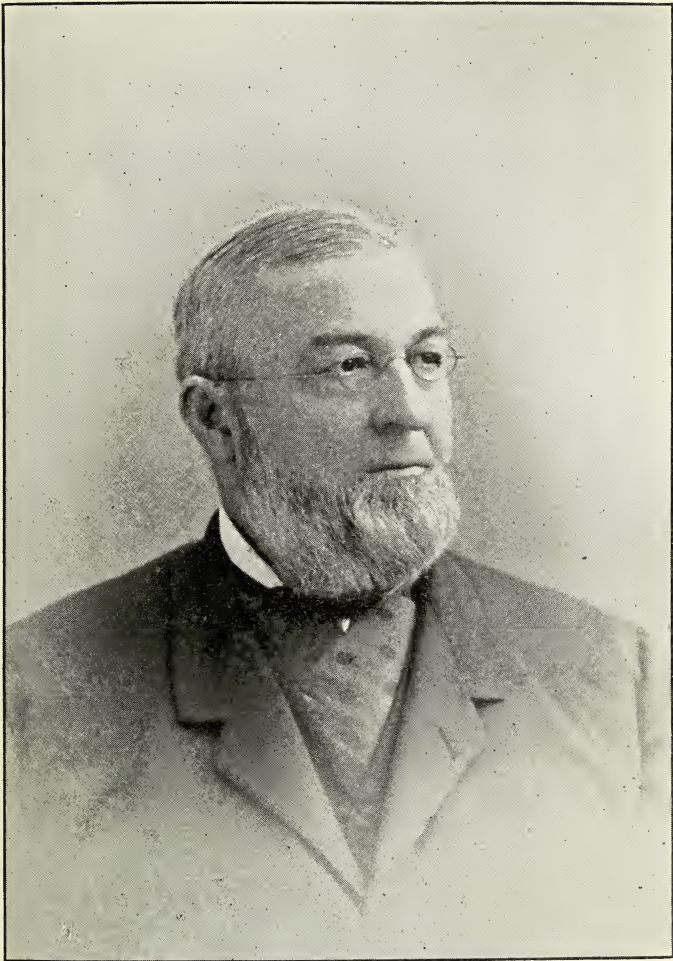
In November, 1796, Lucius Carey published at Geneva the first number of the *Ontario Gazette and Western Chronicle*. Although this paper was founded under the immediate direction and patronage of Charles Williamson, it continued publication in Geneva only about a year and a half, when it was removed to Canandaigua, from which village its worthy descendant, the *Repository and Messenger*,

is still issued. A copy of the first number of the paper printed at Geneva, is now in the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.

In the early part of 1806 James Bogert became a resident of Geneva, and in November of the same year he established the *Expositor*, the second paper of the village, the publication of which was continued by him for a period of more than twenty-seven years, or until December 4 1833. However, in 1809, Mr. Bogert changed the name of his paper from *Expositor* to the *Geneva Gazette*, by which it has ever since been known. Grieve & Merrell (John Grieve and J. C. Merrell) succeeded next to the ownership of the *Gazette*, and in 1836 Mr. Merrell became its sole proprietor, continuing only one year, and then selling to J. J. Mattison. During the later years of his proprietorship John H. Dey was a partner of Mr. Merrell. J. Taylor Bradt next owned the paper, and in 1839 he sold to Stowe & Frazee. From some unknown cause the *Gazette* was declared to be an unprofitable business enterprise, and for a time its publication was suspended. However, in January, 1845, the office and plant was purchased by Ira and Stephen H. Parker, who not only revived the paper under its old name, but who gave such energy and force to its publication that it at once became a leading paper in the county, and one not only satisfactory to the reading public, but a source of profit to its owners. In 1852 Stephen H. Parker became sole proprietor of the *Gazette*, and has continued in that relation to the present time, the year 1893 being the forty-second of his sole ownership and the forty-ninth of his connection with the paper.

During the publication of the *Expositor*, James Bogert was a Federalist, but while publishing the *Gazette* and on the approach of the War of 1812, he became a Democrat, and although he was associated with influence which might have allied him to federalism, he was patriotically democratic during the War of 1812-15. He was upon the frontier in 1812 bearing a captain's commission, and was afterwards commissioned colonel.

Mr. Parker has maintained the political standard established by Colonel Bogert in 1812, and has been consistently democratic in his conduct of the *Gazette*; perhaps we might truthfully say his course has been at times enthusiastically with his party platform. But regardless of the political tendencies of the *Gazette*, it is one of the leading papers



S. H. Parker.



William O. Dunn

of the county, enjoys a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage, and is, moreover, the organ of the party in Eastern Ontario county.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Parker went to Oswego and established a daily edition of the *Palladium*, which he continued for three years. In this time Edgar Parker managed the *Gazette*.

Eben Eaton, a brother of General Eaton, published a paper at Geneva in 1809, called *The Impartial Observer and Seneca Museum*.

The *Geneva Palladium* was published in 1816 by Young & Crosby, and afterward continued by S. P. Hull, John T. Wilson and Mr. Connelly, under the latter control, closing its career in 1828.

The *Geneva Chronicle* was started in 1828 by one Jackson, and discontinued at the end of two years.

The *Independent American* was published by T. C. Strong in 1831, while the *Geneva American*, its predecessor paper, flourished during 1830 under the editorship of Franklin Cowdry.

The *Geneva Courier*, now and for many years past recognized as one of the leading weekly papers of Western New York, was founded in 1830 by H. C. Merrell, by whom it was edited and published until 1835, when James Craft assumed its editorial charge. Two years later Mr. Craft yielded his position to Ira Merrell. Snow & Williams were at one time the publishers, and so were Hollett & Van Valkenburg. Afterwards S. C. Cleveland and J. B. Look conducted the publication for a time, but in turn sold to Winthrop Atwell, whose period of ownership continued to 1854.

From the date last mentioned until February 13, 1865, the *Courier* was owned and managed by William Johnson, and then sold to Look & Fay. In the following fall Rodney L. Adams & Son became owners and publishers of the paper, but in the latter part of 1872 the senior Adams retired and the son continued it until 1873, when Frederick Bennett became editor and publisher. No further change in ownership or management was made until the spring of 1876, when James Malette purchased the paper and plant, became its sole proprietor, and conducted it with hitherto unprecedented success for a period of fifteen years. However, in July, 1891, Mr. Malette in the mean time having established other papers, the *Courier* plant and job department were sold to Salisbury & Bunn, but after one year of partnership management

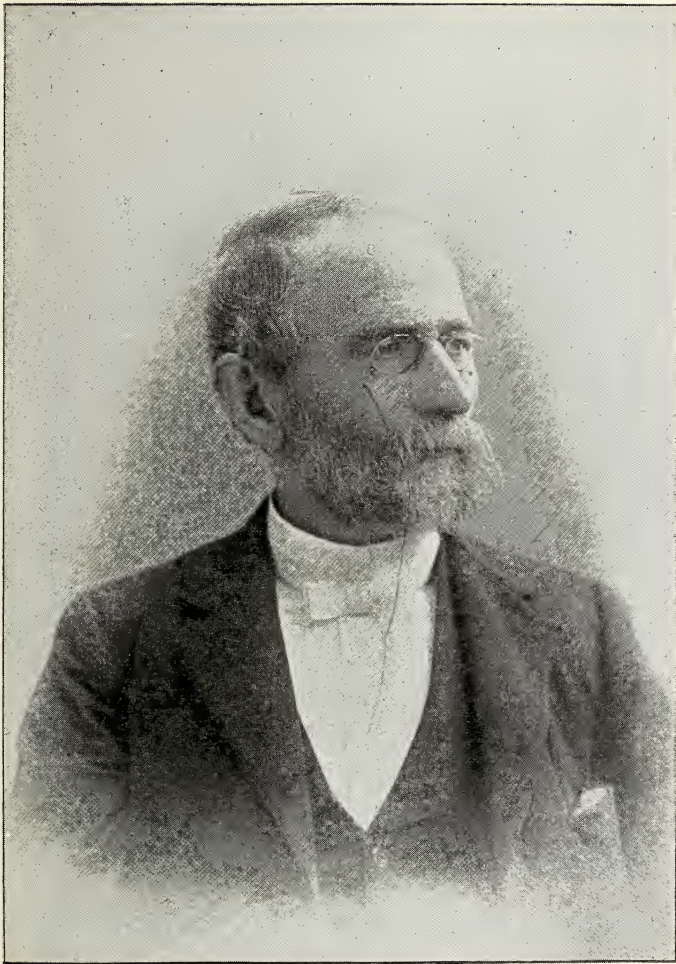
Mr. William O. Bunn became sole proprietor of the paper and Mr. Elon G. Salisbury continued in the office in the capacity of editor.

In January, 1876, when the *Geneva Courier* establishment came under the control of Mr. Malette, then began a period of rapid growth. There was at that date in the office the usual force, in such towns as Geneva was then, of five printers, including the "devil." The business was carried on in one good sized room, in which were all the printing materials, including the press, engine and boiler. Subsequently this same establishment comprised four newspapers, a large jobbing department, and from thirty to forty persons, occupying four floors, including a building planned and erected for its use. Two printing plants had grown up within its walls; one of them newspapers, as stated elsewhere; and in July, 1891, Mr. Malette disposed of the *Courier*, as has been narrated.

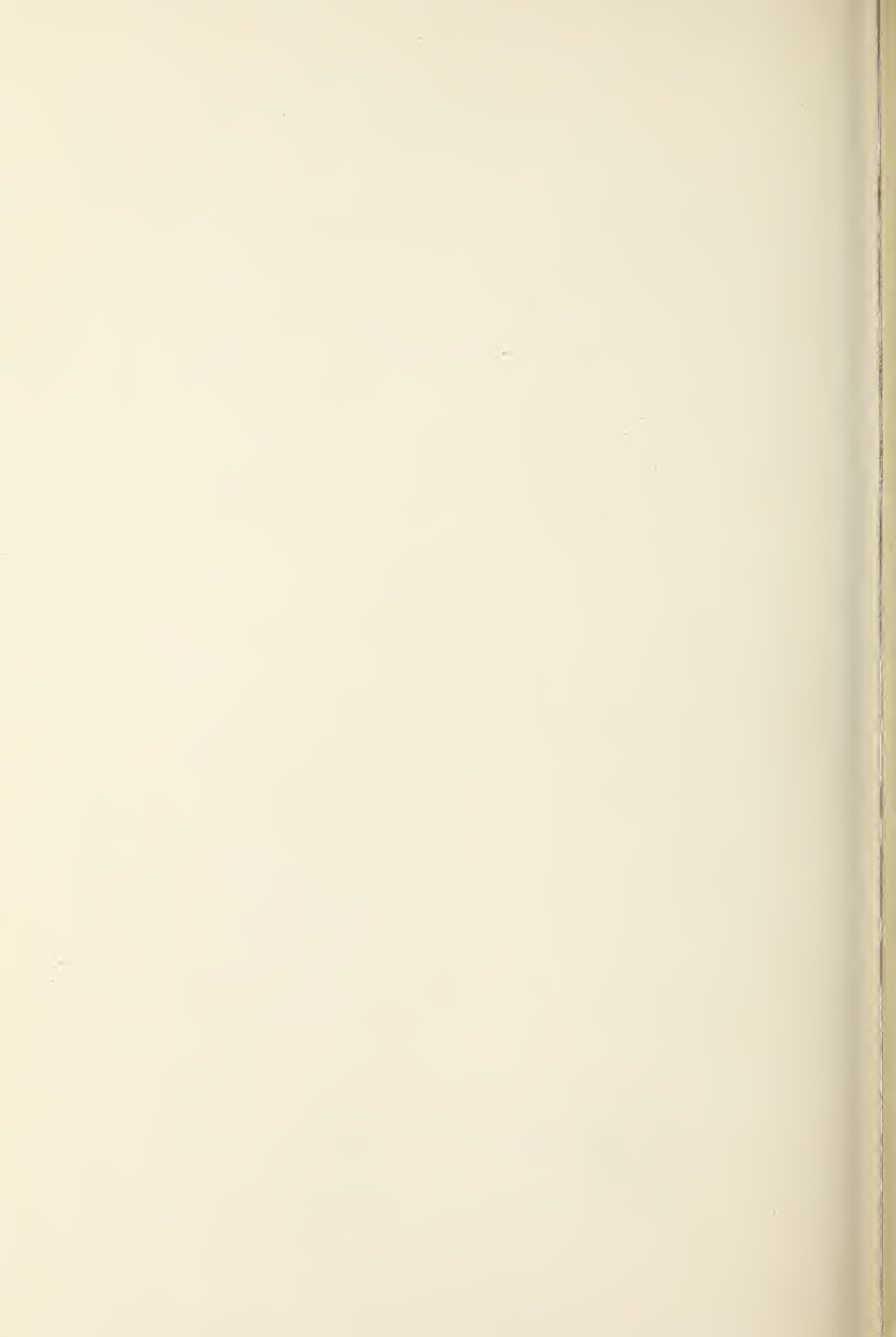
During the period mentioned, the *Courier* found itself two or three times out of line with the Republican party, especially in its support of bi-metalism, and also its advocacy of the policy of withdrawing the Federal military arm from the administration of civil government in the Southern States, and it met a storm of opposition particularly in regard to the latter; but both policies were subsequently incorporated into the Republican national platforms. On every important question from the inception of the party the paper was either with or in advance of the party itself, it was as a rule radical and not conservative, while on every moral question it uniformly favored the very best attainable standard, regardless of party exigency or private interest.

The Saturday Review, (Geneva); *The News-Letter*, (Ontario County), and *The Seneca County News-Letter*, published at Geneva, James Malette, editor and proprietor; F. A. Malette, managing editor. These newspapers, constituting a series, issued on a plan essentially new in the field of journalism, with their field of circulation chiefly in Ontario and Seneca counties, and representing no one place in preference to any other, were designed to bring into more intimate relation the people of the various towns and villages in the section of the country in which they are circulated.

The initial publications were *The Miscellany* and *The Asteroid*, begun in 1878. At first the sheets comprised four pages, twenty columns in



James M. Hallett



all. Successive enlargements were made from this point, and the plan of publication was developed so that the three issues assumed their present form, size and character (1893), each paper twelve pages, seventy-two columns, and together including news departments and offices in from thirty to forty towns; in each of which towns the news of the other towns is served as far as practicable to all the readers every Saturday. Sensationalism is avoided. The three papers are alike, bright, newsy, entertaining, of high character, useful to all communities within the radius of their influence.

The *Miscellaneous Register*, edited by William Ray and published by Leavenworth & Ray, was published from July 20, 1822.

The *Christian Magazine*, a monthly publication, Rev. John F. McLaren, editor, under the supervision of the Associate Reformed Synod of New York, was first published January, 1832, and was continued for about twelve years, being discontinued in 1854. *The Young Ladies' Mirror*, published from August 1, 1834, to August 1, 1835, by Imley Prescott. First editor, E. D. Kennicott, subsequent editor, Jacob Chase, jr. *Literary Museum*, published from March 13, 1834, to March 30, 1835, by Snow & Williams. *Herald of Truth*, publication begun by Imley Prescott on June 21, 1834, with E. D. Kennicott as first editor, who was followed by Jacob Chase, jr., and G. N. Montgomery. Publication continued in Geneva until December 23, 1836, when it was removed to Rochester by George Sanderson, its subsequent proprietor.

The *Geneva Democrat* was published during the campaign of 1840, by Stone & Frazer. The *District School Journal* (monthly) was started in Geneva in 1840 by Francis Dwight, and removed to Albany in 1841. The *Geneva Advertiser and Mechanics' Advocate*, a semi-weekly, was started in 1841 by S. Merrill & Co, and continued one year. The *Geneva Budget* first appeared in 1852, published by Sproul & Tanner, and suspended in 1854. The *New York State Intelligencer* lived only through the year 1848. The *Ontario Whig*, semi weekly was started in Geneva in 1850 by Wm. C. Busted and discontinued in 1852. The *Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette* was established in 1851 by W. K. Fowle and by him published until 1855, followed by H. G. Moore until 1857, when it became known as the *Geneva Ledger* and again passed into the hands of its founder. Mr. Fowle also started the *Gen-*

eva Daily Union in 1858, but the venture was unprofitable, and the paper, therefore, discontinued. The *Ledger* also ceased in 1859.

The *Geneva Advertiser* first made its appearance December 31, 1880, under the editorship of Edgar Parker, and, although it ventured into a well filled field, the paper has maintained an exceedingly healthy existence even from its first number. Mr. Parker entered the journalistic arena with a rich experience, gathered during long years of service on the *Gazette*, but he had become thoroughly disgusted with advocating radical party platform declarations when the controlling elements of the party itself failed to maintain its rights. The Tilden campaign failure of 1876, followed by the split of 1879 and the defeat of 1880, led to the founding of the *Advertiser* as an independent paper, bound to no party and tied to no candidate, and on this principle the publication has been founded and maintained; and with more than fair success to the owner. The *Advertiser* has a good circulation and a satisfactory advertising support. In fact it is a bright, newsy and desirable family paper.

The *Geneva Democrat* is the latest venture into the local field of journalism and, although young in years, having been published for two years, it has shown a remarkable growth. It is well dressed in appearance, vigorous in tone and strong in support of the party whose cause it advocates. It is edited and published by William P. O'Malley.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The mention of this subject naturally takes us back again to the early history of the village to a time when the principal business interests were centered at the square. From Mrs. Bradford's valuable history we learn that "the early merchants of Geneva were Grieve & Moffat, Samuel Colt, Richard M. Williams, Elijah Gordon, Richard M. Bailey, Abraham Dox." Septimus Evans was an early settler and "respectable" merchant. Daniel W. Lewis was an early resident and lawyer. Polydore B. Wisner practiced law here in 1805. Moses Hall had a shop where Edward Kingsland lives now. Samuel Colt has already been mentioned among the business men. Dr. William Adams was the first physician; other early medical men were Drs. John Henry and Daniel Goodwin. "Among the earliest mechanics were William Tappan, John and Abraham Hall, Moses Hall, William W. Watson, John Woods, Foster Barnard, Richard Lazalere and Jacob and Joseph Backenstose."

From Colonel James Bogert's reminiscences of Geneva, published by Mrs. Bradford, it is learned that in 1805 there were thirty-five houses on Main street, seven on Seneca street, five on Castle street, two on Genesee street, and one on Pulteney street, and that many of the now important streets were not then laid. From the same authority we also learn "that the north side of Seneca street on which there is now (1833) a compact mass of beautiful and substantial buildings, was long after we commenced the publication of our paper (1806) improved as a mowing field."

However, it is not our purpose at this time to dwell at length on the old business interests of Geneva. There are now living in the village many persons whose recollection carries them back from fifty to sixty-five years; persons who have observed the growth of the place from the small hamlet to the metropolitan village, now having a volume of business equal to some of the cities of the State. In a preceding portion of this chapter we have traced the development of business and noted the gradual decline of the park vicinity and the corresponding use of Seneca, Exchange (formerly Water), and Castle streets as business thoroughfares. But in manufactures Geneva did not gain any great prominence until after the building of the railroads, and the greatest strides in this direction have been made during the last quarter of a century. Glancing over the village directory for 1867, the names of manufacturers appearing are as follows: James Alexander, brewer, David W. Baird, carriage manufacturer; Henry D. Beach, bedstead maker and "leader of the band;" Charles Bennett, brickyard; Wm. H. Brundage, carriage factory; Bullard & Co., manufacturers of dial attachment dampers for stove pipes; Alfred Catchpole, foundry and machine shop; Conger & McKay, saw and planing mill and spoke factory; Patrick Coursey, wool puller and tanner; John B. Dixon, tile manufacturer; Wm. B. Dunning, proprietor iron works; P. H. & G. W. Field, maltsters; Samuel L. Jones, planing-mill; Benjamin W. Keyes, carriage manufacturer; Rubert & Co., yeast factory; Richard Snyder, brick yard. A few of these industries are still in existence, and may be mentioned among those of the present day. Especially are the names of Wm. B. Dunning, Benj. W. Keyes and David W. Baird familiar to quite recent business interests.

The New York Central Iron Works Company, that great Geneva industry, was incorporated in 1890, and is the outgrowth of an original business established by Wm. B. Dunning in 1851. In 1853 Mr. Dunning began making boilers, mill irons and other articles on a larger scale, and with each passing year found a largely increasing business. The old works were burned in 1870, and at once replaced with the present buildings. Here are made the Dunning steam and hot water heaters, steam engines, boilers and general machinery. The company was incorporated July 1, 1890, having \$100,000 capital. Its officers are Wm. B. Dunning, president; O. J. C. Rose, vice-president and treasurer; E. N. Squires, secretary and manager.

In 1868 Edward W. Herendeen established the Thomas Harrow Company for the manufacture of harrows, also various kinds of other agricultural implements. This branch of business has not been wholly discarded, although the chief products of the present large plant are the Furman heaters, and steam and hot water boilers. The Herendeen Manufacturing Company was incorporated in February, 1888, with \$100,000 capital. The officers are: Edward W. Herendeen, president; Francis A. Herendeen, secretary; Wm. L. Herendeen, treasurer; Frederick J. Furman, superintendent.

The firm of T. Smith & Co. is the outgrowth of a business established on the Waterloo turnpike in 1859 by Ezra Havens, who had a spoke and bendings works in that location. At a later date the firm of Kipp, McDougall & Co. succeeded Havens, and the business was moved to Exchange street, occupying the old Burrall foundry building. Thomas Smith afterward became owner of the works, but the buildings were burned in 1873. Being at once rebuilt, the firm of T. Smith & Co. was formed, Daniel Catchpole and Thomas McBlain becoming partners with Mr. Smith. The present firm comprises Mr. Smith, Daniel, Edward A. and Lewellen G. Catchpole, and was formed in November, 1891.

In 1871 the Geneva Malt House was established by Samuel K. Nester, and the industry thus founded by him more than twenty years ago has grown to mammoth proportion, being recognized as one of the most extensive of its kind in the country.

The Geneva Optical Company, whose extensive works until recently were on Linden street, but in 1893 moved to an elegant large building



W. H. P. Phillips

at the corner of Lyceum and Nursery avenue, was formed in January, 1875, for the purpose of manufacturing optical goods. The active originators of the industry were Corydon Wheat, Andrew L. Smith, and William Hall. The officers of the company are: Thomas Smith, president; Wm. Smith, vice-president; Thomas J. Smith, treasurer; Wm. Bowker, secretary and superintendent. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and employs about 200 persons.

The Standard Optical Company was organized in 1883, to operate in connection with the Geneva Optical Company. Its capital is \$300,000.

The large Steam Roller Flour Mill at the south end of Exchange street, was built in 1877 by Patrick and Stephen Coursey. In 1880 Stephen Coursey became sole proprietor. This is one of the best mills in the county, and has a full equipment of roller machinery, with a capacity of 125 barrels of flour daily.

The Geneva Preserving Company was incorporated in March, 1889, with \$40,000 capital. The buildings are located in the north part of the village, and here during the year 1892 were canned 1,250,000 packages of fruits and vegetables. The officers are: Irving Rouse, president; S. D. Willard, vice-president; B. E. Rouse, secretary; E. H. Palmer, treasurer.

The Phillips and Clark Stove Company. In 1885 the firm of G. H. Phillips & Co. moved from Troy to Geneva, and soon thereafter a proposition was made to organize a company for the manufacture of stoves on an extensive scale. Local capitalists hesitated about entering into the enterprise, but after a short time a stock company with \$100,000 capital was incorporated. The Phillips interests expressed a willingness to take a \$75,000 of the stock, a fact considered quite surprising at the time, but Mr. Phillips was experienced in business and saw grand possibilities to be attained with works at Geneva. The necessary buildings were at once erected and the company began business; and it is a fact that this is by far the largest and best paying industry now operating in Geneva. The works employ about 250 men, while the output of stoves is about 100 per day. The officers of the company are: George H. Phillips, president and manager; F. O. Mason, vice-president; E. B. Webster, secretary; W. A. Clark, treasurer; L. S. Phillips, superintendent.

The Patent Cereals Company of Geneva was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of \$350,000, for the manufacture of goods from wheat and corn, producing food and brewery products. The officers of the company are: George W. Pier, president; Fred. Licht, vice-president; Jno. T. Munn, secretary and treasurer.

The Geneva Carriage Company was incorporated on April 7, 1891, as a local manufacturing concern, though its principal practical men were formerly in business at Seneca Falls, from whence the works moved to Geneva and became known as above noted. In this village the company first occupied a building near the railroad on Exchange street, but in March, 1893, moved to the large and more suitable building on Middle street, formerly occupied by Pierce, Butler & Pierce. The Geneva Carriage Company manufactures a large variety of vehicles, chief among which is that known as Morrell & Eddy's patent cut-under wagon, which is fast gaining popularity throughout the country. In fact Morrell and Eddy, jointly and severally, are the inventors of many valuable appliances relating to wagons and carriages, and are now justly reaping the deserved harvest of the fruits of their genius. The capital of the company is \$50,000, and the officers are: O. J. C. Rose, president; Millard F. Blaine, secretary, treasurer, and general manager; directors, O. J. C. Rose, E. N. Squires, M. F. Blaine, Wm. N. Morrell, Chas. A. Eddy.

In the same manner there may be briefly mentioned the other business and manufacturing interests of the village and vicinity, among which are the Border City Manufacturing Company and the Superior Land Roller Company, both of which are in the suburb known as "Border City" and "East Geneva." In the village also we may make mention of the brewery and malt-house of James Thwates on the Pre-emption road; the church organ factory of John J. Pole, at 52 Castle street; the extensive cooper shops of J. H. Fellows, on Exchange street; the sash, door and blind factories of Wm. K. Butler and Daniel E. Moore; the machine shop of W. K. Bennett, and the metallic packing works of F. B. Smith & Co.

The Nurseries.—Incidental to the business and producing interests of Geneva and locality we may with propriety refer to the great and leading industry of the region, that which in importance and volume

has far outstripped all others, and that for which the village and town of Geneva have gained a wide reputation. The Seneca Indians knew of the fruit producing tendencies of the climate and soil of this region, for they had extensive orchards of various fruits, which were in full growth when Sullivan's avenging army came and destroyed villages, trees and all crops. However, it remained for a later generation of occupants to develop the valuable resources of the soil and produce nursery stock, and as each generation has observed the success achieved by its predecessor, we find the entire outlying region, extending throughout the town of Geneva, and into the towns of Seneca and Phelps, and elsewhere, almost one vast nursery, while general agricultural pursuits have been discarded as comparatively unprofitable, and now the vineyard, the orchard and the nursery command the chief attention of the pioneer husbandman. As to who was the pioneer of the nursery business in this region would indeed be difficult to determine, and while nearly all the pioneer farmers grew their own orchard stock, there were nurserymen within the proper meaning of the term, and although the growing of young trees has been a feature of trade in this locality for more than half a century, the business did not reach its maximum in volume until a much more recent date.

The first nursery that the editor has any knowledge of was located on the Waterloo road, a little east of the limits of Geneva. The following advertisement copied from the *Geneva Palladium* of December 31, 1817, is an account of the same:

GRAFTED FRUIT TREES.—The subscribers having on hand and will constantly keep for sale, a large assortment of Grafted Fruit Trees, at their nursery, two miles east of Geneva, on the Turnpike to Albany, among which are—Newtown Pippins, Yellow Sweetins, Fall Pippins, Hog Island Sweetins, Long Harvest Apple, black and yellow Gilliflower, Jersey Sweetins, Newark Crabs, for Cider, Pound Sweetins, Golden Pippins, White Cider Apples, Queen Apple, Royal Crown, Spitzenburgs, Seek-nofurtherers, Vandever, black, Ox, Swaar and Bough Apples, Pearmains, King Apple, Tallman Sweetins, English Russetins, Farmer's Profit, Queen Ann Apple, Bellflower. Together with a variety of other kinds; all of which they will warrant to be of the genuine kinds, and Grafted

under the ground. They flatter themselves that, as they have taken unwearied pains to select their Fruit from the best Orchards in several of the states, and as there is no establishment of the kind equal to it in the country, it will meet the patronage of the public.

BOARDMAN & WHEELER.

Junius [Waterloo] Seneca C. Oct. 1, 1817.

In 1846 Thomas, William and Edward Smith established a nursery west of the village, occupying at first not more than a few acres, but gradually enlarging to meet a rapidly increasing demand for stock. In 1863 Edward Smith retired from the firm and made a beginning on what is now a vast fruit growing business. Thomas and William thereafter continued the nursery business, and now, under the name of the "W. and T. Smith Co." (incorporated March 1, 1892), are the owners of 900 acres of land, of which 400 acres are in fruit and ornamental nursery trees and stock.

In 1848 Thompson C. Maxwell purchased the ten acre nursery formerly owned by Isaac Hildreth, and soon afterward associated in the business with his brothers Henry E. and Joshua I. Maxwell, thus forming the well-known firm of T. C. Maxwell & Bros., a name known to the trade for more than forty years. Henry E. Maxwell died January 24, 1889, but the firm name remains unchanged. During the last five years the firm have practically withdrawn from the nursery business, and become fruit growers. They have about 900 acres, 300 acres of which are in orchard.

E. A. Bronson began business in 1867, and the late firm of Bronson & Hopkins was the outgrowth of it. The firm of Hammond & Willard originated in the older concern known as Graves, Selover, Willard & Co., the latter being formed about 1867. Selover & Attwood are the actual successors to the old firm and still known to the business, and are extensive growers and dealers. Attwood, Root & Co. began in 1870, while Richardson & Nicholas were older in business; and were also large growers. R. G. Chase & Co., and Hammond & Willard are also old firms in the nursery business. Referring to a directory of the nurserymen in business in Geneva town and village in 1867 these names are found quite prominent, viz: Anderson, Sears & Henry, Jacob W. Baker, Bronson, Graves & Selover, Cyrus Churchill, George

W. D. Churchill, C. S. De Witt, John B. Dixon, Seabury S. Graves, Herendeen & Jones, T. C. Maxwell & Bros., Nicholas & Newson, A. D. Pratt, W. & T. Smith, Abram Y. and Franklin E. Van Epps.

Comparing the foregoing list of proprietors with that now representing the nursery trade in Geneva town and village, it will be noticed that the above numbers but few whose names are now familiar in nursery circles. An examination also shows that the number then in the trade was very small when placed beside those now representing the great industry. A directory of the nursery stock growers and dealers at the present time shows these firms and proprietors to be engaged in the business having nurseries or places of business in Geneva village. Attwood & Co., F. S. Bronson & Co., Bronson & Hopkins, H. W. Foster & Co., W. & T. Cass, R. G. Chase & Co., John Hammond, The Guarantee Nursery Co., W. D. Chase & Co., James Hallahan, Hammond & Williard, H. E. Merrell & Co., John Jordon, James W. Love, A. McGraw & Co., Wm. L. McKay, Victor Pavalock, John D. Scott, E. B. Richardson & Co., D. H. Patty, William Sessen, Sears, Henry & Co., S. C. Selover & Co., Selover & Attwood, Chauncey Sheffield, W. & T. Smith Co., E. Smith & Sons, T. C. Maxwell & Bros., C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co., George W. Trautman, John N. Twomey, William Wilson & Co., Wyatt Bros.

The *Geneva Permanent Loan and Savings Association* was incorporated and organized in 1885, according to the provisions of the act of April 10, 1851, authorizing the formation of building, mutual, loan and accumulating fund associations. The business done by this association has been in every way legitimate and successful, and justly it enjoys a full share of public confidence. The officers are; M. F. Blaine, president; M. S. Sandford, vice-president; W. G. Hemiup, secretary; W. O'Hanlon, treasurer; Meyer Jacobs, F. C. Hofmann, James R. Vance, W. L. Young and W. G. Dennison, trustees.

The *Peoples' Building, Loan and Savings Association* was incorporated and organized December 22, 1887, through the efforts of D. F. Attwood, E. A. Walton, S. F. Gascoigne, M. S. Sandford, Dr. N. B. Covert and D. W. Hallenbeck. The association began business in 1888, and has grown to proportions which are enviable indeed. The present officers are as follows: Dr. N. B. Covert, president; D. W.

Hallenbeck, vice-president ; D. F. Attwood, secretary ; E. A. Walton, treasurer ; S. F. Gascoigne, manager ; T. F. Costello, N. B. Covert, S. F. Gascoigne, D. W. Hallenbeck, E. J. Rogers, D. F. Attwood, P. N. Nicholas, E. A. Walton, and O. N. Whitney, directors.

The *Universal Savings and Loan Company* was incorporated in March, 1891, having authority for a capital of \$5,000,000. Its object is to encourage industry and frugality, and to promote thrift and economy among its members by providing a medium through which their savings may be invested. The present officers are as follows : M. C. Haight, president ; Grove R. Watson, vice-president ; D. W. Hallenbeck, treasurer ; Wm. Wilson, secretary ; E. H. Fleming, general manager ; Fred. A. Malette and Thos. H. Sweeney, trustees.

The *Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company* was incorporated December 10, 1886, chiefly through the efforts of Wm. D. Chase and D. J. Van Auken. Its business increased rapidly until a total of 18,000 members were obtained. In April, 1893, the company left Geneva and located in New York city. The officers, while Geneva was the seat of operations, were : Thos. Smith, president ; Wm. D. Chase, secretary and general manager ; D. J. Van Auken, vice-president ; R. G. Chase treasurer.

Folger Corps, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized in February, 1880, and has, therefore, been one of the recognized organizations of Geneva for more than thirteen years. As is well known, the company was named in honor of that distinguished statesman, legislator and jurist, Charles J. Folger. In 1891, through the efforts of Captain Wilson, Lieuts. Schell and Malette, the State gave Geneva a fine armory building, in every way an ornament to the village, the cost of the same being about \$45,000. The first captain of the corps was Charles W. Folger, who was succeeded by Geo. S. Prince. The commission of Capt. Wm. Wilson bears the date of October 4, 1884. C. C. Schell is first lieutenant, Fred. A. Malette, second lieutenant.

The *Young Men's Christian Association* of Geneva was organized in 1886, and incorporated in 1888. In 1891 a lot of land on Castle street was acquired through the generosity of the Maxwell family, and other splendid gifts have enabled the association to erect on this lot a beautiful building. The entire property is valued at \$50,000. The officers

of the association are : H. A. Wheat, president ; W. I. Bonnett, vice-president ; Geo. F. Ditmars, recording secretary ; A. E. Robinson, treasurer ; A. P. Gillett, general secretary.

The *Church Home of Geneva on the Foster Swift Foundation*, incorporated April 27, 1878. By two splendid gifts from James T. Swift, in honor of the memory of his brother Foster Swift, added to which were other donations, the Church Home was founded. Upon the organization the corporation purchased the property at the corner of Pulteney and High streets, which was remodeled and arranged for the purposes of the Home. It is supported mainly as one of the dependencies of the Episcopal churches of Geneva. The hospital department was added in 1886, the fund therefor being given by Admiral Craven in memory of his wife. The interior management of the Home is in charge of a board of lady managers. The officers of the corporation are : Rev. Dr. Henry W. Nelson, president ; James P. Mellen, treasurer ; A. P. Rose, secretary ; and F. W. Wilson, James Rankine, A. L. Chew, James P. Mellen, Henry L. Slosson, trustees.

The *Geneva Civil Service Association* was organized in 1883, and has about forty members. The officers are F. O. Mason, president ; A. P. Rose, secretary ; A. L. Sweet, treasurer.

The *Medical and Surgical Hospital* of Geneva was incorporated March 27, 1892, its purpose being to erect and maintain a general hospital in the village. The plan had its origin in a munificent gift by the late John V. Ditmars of \$12,000. The association has a lot on North street, on which the hospital building is to be erected. The officers are as follows : F. O. Mason, president ; Geo. F. Ditmars, vice-president ; M. S. Sandford, treasurer ; A. L. Sweet, secretary.

The *Kanadesaga Club*, the most prominent social club organization in Geneva, was incorporated in August, 1892, and has seventy-five members. The club-house is on Main street in the new Music Hall building, the latter one of the most artistic in design of the many attractive structures of the village. The club officers are : Walter A. Clark, president ; Louis D. Collins, secretary ; Jno. W. Mellen, treasurer.

Ark Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge, September 2, 1807, and was, therefore, one of the oldest Masonic or-

ganizations of Western New York. The present lodge membership numbers about one hundred persons.

Geneva Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M., was organized November 1, 1813, the original members being Jacob Dox, Garrit L. Dox, Ellis Doty, Walter Dean, Philetus Swift, Arthur Lewis, William Burnett, Nathaniel Allen, Orson Bartlett, and Samuel Lawrence. Present membership, about sixty.

Ontario Council, No. 23, R. and S. M., was chartered February 5, 1860, and Corydon Wheat was chosen first master.

Geneva Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, was instituted September 13, 1860, and has at present about one hundred members.

Old Castle Lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 20, 1871, with eight charter members.

Having referred to a number of the charitable, benevolent, social and secret societies and organizations of Geneva, that are of more than passing importance, we may with propriety mention the names of others which also have a seat of operations in this village, though histories of secret societies, regardless of their general usefulness, are not fairly within the scope of this work. The Algonquin Club was organized in 1889. The Independent Battery was organized in 1879. Among other societies, clubs and orders we may mention the existence of the Ladies Auxiliary Y. M. C. A.; the Delphian Historical Society; the Delta Sigma Club; the Equitable Aid Union; the Geneva Club, organized 1875; Geneva Lodge 231, K. of P.; Geneva Lodge, No. 40, E. O. M. A.; Hastings Commandery, No. 174; the Swift Relief Corps, organized May 14, 1891; Swift Post, No. 94, G. A. R.; the Royal Templars of Temperance; the Seneca Club, incorporated 1886; White Springs Lodge, A. O. U. W.; the Woman's Employment Society; and the Geneva Republican Club. All of these have a certain usefulness in local history, but a history of each is not deemed advisable.

The *Seneca Lake Navigation Company* was incorporated in June, 1893, to succeed and enlarge upon the business conducted by the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company. The latter was incorporated in November, 1882, and succeeded a still older company of the same name, the latter having its origin about 1853, and a capital stock of \$200,000.



J. S. Lewis.

To Captain Charles Williamson attaches the distinction of having built and put on Seneca Lake the first vessel of any considerable size, being the famous sloop, which was built at Geneva and launched with great ceremony during the year 1796. In 1814 the schooner *Robert Troop* was built, and navigated the waters of the lake. The first steam craft was the *Seneca Chief*, built by the Rumney Brothers. In 1832 she was bought by John R. Johnston and Richard Stevens, and the next year was lengthened and improved at Big Stream and named *Geneva*. Capt. "Joe" Lewis "run" the *Geneva* in 1835 and '36, at which time the name had been changed to the *Geneva*. In 1835 the *Richard Stevens* was built, followed later on by the *Chemung*, *Canadesaga*, *Chemung*, *Seneca*, and *Ben Loder*, the last mentioned boat being built in 1848 or '49.

The Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company (limited) was incorporated in November, 1882, as the successor to the older company of the same name. The company is the owner of the four boats called respectively *Onondaga*, *Schuyler*, *W. B. Dunning*, and *Otetiani*. The principal officers are: Samuel K. Nester, president; and Wm. B. Dunning, general manager, secretary and treasurer. The Seneca Lake Navigation Company, recently incorporated (but not yet organized), succeeds the company above mentioned, and is brought into existence for the purpose of increased local traffic.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station.—This almost wonderful institution (though never fully appreciated by those most active in bringing it into existence), was established under authority of the State in the year 1882, in pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature in 1880. The leading farmers of the State, the State Grange, and the State Agricultural Society, for many years urged upon the executive and legislative branches of State government the desirability of establishing a station to promote agricultural interests through scientific investigations and experiments, and in response to this demand the Board of Control was appointed by the governor. In February, 1882, the State purchased the Denton farm (west of Geneva) of 125 acres, to which four and one-half acres were subsequently added, and here the station with all its useful appliances and appurtenances was established.

Its first director was Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, succeeded December 1, 1887, by Dr. Peter Collier. The full "Station Staff" is as follows:

Dr. Peter Collier,	Director.
Wm. P. Wheeler,	First Assistant.
L. L. Van Slyke, Ph. D.,	Chemist.
S. A. Beach, M. S.,	Horticulturist.
C. G. Jenter, Ph. C.,	Assistant Chemist.
A. L. Knisely, B. S.,	Assistant Chemist.
W. B. Cady, Ph. C.,	Assistant Chemist.
B. L. Murray, Ph. C., ¹	Assistant Chemist.
A. D. Cook, Ph. C., ¹	Assistant Chemist.
J. T. Sheedy, Ph. C., ¹	Assistant Chemist.
C. E. Hunn,	Assistant Horticulturist.
Geo. W. Churchill,	Agriculturist.
Frank E. Newton,	Clerk and Stenographer.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER.

THE township of Manchester, Number 11 in the second range, although one of the most important interior towns of the county, and one across which many pioneers were impelled to pass to reach their western lands, was not settled until the year 1793, and was not organized as one of the civil divisions of the county until 1821. In this township, also, was laid out, and at least partially worked, the second principal highway across the county. But, notwithstanding the fact that Manchester was not settled comparatively early, its subsequent growth and development was very rapid, and at the first enumeration of its inhabitants after organization (1830) it contained 2,811 population, standing sixth in this respect among the towns of the county. From that until the present time the population has constantly increased, and now

¹ Connected with Fertilizer Control.

its population (census 1890) 4,439, the towns of Canandaigua, Geneva and Phelps only having a greater number of inhabitants.

Under its original civil organization this town formed a part of Farmington (created 1789) and in connection therewith its early settlement was made, and when organized separately this town was called "Burt," the name being changed to Manchester April 16, 1822. The pioneers of Number 11, range 2, were Stephen Jared, Joel Phelps and Joab Gillett, all Yankees, who located about on the site of the village of Clifton Springs in 1793, and here made the first improvement. In 1795 Nathan Pierce and John McLouth came from Berkshire, Mass., and also settled in the town, the former building a strong log house. The other pioneers were John Van Fleet, Sharon Booth, Jedediah Dewey, Benjamin Barney, William Mitchell, Israel Thomas and Nathaniel Harrington, all of whom were in the town as early as 1798. Mr. Booth located in the town in 1794, and soon afterward married Ruth, daughter of pioneer Joab (or Joel as some authorities state) Gillett, which was the first event of its kind in the town. The child of these parents, Dorris Booth, born 1795, also connected the family with another first event. John McLouth built a cider mill, so it is said, in the town. Later on, 1804, Theophilus Short built the first mill on the outlet where Shortsville now stands. From him this thriving little village took its name. About a mile above Shortsville, and on the outlet at a place called Littleville, Oliver Phelps built one of the first mills in the county. This mill stood not far from the present Shortsville Wheel Company's works, and was built in 1791. Further mention of this mill will be found in the chapter on Hopewell. The first school in the town was opened in 1800, and was taught by Elam Crane. On March 12, 1796, Thomas Sawyer died, the first death in the town, and his remains were buried in the cemetery in Hopewell. Thomas Sawyer was a settler in 1795, and his brother, Hooker Sawyer, and Jacob Rice came about the same time. Luke Phelps and Bezaleel Gleason were pioneers of 1796.

Benjamin Barney and family came from New Jersey and settled in the town in 1797. Jedediah Dewey and Isaac Lapham came in 1798. Sylvester Davis located and built a blacksmith shop on the site now of Manchester village in 1798, the first shop of the kind in the town. In the same year Abram Spoor located on the site of Gypsum village and was

soon afterward followed by Jacob and John, sons of Garret Van Derhoof. The year 1799 was notable for the number and prominence of its pioneer settlers in the town, there then coming Peleg Redfield, Nathan Jones, Joseph Hart, Jacob White, Asa Reed, Daniel Macomber and others whose names have perhaps been forgotten. In the same connection we may further mention pioneer heads of families, among whom were Gilbert Howland and his large family, John Shekell, Samuel Rush, Zuriel Fish, Philip La Mueuix, Benjamin Throop, Abram Spoor, Gehazi Granger, Hezekiah Baggerly and Timothy Bigelow.

However, it is not deemed necessary to here refer at length to the lives and history of the pioneers of Manchester, for, in a subsequent department of this work will be found full and complete family and personal sketches, collected with much care by personal application to present representatives of early and pioneer settlers. Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, resided in this town with his father; and Mormon Hill, the place where the gold bible was found, is situated a little north-west of the center of the town

In 1797 the two townships which then formed Farmington (Manchester being one of them) were found to contain a population sufficient to warrant an organization and the election of officers. The first meeting was therefore held on April 4, and among the officers chosen were several from the Manchester side of the town. Nathan Pierce was elected road commissioner; John McLouth, assessor; Sharon Booth, collector; Joshua Van Fleet, school commissioner; and Joel Gillett, pound-master.

In 1799 the town (Farmington) was divided into road districts, three of which were in what is now Manchester. In 1804 the town meeting was held in Manchester for the first time, the session being at Ebenezer Pratt's house. Later town gatherings in the town prior to its separate organization were those held in 1815 and 1818. About this time (1818 and 1819) the people became anxious for a division of Farmington and the organization of a separate town, but it was not until March 31, 1821, that the Legislature passed the enabling act, and authorized the organization of the town of "Burt." However, this name seemed to be unsatisfactory to the townspeople, consequently on April 16, 1822, the name was changed to Manchester.

The first town meeting of the new town was held in 1821, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisor, John Van Fleet; town clerk, Gehazi Granger; assessors, Thomas Kingsley, David Howland, Peter Mitchell; collector, William Popple; commissioners of highways, Jacob Cost, Carlos Harmon, Nicholas Howland; overseers of the poor, Titus Bement, James Harland; commissioners of schools, Addison N. Buck, Azel Throop, George Redfield; constables, Wm. Popple, Robert Spear, John Schutt; inspectors of common schools, C. Harmon, P. Mitchell, Leonard Short.

The supervisors of Manchester have been as follows:¹ Peter Mitchell, 1827; Nathan Pierce, 1828-9; Nicholas Howland, 1830-31; Peter Mitchell, 1832; David Howland, 1833; Nicholas Howland, 1834-35; David Howland, 1836; Peter Mitchell, 1837; Ezra Pierce, 1838-42; Peter Mitchell, 1843; Alfred Dewey, 1844; Peter Mitchell, 1845; Mead Allerton, 1846-48; Proctor Newton, 1849; Joseph H. Dewey, 1850; Peter Mitchell, 1851; Jedediah Dewey, jr., 1852; Ezra Pierce, 1853; Nathaniel K. Cole, 1854-55; Ezra Pierce, 1856-57; N. K. Cole, 1858; Andrew J. Hanna, 1859-60; Wm. H. C. Redfield, 1861-64; Abial Allen, 1865-69; Wm. H. C. Redfield, 1870-71; Sidney D. Jackson, 1872-74; Sherman Mosher, 1875-77; J. Addison Howland, 1878; D. C. Mattison, 1879; J. A. Howland, 1880-82; Jeremiah Lyke, 1883; Edward J. Sheldon, 1884; Jeremiah Lyke, 1885-86; J. A. Howland, 1887-89; Jeremiah Lyke, 1890-91; John C. Parker, 1892-93.

Present town officers: Supervisor, John C. Parker; town clerk, Grover Partridge; assessors, David H. Townsend, John McClellan, Sharon Booth; justices of the peace, John W. Parker, James W. Rafter, Almeron Dunham, Charles L. Brant; overseer of the poor, Charles A. Moore; commissioner of highways, Theron Y. Allerton; collector, William Potter; constables, John Rodney, Harry S. Forshay, John Lannon, George W. Rockwell, John W. Wood; commissioners of excise, Richmond P. Pratt, Harvey K. Carpenter, Isaac Benson.

Schools of Manchester.—In all matters pertaining to education and the welfare of the youth in general, the town of Manchester has maintained a position ever in the front rank. Even during the pioneer days

¹The record of town meetings from 1821 to 1827 is missing.

of the town, schools were established at convenient places, and the system thus inaugurated has always been maintained on the same generous plan. At this time the town has sixteen school districts, three of which—Nos. 3, 9 and 12—have not school houses. In 1892 the number of children of school age was 868, to instruct whom nineteen teachers were employed, at an expense of \$5,501.77. The amount realized by the town for school purposes, from all sources, was \$8,049.73. The total value of school property in the town is \$24,000; the value of the school building in District 7 is \$13,500. Of the thirteen school buildings in the town, eight are of frame, two of brick, and three of stone.

It is a well known and conceded fact that civil, political and military history of Manchester bears favorable comparison with any other of the towns of the county. In this respect the people of the town have ever felt a just pride. Among the pioneers and early settlers of the town were a number of men who served with credit during the Revolutionary War, and among whom may be recalled the names of Nathan Pierce, Peleg Redfield, Joshua Van Fleet, Jacob Gillett, Samuel Rush, Thomas Sawyer, Israel Harrington, Nicholas Chrysler and Ebenezer Pratt.

In the second war with England the town also furnished a number of men for the service, among them being Nathan Pierce, jr., son of the pioneer Nathan Pierce; Nicholas Reuland, who held a captain's commission; Lieut. Peter Mitchell, who commanded a company, and also Heman J. Redfield and his brothers Manning and Harley; Joshua Stevens, John Wyatt, Moses Eddy, Jacob Eddy, John Robinson, Timothy Bigelow, Asel Throop, Achilles Botsford, Russell M. Rush, Hooker Sawyer, and others whose names are not remembered.

However, it was during the War of 1861-65 that the town of Manchester made its most glorious record and displayed its most genuine martial spirit. In a preceding chapter of this volume will be found a record of the Ontario county volunteers in the war, and there also will be found a list of the battles in which the commands participated; and a glance at the record will disclose the fact that Manchester was represented by volunteers in nearly every principal command to the strength of which the county furnished troops, and there was hardly a branch of the service not represented by men from Manchester. In 1860 the town

had a population of 3,280 inhabitants, and in the war which followed during the succeeding four years the town is credited with having furnished a total of about four hundred men, or more than twelve per cent. of its population. Nearly all of the regiments having Manchester men now have elaborate histories prepared, in which are furnished complete rosters of the troops by companies, wherefore in the present connection we need only refer generally to the town's record during the war.

In Ontario county Manchester has been called the town of many villages; and whether said in honor or derision matters not, as the assertion is true, and is reasserted with emphasis by every loyal resident of the town. These villages, three of which are incorporated, are Clifton Springs, Shortsville and Manchester, Port Gibson, Manchester Center, Plainsville (Gypsum) and Littleville, a total of seven and a showing which cannot be equaled elsewhere in the county.

The Village of Clifton Springs.—The pioneer on the site of the present village of Clifton Springs was John Shekell, a Marylander, and a man of much worth and influence in the new community. The building more recently occupied as a boarding-house, standing on an elevation in the east part of the village, was the Shekell mansion, built in 1800, and opened in 1801 as a public house. Mr. Shekell was specially noted in the settlement from the fact that he possessed three slaves, but these were set free and well provided with dwelling places.

The second settler in the village locality was William Hanna, and the third Arnold Warfield, both bringing families from Maryland, following the example of the pioneer, John Shekell. About the year 1811 Wm. Entricken, also from Maryland, settled here and opened a blacksmith shop, but before this time, in 1806, Landlord Powell of the famous Geneva Hotel laid the foundation for later growth by building a public house where the village has since been built up. In 1808 St. John's church was built, but the building was sold in 1812 to the Methodist Society. About the same time a district school was built and opened, while to John Bradt attaches the honor of having been the first store-keeper. Rose & Spangler were later merchants.

The Sulphur Springs of this village have made the locality famous throughout the United States. Elsewhere will be found a detailed his-

tory of this celebrated resort and its chief promoter and founder, but at this time we may briefly state that the valuable medicinal properties of the water here found were known to the first residents, for as early as the year 1806 a hotel was erected here as a dispensary. However, it was not until later years that the village assumed a position of municipal importance in the town, and this result was achieved almost wholly through the efforts of Dr. Foster, aided and assisted by a few liberal and progressive people of the locality. The Foster House was erected in 1869, by William Foster; the Clifton House in 1870, by Thos W. Warfield, and the name changed to Warfield House in 1871, but again became Clifton House in 1875. In 1850 Clifton Springs was made a post-office, and in 1859 the population was so increased, and the interests of the persons engaged in developing and improving the locality were such as to require the incorporation of the village, which was accordingly done.

At the present time the village of Clifton Springs presents an appearance fully as attractive as any municipality of the county. It is in no sense a busy manufacturing place; such has not been the aim of its founders and promoters, but as a quiet resorting place for persons seeking rest and recuperation, Clifton Springs has become famous throughout the land. The public buildings include five churches, two good schools (one public and one select), a water supply system, and a fire department. The village population numbers about 1500, and its mercantile representatives about equal the demand, but there does not appear to be an excess in this direction.

The water supply of the village is owned by the Sanitarium Company and is a private institution, although the main pipes extend through some of the principal streets and furnish water to private families. A hose company is organized in connection with the water supply department, and is also a part of the Sanitarium equipment; still in case of fire in any part of the village, the company promptly responds. The Citizens' Hook and Ladder Company is an institution of the village corporation.

As has been stated, the village was incorporated in 1859, and its boundaries extend beyond the limits of the town of Manchester on the east, hence include a small part of the town of Phelps. In fact the

public school is located on the Phelps side of the line. The present trustees of the village are D. C. Mattison, Albert Everts and James Brady. The president of the village is William Llewellyn.

The Clifton Springs Seminary, a large, comfortable and in every way praiseworthy educational institution, occupies a commanding site in the west part of the village. It is well patronized, and its graduates rank well with those of some of the famed preparatory schools of the State. This institution was founded many years ago under the name of "Clifton Springs Female Seminary," and was a school exclusively for girls. However, under its present management and name it is open to both sexes. The present principal is Prof. Wm. A. Deering.

The Union School of the village and district is also an attractive appearing and substantially constructed building, standing on an elevation in the eastern part of the village. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Education, of which Dr. Henry Foster is president.

The principal manufacturing industry of Clifton Springs is that carried on by the Clifton Springs Manufacturing Company, a body corporate, organized May 2, 1885, with a capital of \$30,000, afterward increased to \$40,000. The product of this large concern consists of nearly one hundred and fifty varieties of tinware articles, each of which is manufactured with a patented "anti-rust" attachment. The present factory building was erected in 1890, and in it are employed about forty men. The officers of the company are Rush Spalsbury, president; H. C. Evard, treasurer; J. A. Brook, superintendent.

W. A. Judd, successor to the firm of Bostwick & Judd, is an extensive manufacturer of tinware articles, and employs ten men. Bostwick & Judd began business in 1892, succeeding a still older business established by Mr. Bostwick.

The Clifton Springs Press, under the efficient management and ownership of H. L. Wright, was established in 1871, and then known as the *Clifton Spring News*. The last mentioned paper was the outcome of a discussion among interested residents of the village, and by them an arrangement was made with J. W. Neighbor, of the *Phelps Citizen*, whereby the *News* should be printed at Phelps, the local editor being Charles G. Gustin, succeeded in 1873 by W. S. Drysdale. John M. Waterbury was local editor in 1874; George H. Woodruff in 1878, and

Harry C. Burdick in 1880. W. W. Gillis came next in 1882, and was followed in 1884 by F. L. Brown, the latter changing the name of the paper to the *New Era* (indeed it was a "new era" in the history of the paper), and subsequently to the *Clifton Springs Press*, which last mentioned name has ever since been retained. In 1885 W. H. Neighbor became editor, and was succeeded in 1886 by H. L. Wright, the present proprietor, who edits and prints the *Press* at Clifton Springs, in a comfortable and well-equipped office. The persons who were active in establishing the first paper were J. W. Neighbor, A. J. Hanna, Byron Harmon, C. W. La Du, E. J. Warfield, Dr. Henry Foster and J. J. Dewey.

St. John's Church at Clifton Springs dates back in time to an organization effected as early as 1806-7, with which event were prominently connected the Shekells, John and Samuel, Darwin Seager, William Warner, George Wilson, Archibald Beale, Davis Williams, Thomas Edmonston, Alexander Howard and William Powell. A church edifice was begun at once, but before completion was sold to the Methodists. Following this the parish of St. John's became extinct, and was not revived until 1866, followed in 1871 by the consecration of a new edifice by Rt. Rev. Bishop Coxe. The parish and congregation of St. John's are small, the communicants few, and at present the church is without a rector.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Clifton Springs was organized in 1808, under the missionary labors of Rev. John Baggerly, and soon afterward the society purchased the edifice built by the society of St. John's, which they occupied from 1810 to 1841, when the building was burned. Another church-house was built in 1843-44. In 1846 the society was reorganized and called the "Third Methodist Society in Manchester." In 1867 the large brick church edifice superseded the old home of the society. The congregation and membership of this church are large. The present pastor is Rev. J. V. Benham.

The First Universalist Church of Clifton Springs was organized April 1, 1852, with twenty original members, and under the pastoral care of I. I. Brayton. The full church organization was completed in 1858. The first house of worship was erected in 1852 and '53. The membership and congregation of this society are not large. The last



Henry Foster

pastor was Rev. G. B. Russell. For many years the pastorate of this church was filled in connection with the Universalist Church at Geneva.

St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church at Clifton Springs was organized, and the parish also, in 1856, and during the same year the church edifice was built. For several years this church was an out-station, and Father McDermer was the first resident priest. The present priest is Father Patrick Lee.

The Baptist Society of Clifton Springs is the youngest of the several religious organizations having an abiding place in the village, its formation dating back only a few years. The church edifice is located on the hill in the east part of the village and is a very attractive structure. The present pastor is Rev. H. F. Cope.

THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM AND ITS FOUNDER.

The life record of Dr. Henry Foster, as far as it is not directly connected with the history of the famous institution of which he is the head, is extremely brief. Dr. Foster is the son of a Vermont farmer and miller, and was born in Thetford, in that State in January, 1821. Receiving a good English education, he pursued medical study in Lowell, Mass., and in 1844 graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College. While studying in Lowell he cared for a sick brother in a sanitarium which bore the name of a water cure, if not its full character. Of this experience he has himself said: "While there observing and helping, a revelation was made to me, that this kind of treatment was the best mode of treating chronic diseases, though bred an allopathic physician and, of course, strongly attached to that faith; as a result of that impression, and wishing to learn more of this system, in 1847 I found myself for three years at the head of the medical department of a similar institution at Graeffenberg, N. Y." During those three years Dr. Foster accumulated one thousand dollars and a valuable stock of experience. It is proper at this point to explain that Dr. Foster has been from his early life a firm believer in not only the general principles of Christianity, but in the daily and unremitting guidance of the Almighty in all of the affairs of those persons and undertakings which seek His honor and to do His will. This belief has ever permeated his life and was the corner-stone upon which he

finally built the institution over which he has so long presided. This fact explains the following remark in one of his addresses recently given before the great family in the Sanitarium: "My coming here was, as I have no doubt, purely a divine leading, for I had a number of offers to build and equip establishments, if I would take one in charge; one in Cincinnati, one in the western part of this State, another in Connecticut. But led by some peculiar experiences, I had learned by this time to submit everything to God, to commit all my ways to Him, and never start in any enterprise without having first within me the inquiry, 'What saith the Lord?'"

In his quest for a proper place at which to establish the institution in which he hoped to carry out the plans already formed or partly formed in his mind, Dr. Foster was, as he said, directed to Clifton Springs. The locality then had a local reputation as "the sulphur springs," the freely flowing waters of which had been long used, but the country round-about was simply a farming community, where now stands the pretty and thriving village. Let us quote a little farther from the address before mentioned, to indicate how Dr. Foster's plans had their birth and grew to perfection: "While at that place (New Graeffenberg) a question came up which was absolutely necessary for me to investigate and settle for myself; for, having a desire both to please and to benefit the patients, I used to take the feeble ones and carry them into the parlor, and there we would have an exhibition of what we then called pleasure, dancing, tableaux, charades, etc. It did some patients good to go there and witness the dancing; it did them good and I used to minister to it. I could not dance myself any more than a wild colt, but could help others dance. I began to see, however, that while at first many of them seemed to be benefited, and indeed a few were benefited, there came up other and adverse symptoms, and I found that the larger number, quite two-thirds, were absolutely injured. Well, that question, then suggested, began to enlarge, and I enquired into the reason why such amusement often proved unhealthful. I found that it was twofold—that the old adage which had been with me a law with chronic cases, to tell them to 'laugh and grow fat' was not always founded on truth, and that we must minister to the mental and spiritual as well as to the physical, if we would do the largest

amount of good. With that sort of investigation there came upon me a pressure—some of you know what that is—when there comes a truth pressing upon you, and you have not accepted it fully, and it presses upon you until it gets hold of your conscience, and if you have any regard for God's will and God's law, how you yield to that pressure, and it becomes after a while like fire shut up in your bones. It is something which you must settle at once and forever. I began to look at the question still more carefully; I began to pray for guidance, and to gather up all the literature bearing on the subject that could be found and study it with an honest heart, trying to get at the truth. Well, the more I studied that question the more it grew and enlarged. At first my views seemed vague and unsettled; but they finally crystalized in one particular, and there was one thing settled in my mind. That was, that if we would do the largest amount of good, we must give to the elements in man's being the same order in importance that God gives. And He has always mentioned the soul first, the body second. He has put the two together, it is true, but always towering above the interests of the body were the interests of the soul; and that, too, when we are searching for physical health. . . . There is another power outside of that which physicians recognized as medical, which has to do with health, and it became to me a most potent factor for good in almost every case. Well, that thought got hold of me and I began to work it out; and with that God brought a pressure upon me which revolutionized my whole life. . . . And I was taken right out of my plans, right out of my former schemes and ambitions entirely, and a new order of things was set up. A new life came to me; another motive came to me; and from that day to this I have pursued that thought and that idea, without once wavering. I had no option after that. . . . The moment that was settled, there came another thought, by the divine spirit—there came another scheme, and it was the one for me to adopt. And that was the establishing of a sanitarium where God should be honored; where reference should be had first of all to him; one that would take cognizance of the necessities of God's own children. That grew for a few weeks in my mind, and after awhile I could see nothing else." We have quoted thus liberally from Dr. Foster's own words, as they are best calculated to show the reader

the motives and plans underlying the whole undertaking. It may be added that before his plans were fully perfected they embraced the charitable features which have since been constantly at work in the conduct of the institution, relating to the treatment of ministers of the gospel without cost to themselves, in the first instance; missionaries in the second and teachers in the third instance, as far as the profits of the establishment would permit. It is, perhaps, as well to state right here that mere money-making has never been a part of the scheme of management of this Sanitarium, except as it would provide for its further extension and usefulness. This feature will be again alluded to a little further on.

Going back to the practical work of founding the Sanitarium, Dr. Foster came here with his one thousand dollars, felt that he had found the spot to which he was destined, purchased ten acres of the land surrounding the springs, and from friends, brought to him as he believes through divine influence, obtained \$23,000. This sum was expended in erecting the first buildings, as shown in the accompanying sketch. Had Dr. Foster not been supported by his abounding faith, or had he listened to the gloomy predictions of evil, he would have met a fate wholly different from that which is commonly encountered by pioneers in any direction, and particularly in undertakings that seem to the majority of persons to be utopian in character. To diverge in the least from the beaten paths of business; to place a spoke called by the name of charity in the wheels that are to move a great work; to place any direct reliance upon divine good-will and aid is in these days to call down the forebodings of most of one's acquaintances. "He was called a fool," said he, "an enthusiast, doing a work which would only go to pieces. But a long step had been taken, and by God's blessing there was something to stand on." Let those carpens now look upon the noble institution which has members of its almost innumerable family in all parts of the world, singing its praises from strong lungs and sound bodies, and is dispensing in charitable treatment and support about twenty-five thousand dollars annually, while the "enthusiast" looks quietly on, and does his work, content with his living, with the whole immense property turned over by him in trust to others when his work is done.



J. K. Campbell Sc. N.Y.

Andrew Peirce

The sanitarium grew as God's special works often do. In 1856 a brick chapel had been added, which was dedicated on the 25th of July of that year, with addresses by many honorable and noted divines and others. Aside from this there have been from time to time various additions to the main structure, as the means accumulated and the necessities for more room became imperative. These additions comprise something like fifteen different improvements.

In the year 1873 what is known as "The Annex" was erected. It is a brick structure, three stories in height, two hundred and twenty feet front, with parlor, offices and bath room and nine stores on the ground floor and sixty rooms for guests above. It is entirely separate from the original Sanitarium buildings and on the opposite side of the street. This has since been enlarged by a fine proof building to more than one hundred rooms for patients.

In the year 1880 Mr. Andrew Pierce erected what has since been known as the Pierce Pavilion, upon which and the grading and beautifying the grounds he expended \$15,000, out of gratitude and good will to the institution.

The Tabernacle is a recently constructed building, one story high with its sides constructed largely of glass; it has a large veranda, and is fitted up on the interior for public meetings. Here various religious bodies meet every summer to further their good works.

Opposite the Annex is Dr. Foster's cottage home, which forms a part of the Sanitarium property.

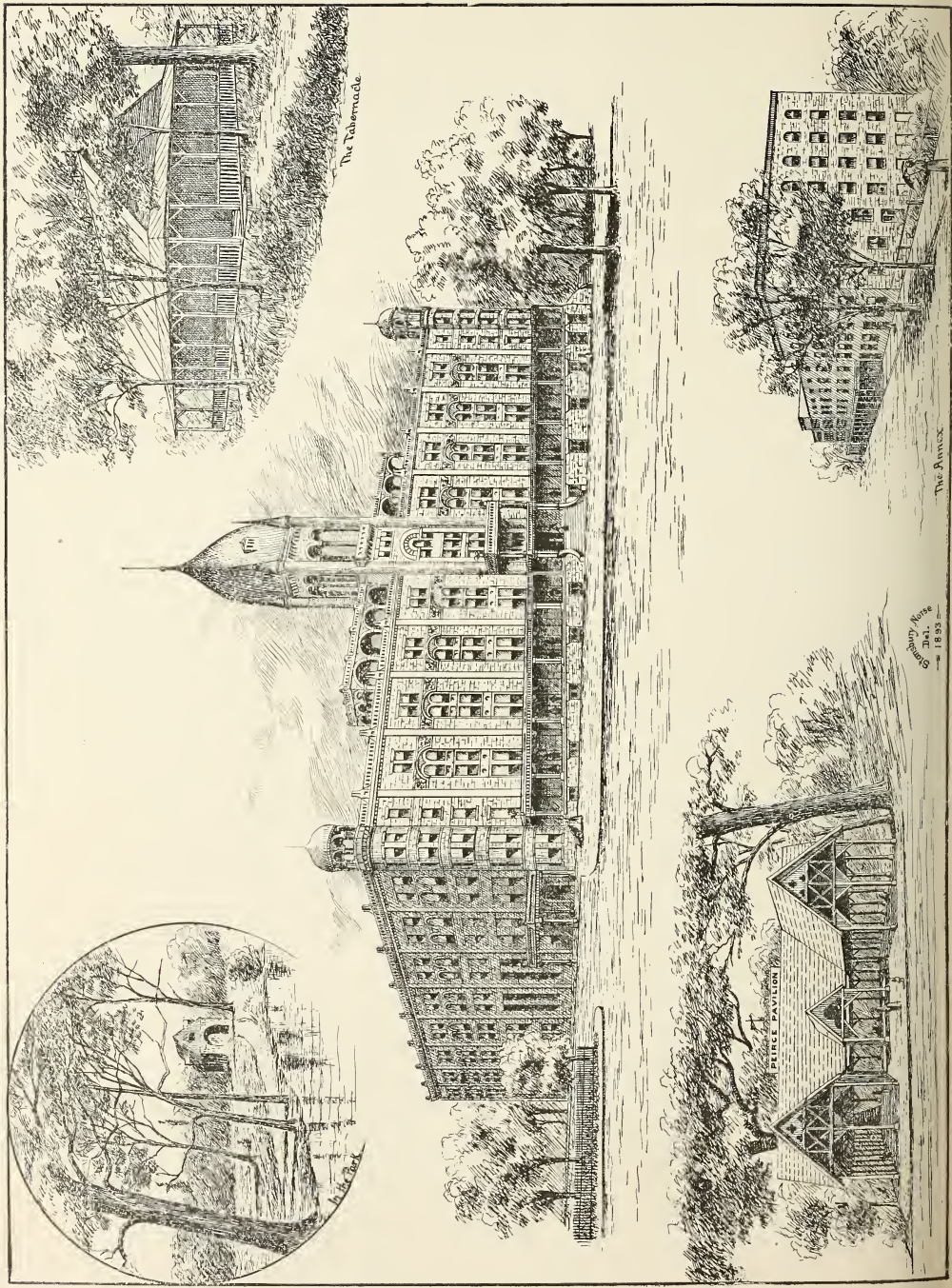
The time came, and that just at the present, when the Sanitarium proper, with all of its various additions and improvements, became inadequate for its purposes and the best results. To meet the requirements, plans were obtained and early in the year 1893 was begun the rebuilding of the entire structure, which will take on the appearance shown in the accompanying engraving, which shows also several of the other structures. This step was taken to secure ample room, to improve the accommodations for patients, and particularly to secure a strictly fire-proof structure. Said Dr. Foster in the address from which we have already quoted, "I have walked these halls many nights, stormy nights, watching against fire, and have taken every precaution possible, and we have gone on forty-two years without burning, but we fear when I

am gone (and that may not be but a short time now), that the person who succeeds me will not watch the house with the same vigilance. We know human nature too well to expect it." Yes; when the watchful eye is closed forever, and the tireless hand is cold, it will be well that the structure wherein are at all times so many lives, shall be fire-proof, self-supporting and able to stand and flourish upon the solid foundations laid by its faithful founder.

The farm as it is now connected with the Sanitarium, embraces nearly four hundred acres of land, and the same careful system prevails in its management that governs the Sanitarium. As an accessory to the institution and its cuisine it is of paramount importance.

It is perhaps not proper in this place to attempt a detailed description of the treatment of disease in this Sanitarium, as it would occupy much space. It must suffice to say that it embraces "the use in a liberal spirit of all known remedial agents." The faculty is composed of members of every reputable school of medicine. It is a water cure only so far as water may prove an efficient aid to other remedies; while the waters of the springs are used in all kinds of baths and in connection with electricity, massage, and that stimulation and recreation of the mind afforded by books and religious services daily in the chapel in which Dr. Foster so ardently believes. More than three thousand patients were treated in the past year, and the number is constantly on the increase.

As before intimated, the Sanitarium is not a money-making enterprise. Twelve years ago, in 1881, Dr. Foster and his wife drew up a deed of trust which commits to a board of thirteen trustees comprising seven denominations the management of the whole property. The provisions of this deed of trust are such that in the course of time the property becomes a free home for invalids to recuperate, but not a permanent home for incurables. The majority of the board of trustees are non-elective, but hold their office *ex officio* so that the provisions of the deeds of trust cannot be tampered with by mercenary persons. The readers will best get a clear idea of the character of the men at present constituting the Board of Trustees by a reference to their names. The Right Rev. Arthur C. Coxe, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., of Boston; the Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, D.D., of New York; the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, of New York; the Hon. James C. Smith, of



The Tabernacle

The Annex

PIERCE PAVILION

Shelton, Ketch
Arch. Engrs.
1893

Canandaigua ; Bishop J. H. Vincent, of Buffalo ; the Rev. D. J. Hill, D.D., president of Rochester University, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, president of Auburn Theological Seminary, the Rev. H. M. Cobb, D.D., of New York, and Henry Foster, M. D., of Clifton Springs.

Following are the names of the faculty and officers of the Sanitarium : Henry Foster, M. D., president, assisted by C. C. Thayer, M. D., J. H. North, M. D., E. O. Crossman, M. D., J. C. Smith, M. D., B. C. Loveland, M. D., Mrs. M. Dunbar Adams, M. D.

The Rev. Lewis Bodwell has for many years been chaplain of the institution. E. A. Miles is hotel keeper, and J. J. Dewey, cashier. The force of employees embraces about one hundred and sixty five other persons.

The following description recently prepared for a current publication, will give the reader a correct idea of the new Sanitarium :

Six stories lift their stately proportions into the air and 244 feet are occupied by the front. In the center a graceful tower surmounts the whole and at each end two other towers are constructed. From this building a wing extends backward one hundred feet. In the basement story is a smoking room in the corner and also lavatories and water closets. Two elevators start from the rear end of the center, one for the transportation of guests and the other for servants and the carriage of baggage. All baggage is taken to a glass covered trunk room in the rear where it can be elevated without the annoyance of its being in the way in the lobbies. In this basement story are found other apartments, such as a ladies' movement room and gentlemen's movement room, a room for wheel carriages, etc. The dining room, ninety-four by fifty-one and one-half feet occupies a considerable portion of the first story above the basement.

The dining room is a magnificent hall, and all accessories to make it beautiful, and its service easily attended to, are found here. The entrance is in the center of this story ; just back of this are the lobby and business offices. A large reception room extends its spacious quarters to the visitors, and three parlors, richly furnished, make intercourse pleasant among the guests. Another large room is used as a library on this floor, and a beautiful chapel also is here, thus making the place of divine service one quickly reached. This chapel will be, as in the

past, a great element in promoting the work of the institution. The upper stories are divided into private rooms and special apartments suited to the peculiar service of the Sanitarium. There are bath rooms on every floor for both sexes as well as water closets of the most approved type. Many rooms have both attached. In each room is a fire place with a gas log which sheds its cheerful light and warmth throughout the apartment. Transoms are placed over every door; the building at all portions is lighted with electricity, and the system of heat and ventilation adopted is simply the best possible. The result is that the entire building will be uniformly cool in summer and warm in winter. The roof forms a great winter garden where patients can obtain exercise and watch the varying landscape of the surrounding country; besides they can obtain sun baths and at any season of the year be in the midst of a tropical climate, as the roof is enclosed with glass. The elevators make this portion of the building easily accessible. The plan adopted for the construction of this edifice gives fourteen rooms to the benevolence of charitable persons. Any one of these rooms may be endowed for \$15,000.

The Village of Shortsville.—In all respects this is the most important village in Manchester, and in point of manufactures it ranks second only to Geneva in the county. In 1804 Theophilus Short came to this locality and built both flour and saw-mills, from which fact the little hamlet thus built up became known as Short's Mills. In 1822 Mr. Short built a second flour mill north of the first one, but before this, and in 1818, William Grimes had a woolen mill in operation, while the year 1818 witnessed the founding of a foundry and furnace.

All these old industries, however, had their period of existence many years ago, and are now unknown to the locality. They were succeeded by other and more important enterprises which have been continuously maintained until the present time, and all have combined as elements of strength in building up one of the most progressive little villages of Ontario county. In truth it may be said that the increase of business interests in Shortsville has never declined since the founding of the village; on the contrary there has been maintained a steady progression and the village was never more prosperous than now, although one of the large factory buildings is idle while the ravages of fire destroyed one

or two others. From this the statement may be made that the history of Shortsville is best written in the history of its manufactures, its churches, schools, and other enterprises, public and private. In 1889 the village interests were of such character and importance that the people thereof procured its incorporation, the proceedings being completed in November. Within its limits there are about 1,000 inhabitants, and few there are of them who are not in some manner directly interested in the welfare of the municipality. The present trustees are J. Morgan Stoddard, president, and C. M. Sisco, E. P. Babcock and E. D. Mather; village clerk, Charles Davidson.

On the old mill site where Theophilus Short built his pioneer mills, now stands the extensive works of the Empire Drill Company, incorporated with \$150,000 capital. In 1855 Hiram F. and Calvin P. Brown established a business of manufacturing grain drills in a somewhat small way. Their product was originally called the "Pioneer Force Feed Drill," but in later years became known as the "Empire Drill." The first year they produced thirty completed drills; in 1892 the company made 4,000 drills. Two men began the work, now nearly one hundred are employed.

The Star Paper Company was organized in 1867 and on the outlet where formerly stood one of the Short mills and the old distillery a building was erected. In 1871 the old wooden mill site was utilized as the "Diamond" paper mill. The company had a capital of \$50,000, and for many years did a large and successful business. Dr. J. P. H. Deming was its president; Stephen T. Seymour, secretary and treasurer. However, this was one of the industries of the village which ultimately failed, its affairs being closed about five years ago.

The Ontario Paper Mills is the name of one of the substantial and enduring industries of the village, and under the present proprietorship of James Jones does a large business. These mills have also been in operation many years.

The Shortsville Wheel Company was incorporated January 7, 1889, by Charles W. Brown, Jennie B. Heath, Charles E. Brown and Calvin P. Brown. The works were situated on the outlet about half a mile above the village. The company above named sold to the American

Wheel Company, but the latter failed and the plant passed into the hands of Calvin P. and H. L. Brown, by whom it is now operated.

The Shortsville Cart Company was organized in December, 1891, and continued operations for about two years.

In this connection mention may also be made of the general planing mill of Charles M. Clark, which does a successful business; and also of the former enterprises known as G. Van Sickle's Champion Grain and Hay Unloader, and the machine and implement shops of H. C. Sheffer & Co.

The first school in Shortsville was conducted in Asel Kent's dwelling and Manning Redfield was its teacher. The first school-house was built in 1807 on the farm of Elam Dewey, just outside the village proper. In 1811 the first district school in the village was built, the first teachers being Harry Robinson, Sylvester Miner and Aaron Pomeroy. In educational matters Shortsville has kept even step with the villages of the county, but in 1886 it advanced beyond many others and erected a large and attractive Union school building, being the property of district number seven.

The Myron Buck Free Library is one of the institutions of the village, and was established in a handsome memorial building on Main street, and although only a few years old is recognized as a contribution of much worth to the village residents.

On the 16th of April, 1888, Edgar D. Mather opened a private bank in Shortsville, which was another progressive step in village history, this being the first bank to be established here.

The First Presbyterian Church of Manchester was in fact organized in January, 1860, although meetings were held and an effort at organization several years earlier. A Sunday-school of the Presbyterian Society was started in the village in 1857. In 1859 and '60 a church edifice was completed, which was replaced in 1884 by the present beautiful structure which now adorns Main street, near the center of the village. This church is by far the largest and most influential in this part of the town, numbering about 265 members, while the Sunday-school has about 250 pupils. Since the organization the pastors and supplies in succession of this church have been as follows: Revs. Charles H. Chester, William J. Stoughtenburgh, Richmond James,

James M. Harlow, Chester C. Thorn, E. G. Cheesman, W. O. Carrier, J. C. Lenhart, W. I. Coburn, and John T. Crumrine, the latter being the present pastor, who was called to the church in December, 1892.

The other church societies of Shortsville are the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Roman Catholic, each of which are of comparatively recent organization, and neither of which has a resident pastor. Trinity Church was built about 1884, and is a small chapel edifice standing on Main street. The Methodist Church is organized and beyond the condition of a mission, and its pastorate is supplied by Rev. J. E. Showers. St. Dominick's Church and parish was organized about ten or twelve years ago, and holds monthly services under the charge of Father Patrick Leel, of Clifton Springs.

The Village of Manchester.—This locality at an early day acquired some prominence as a manufacturing center, and here there was in operation a pioneer woolen-mill, hence the townspeople called the hamlet Manchester, in allusion to the great manufacturing city of the same name in England. The mill referred to was built in 1812, and the village was established soon afterward. In 1822 the town was given the same name as the village.

On this site of the pioneer woolen-mill now stands the roller flour-mill of W. G. Mason, which, with the spoke factory adjoining, comprises all there is of manufactures in the village at this time. The original settler on the village site was Valentine Coon, from whom the locality was first called Coonsville. In 1892 the village of Manchester was incorporated, having a population of about 450 persons. In 1891 the Lehigh Valley road was built through the village, thus giving an impetus to trade, and, what is still better, extensive round-houses have been built conveniently near the center of the village, with a promise of large machine shops in the near future. The trustees of Manchester village are Dr. J. R. Pratt, president, and W. A. Wilson, W. G. Mason and Isaac Reed; clerk, Elmer Ver Planck.

The First Baptist Church of Manchester was originally organized as the First Baptist Church of Farmington (before the division of the town), and dates back to 1797, although not until 1810 was the first log meeting-house built, followed by a stone chapel in 1815. In 1822 Farmington was divided and Manchester was formed, whereupon the

society took the name of the First Baptist Church of Manchester. The property on which the present large church edifice now stands was purchased in 1849, and in the same year the meeting-house was built. The church has a present membership of about 190 persons, and a Sunday school with about seventy-five members, all under the pastoral care of Rev. Edwin C. Long.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Manchester (village) also had its origin in pioneer times, but no reliable record of its early history seems to have been preserved. The present church edifice was built in 1841, and recent repairs have given it an attractive appearance. The society has about 130 members on the church roll, the Sunday-school about 100 pupils. Pastor, Rev. De Witt Tooker.

Manchester Center is the name of a small hamlet situate about midway between Manchester village and Clifton Springs. Having a location on the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, this has been a manufacturing point of some note during the early history of the town, but the growth of Shortsville and Clifton Springs have drawn trade from the Center to those places. The recent construction of the Lehigh Valley railroad has given an impetus to trade in this locality, and the Center is undoubtedly benefited thereby.

Port Gibson enjoys the distinction of being the only village in Ontario county which touches the Erie Canal, in fact the port owes its very existence to the construction of the canal, which famous waterway was completed and opened for traffic in 1825. Among the leading men of Canandaigua who were prominently interested in the construction of the canal was Henry B. Gibson, and in his honor this hamlet was named Port Gibson, and in the laying out of the village tract the names of other influential residents of the county seat are preserved, for here are found Grieg street (for John Grieg), Atwater street (Moses or Freeman Atwater), Granger street (Francis Granger), Bemis street (James D. Bemis), and others. However, it was during the palmy days of exclusive canal transportation that Port Gibson enjoyed its greatest glory, for with the construction of railroads across the State canal traffic began to decline, consequently the village also lost its importance in a corresponding degree. The village now has two or three stores, several shops, a school and a M. E. Church, the latter having a mem-

bership of 128 persons, and now being under the pastoral charge of Rev. John Easter. The total value of church property (edifice and parsonage) is about \$9,000.

Littleville was first called Parker's Mills, the latter name being given in allusion to Edward Parker, the former proprietor of the grist-mill at that place. Norman C. Little afterward purchased the site, and the name was thereupon changed to Littleville. However useful and profitable these mills may have been, they have been discarded as such, and the buildings have recently been remodeled and fitted for use as an electric power station, from which point it is proposed to furnish electric lights for Clifton Springs, Shortsville and Canandaigua, and also to furnish power for the electric cars in the last mentioned village. A further account of this place may be found in the history of the town of Hopewell.

Gypsum is the name of a small hamlet situate on the line between Manchester and Phelps, and about two miles north of Clifton Springs. In this locality Pioneer Van Derhoof settled, followed by other Dutch families, from which fact the place or vicinity was originally called the Dutch settlement, later it became known as Plainsville, and still more recently as Gypsum. Having its location on the outlet, this has been a manufacturing point of some note in the past, and the opening of a plaster bed here also added to the industry of the place.

The Baptist Church at Gypsum was the second society of that denomination in the town, having been organized in 1813 under Elder William Rowe as first pastor. The early meetings were held at various convenient places in the town, and it was not until about 1835 that the somewhat historic old stone meeting-house was built.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PHELPS.

THE town of Phelps includes within its boundaries the northern half of township No. 10 and the southern part of No. 11 in the first range, together with all that part of the "gore" lying east of the portion above mentioned. This town or district was originally known

as "Sullivan," and so named in allusion to General Sullivan, the commander of the historic expedition against the western Indians during the summer and fall of 1779. Upon the organization of the town in 1796, at the solicitation of the proprietary, the name was changed to "Phelps;" in consideration of which change it is said that Oliver Phelps regaled the inhabitants with a sumptuous feast at the tavern of Jonathan Oaks.

The honor of being the pioneer settler of this town is generally conceded to John Decker Robison, and enough of history on this subject has been furnished by past writers to fill a volume; but in the present narrative we mainly rely on the accuracy of the statements of Dr. Caleb Bannister in his address before the Agricultural Society in 1852. According to the address, in the summer of 1888, James Robison, son of the pioneer, was employed with Nathaniel Sanborn to drive 100 head of cattle into the Genesee country, which were intended as presents to the Indians, in order to conciliate their friendship and good will, that subsequent negotiations for their title to the lands might be consummated with as little difficulty as possible. Robison and Sanborn reached Geneva with the cattle on June 3, 1788, and on the next day John Decker Robison arrived at the same place. The latter at once proceeded to the town of Phelps, as afterward known, but then unnamed, and settled on lot No. 14 in township 11, first range, which was surveyed to contain 320 acres of land, but by an error the tract actually contained more than 320 acres, and its total cost to the pioneer was not far from \$100.

The foregoing statement is corroborated by the fact that the consideration was paid by Robison in building for Phelps and Gorham a house in Canandaigua, according to the following contract:

Memorandum of an agreement between William Walker on the one part and John D. Robison of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Robison doth agree to Build for the said Walker a house at Canadauque of the Same Dimensions and in the same manner as the house now building by Captain Bartles at Geneva, with this Variation, viz.: he is to build but one Chimney and is not either of the floors, or make the Doors or window Shets, he is to board himself, and procure all the materials except nails, the building is to be com-

pleted every way as well as the said Bartles, there is to be a twelve square, seven by nine Glass Window frame in the front and rear of each room, the work is to be completed this fall, for which the said Walker doth agree to pay the said Robinson forty pounds New York Currency in the following manner, viz.: in provisions Sufficient for him the said Robinson's self and hands, while building said house, and the remainder in a Lot of Land in No. Eleven, first range, to be valued according to Quality and Situation, reckoning the whole Township at two Shillings per acre, and if the said Lot should be found to exceed the Remainder of the said forty pounds, said Walker agrees to take his pay in Said Robinson's Labour after the first day of June next, when the said Walker may demand it, witness our hands interchangeably, Signed this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1788.

WM. WALKER,
JOHN DK'R ROBISON.

Witnesses present, Ezekiel Scott, Enos Boughton.

The above building was used as a land office and for the residence of Judge Walker, the agent for surveys and sales of Phelps and Gorham.

This worthy pioneer, John Decker Robison, built and opened a tavern on his tract in 1793, the first event of its kind in the town; also his son, Harry H. Robison, was the first white child born in the town. The Robison purchase included a part of the Phelps village site, being that portion thereof lying east of the town hall. In 1789 Mr. Robison's family came to the town, and nine days later there also came Pierce and Elihu Granger, Nathaniel Sanborn and a Mr. Gould, but all these returned to Connecticut (for all were Yankees) in the fall, leaving Robison and his family alone in the town, eight miles from the nearest settlement (Geneva.) Following those who have been mentioned, the next settlers in the town were Jonathan Oaks, Seth Dean, Oliver Humphrey, Charles Humphrey and Elias Dickinson. In 1793 or '94 Mr. Oaks built a large frame house, which for many years was occupied as a hotel, and was located at Oaks' Corners, a small hamlet of the town, its name being applied in honor of the pioneer. This was the second frame tavern west of Geneva, a place of much note in early days, while its founder was hardly less prominent in the new community. Philetus Swift was a pioneer of 1789, a man of much energy and influence, par-

ticularly in early political history; and as well was he prominent in military affairs, he being commander of a company during the war of 1812. Seth Dean, who has been mentioned, was a pioneer on the Phelps village site, and here in company with Oliver Phelps he erected a saw-mill on Flint Creek, on the location where an industry of some sort afterward became a fixture.

— Another very prominent early pioneer was Dr. Joel Prescott, who settled in the town at an early day and was one of the prominent physicians of the county. He came to this region as early as May, 1788, and, probably, for a while resided at Kanadesaga, as during that and the succeeding year his name is found as a witness on several papers dated at that place. At the first town meeting in Phelps, 1796, Dr. Prescott was elected school commissioner and assessor, was appointed justice of peace, January, 1798, was supervisor of the town from 1797 to 1809 inclusive, except 1805, and for several years chairman of the board; was school commissioner of the town for several years. He located on a farm one mile west of Oaks' Corners, and was the first physician of Phelps, his practice being very extensive and laborious with the old time saddle bags strapped to his saddle. He was married in Phelps to Lucy Reed, September 8, 1793, and had seven children, two of whom died in infancy, the rest living to mature years. His home was among the earliest of frame houses in the town. With an active interest and efficient in rendering them he was repeatedly placed in positions of trust by his fellow-citizens, and so great was the esteem for him that his counsels were called for in all departments of life. He was born June 20, 1759, and died October 5, 1841. His funeral took place on the afternoon of Sunday, October 6, and was attended by the largest number of people that had ever before been gathered together on such an occasion, from 1,000 to 1,200 being present, among whom were the principal and prominent men of Geneva and the surrounding country.

The following is worthy of a record in this place. Horatio Jones was one of the early pioneers at Kanadesaga or Geneva. In 1788 he was joined by his brother, John H., at that place, and having obtained a yoke of oxen in the spring of 1789, the two brothers went into the town of Phelps, found an open spot, ploughed and planted five or six acres of

corn, which they sold on the ground, and finally removed to the west of the Genesee River.

Referring again to the address of Dr. Bannister, we find the names of other early settlers, among them being John Salisbury, who settled in 1791 a short distance west of Melvin Hill. Also in the same year came Walter Chase and Nicholas Pullen; in 1792, John Patten and David Boyd; in 1793, Jonathan Melvin; in 1794, John Sherman; in 1795, Osee Crittenden and Cornelius Westfall; in 1796, Jesse Warner and John Newhall; in 1797, Theodore and Lemuel Bannister, who located just north of Oaks' Corners. Another account says Theo. Bannister settled in 1798, and Lemuel one year later, which latter is probably correct. Deacon John Warner was a pioneer at Orleans, while the first settler at Melvin Hill was Jonathan Melvin, from whom the hill derived its name. Jesse Warner settled at Warner Hill, east of Flint Creek. Joseph Vandemark, Lodowick Vandemark, John and Patrick Burnett, came about or during the year 1794. Lodowick was a skillful millwright, and put up an excellent saw-mill in the town. Other early settlers were Coll Roy, Joseph, Eleazer and Cephaw Hawks, Augustus Dickinson, and others now forgotten. About 1799 Cephaw Hawks, Augustus Dickinson and Theo. Bannister built a grist-mill on the outlet, on the site in later years known successively as Dickinson's, Norton's, and the Exchange Mills.

In 1800 George Wilson and Harvey Stephenson came to the town, followed in 1802 or '3 by John Hildreth. John R. Green was the first merchant at Oaks' Corners. Wills Whitman came with the Oaks. The first marriage in the town was that of Joseph Annin with the daughter of pioneer Seth Reed. Magistrate Thomas Sisson performed the ceremony. Cephaw Hawks erected the first plaster-mill, and about the same time Luther and Francis Root, Ezekiel Webb, and Nathaniel Hall, bought the Seth Dean grist-mill, and converted it into a plaster-mill.

The persons who have been mentioned thus far in this narrative were, it is thought, the pioneers of the town of Phelps; there may have been others whose names are lost and forgotten, but drawing information from all reliable sources, the statements above made are probably accurate in general. It will be observed that when once begun the settle-

ment progressed rapidly ; in fact, in 1796, on April 1, the inhabitants were so many that it became advisable to organize the town and elect officers. Prior to this time the town formed part of a district, and was known as Sullivan, as has been stated, but at the time of organization the name was changed to Phelps. We may further state that according to Dr. Bannister the change in name from Sullivan to Phelps was made in 1795. Boyd's Gazetteer of the State of New York, Albany, 1872, states that Phelps was formed in 1796, under the act of January 27, 1779.

The officers elected at the first town meeting were as follows : Supervisor, Jonathan Oaks ; town clerk, Solomon Goodale ; assessors, Joel Prescott, Philetus Swift and Pierce Granger ; collector, Augustus Dickinson ; overseers of the poor, Oliver Humphrey and Patrick Burnett ; commissioners of highways, Jesse Warner, Oliver Humphrey and Philetus Swift ; overseers of highways, Cornelius Westfall, Abram D. Spurn, Charles Humphrey, Elijah Gates, John Patten, Augustus Dickinson, David Woodard ; pound-master, Jonathan Oaks.

The present town officers are : Wm. E. Edmonston, supervisor ; Jno. T. Watkins, town clerk ; Lysander Redfield, Richard M. Green, Jesse P. Warner and Jno. B. Armstrong, justices ; Stalham Crittenden, Wm. H. Hunt and Judson Raymer, assessors ; Russell B. Cobb, Thos. H. Gerow, Samuel Cuddeback, commissioners of highways ; Jno. M. White, overseer of the poor ; Willard R. Laughlin, collector ; Epenetus T. Lamb, James T. Sweeney, Adrian Easterly, commissioners of excise.

Succession of Supervisors : Jonathan Oaks, 1796 ; Joel Prescott, 1797-1804, and 1806-09 ; Pierce Granger, 1805 ; Elihu Granger, 1810-11 ; Wm. Burnett, 1812-13, and 1816-17 ; Lemuel Bannister, jr., 1814 ; Thaddeus Bannister, 1815 ; Philetus Swift, 1818-22 ; Wm. Hildreth, sen., 1823-26 ; Thos. Edmonston, 1827 ; Jas. Van Demark, 1828-29, and 1832-33 ; Richard D. Cuyler, 1831 ; David McNeil, 1834 ; Isaac M. Norton, 1835 ; Fred'k Van Demark, 1836-37 ; Wm. Dickinson, 1838-40 ; Jno. S. Harris, 1841-42 ; Moses Chapman, 1843 ; Cornelius Horton, 1844-52 ; Henry C. Swift, 1853 ; Hubbard McLoud, 1854 ; Sylvanus B. Pond, 1855 ; Lewis Peck, 1856-59 ; Ambrose L. Van Dusen, 1860 ; Nathan Oaks, 1861-64 ; Lysander Redfield, 1865 ; Henry Ray, 1866-67 ; Horatio N. Mather, 1868 ; Samuel E. Horton, 1869-70 ;

David Cosad, jr., 1871; Thaddeus O. Hotchkiss, 1872-73, and 1875-79; Hamilton McBurney, 1874; Jno. C. Warner, 1880; Benj. F. Odell, 1881-82; Abram S. Smith, 1883-87; Thaddeus O. Hotchkiss, 1888-90; Geo. B. Shepperd, 1891; Wm. C. Edmonston, 1892-93.

On the 11th of April, 1823, a portion of the town of Phelps was set off to Lyons, Wayne county, therefore to correctly note subsequent changes in population we may properly begin with the federal census of 1830. In that year the number of inhabitants in the town was 4,798; ten years later it had increased to 5,563; in 1850 was 5,542; in 1860 was 5,586, the greatest number ever attained in its history. By 1870 it had fallen to 5,130. During the next decade it increased to 5,189, and by 1890 had again fallen to 5,086, which is about the present population. From this we discover that Phelps had a less population in 1890 than in 1840, or half a century before.

Among the pioneers of Phelps were a number of Revolutionary survivors, the names of some of whom can still be recalled, but there were others who are now forgotten. At a later period, and during what may more properly be termed the early history of the town, the inhabitants were called upon to furnish men for frontier service in the second war with Great Britain. The enrolled militia of Phelps were frequently under arms during the War of 1812-15, and also they performed duty on the Niagara frontier. Unfortunately no reliable record of the Phelps company has been preserved. However it was during the War of 1861-65 that the men of the town made their most glorious military record, at a time when the population of Phelps had reached its maximum, in 1860, the number of inhabitants then being 5,586. In 1861 the war began, and from that time until no more volunteers were needed, Phelps was ever ready to contribute men and means for the prosecution of the war. More than that, the patriotic people of the town, both men and women, had local organizations the object of which was to relieve and administer to the personal comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. This organization was known as "The Phelps Union Soldiers' Aid Society," formed in 1863, and prominently connected with which were Mrs. Hibbard, president; Mrs. Stebbins, vice-president; Mrs. Browning, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Moser, assistant secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. A. Hawks, Mrs. A. Swan and Mrs. Williams, directresses.

During the course of the war the town of Phelps furnished to all branches of the service a grand total of more than 500 men, although the imperfect records extant show a number slightly less. An examination of the muster rolls will disclose the fact that hardly a regiment formed in Western New York in which were any Ontario county men that did not contain Phelps enlistments. A preceding chapter of this work has narrated at length the composition of the several companies recruited in whole or in part in the county, and a reference thereto will show the towns which contributed to the county contingent of volunteers.

THE VILLAGE OF PHELPS.

First in importance in this town, and one of the first in commercial and industrial importance in Ontario county, is the incorporated village of Phelps. John Decker Robison was a pioneer of the town, and also of the village, his purchase including a part of the village tract (lying east of the town hall). Seth Dean is also to be mentioned in the same connection, for he also located on the village site and afterward became identified with Oliver Phelps in the erection of a saw-mill on Flint Creek, where the Nelson & Bowker mill of later days was built. However, pioneer Robison laid the real foundation for the subsequent village by erecting in 1793 his famous tavern. The locality at once thereafter became a trade center, and before long we find Orin Redfield in general mercantile business on the land now occupied by the Phelps Hotel. Hotchkiss & McNeil opened trade in 1810 in Root's bar-room, but later on moved to the site of the Odell block. Wing & Nelson began business in 1813; Dwight and Partridge in 1816; while David D. Van Auken and the Thayers were later business men. In 1816 Hotchkiss & McNeil built the first brick block in the village.

As is elsewhere stated, Seth Dean built the first grist-mill, and he was followed in the same line by the larger mill built by pioneers Hawks, Dickinson and Bannister, the latter being erected in 1799 on the outlet, while Dean's mill was on Flint Creek. In the village, about 1812, Luther and Francis Root and Erastus Butler built a rather large woolen-mill, and established an industry that prospered about three years and was then abandoned.

In fact, by this time (1812) the village had become a place of much importance, and had industries and business interests. The truth is that in the early history of this village the whole people were imbued mainly with the spirit of enterprise, while in some other localities large tracts of land, and business interests as well, were held for speculative purposes only. To outsiders, and to wits who spoke in derision, this village was known as "Woodpecker City," yet no person will now venture to trace the origin of the name. In 1812 the village was made a post station under the name of "Vienna," and so called in accordance with the then prevailing custom of naming towns and villages after foreign municipalities (excepting English names, which were even then distasteful to the Yankees). David McNeil was the first postmaster. About the same time mail stage routes were established between Phelps and Geneva, Palmyra and Pittsford. Weekly mails were at first carried by Francis Root and Lyman Williams.

As Vienna this village continued without corporate character from 1812 to 1855, and then, under the name of Phelps the court of sessions granted the petition of the people for an incorporation, thereby enabling its citizens to carry to a completion certain desirable improvements which met with some opposition from the residents of the town at large, who were not directly interested in village affairs and property, hence were not willing to be taxed for those improvements. The order of incorporation was granted by Judge Folger in February, 1855, and thereafter the first village trustees were elected, as follows: Zenus Wheeler, Dolphin Stephenson, Harvey Carey, Anson Titus and John Trisler.

Thus constituted and organized, Phelps village entered upon an era of prosperity not before enjoyed during the period of its history. In all these years there had been a gradual and healthful increase in population and industry, and at the time of incorporation we find the village possessed of such local institutions as were usual to other similar villages of the county, and in many respects was far in advance of some other of the municipalities. It had then church accommodations sufficient for the town's people added to those of the village; the schools were of such character as to commend them to the public favor; and the impetus given to manufacture in various branches made Phelps,

forty years ago, a place of much importance. The railroad between Syracuse and Rochester furnished ready transportation to both east and west markets, and before many years passed another thoroughfare of travel provided a north and south outlet. These facilities have been increased quite recently, yet the confession must be made that business in general in the village is not so great in volume as a quarter of a century ago. However, avoiding comment, we may briefly refer to some of the leading institutions of the village, and in a measure trace their growth.

Schools.—Tradition has it that a school was opened in Phelps village prior to 1800, but on this point there is a possibility of doubt. It is well known, however, that in 1805 a school was maintained in the village, the building standing on the site of the Hotchkiss bank, being a double house, one story in height, and occupied in part as a dwelling-house. Among the early teachers who are remembered as having charge of the first regular district school were Chloe Warner (better known as Aunt Chloe), Rowland Dewey, Ann Bigelow, Abigail Bigelow, Betsey Newell, Caleb Bannister, Jared Willson (later a prominent lawyer at the county seat), Dr. Harry E. Phinney, Miss Knapp, Oliver Moore, Erastus Kellogg and John Chapman.

After the term of Mr. Chapman had expired (in 1820), the district was divided, in order that two schools might be maintained, and to better suit the convenience of the children then living in the vicinity. Therefore the "East" and "West" districts, so-called, were established and each provided with a school-house, that of the east district being of stone and standing just south of St. Francis' Church, and that of the west district being of brick. After the division above mentioned the teachers in the east school were Wm. King, Mr. Noble, Jacob Moon, Erastus Marvin, Ziba Crawford, Chas. E. Pinkney, Sybil Marvin, T. A. Pinkney, Hiram Frazer, John S. Moore, Cornelius Horton, Philander Dawley, J. C. Anderson, Fanny Henry and Mr. Coon, the latter concluding his period of service about 1845. Among the teachers in the other districts during the same period were Cornelius E. Crosby, Richard Marvin, F. Root and Ann S. Frazer.

However, about the year 1845, the districts were consolidated, and in 1846 the large brick building now owned by district number eight

was built. In after years material repairs were made, but in 1890 the new rear addition was erected, while the general structure was entirely remodeled. Also about the same time (1846) the Phelps Union and Classical School was incorporated, and the affairs of its management vested in a Board of Education. This proceeding placed the Phelps school on a level with the best academic institutions of the county, and at that time it took the name above mentioned.

Succession of Principals: Lewis Peck, Thomas Purington, W. F. Crosby, Ziba H. Potter, Ezra J. Peck, Rev. Ferris Scott, Lockwood Hoyt, John S. Coe, Ezra J. Peck, James S. Root, H. C. Kirk, Geo. W. Rafter, H. C. Kirk, F. M. Smith, Cicero Hutchins, Daniel D. Edgerton.

The members of the Board of Education are as follows: H. K. Bowker, president; Wm. B. Hobbie, secretary; and F. H. Wisewell, Dr. Wm. Howe and Edward Hicks.

The village fire department is equipped with one serviceable hand engine, controlled and operated by the Crothers Fire Engine Company; and a good hook and ladder apparatus, operated by the Redfield Hook and Ladder Company.

In the spring of 1889 the village gave permission to the Phelps Water Works Company to lay water mains through the principal streets. Although a local improvement, the stock of this company is owned by non residents. The water supply is taken from the locality known as Melvin Hill.

The Baptist church of Phelps village was organized January 31, 1843, although a society of this denomination was formed in the town as early as 1808, and was known as the First Baptist Church of Phelps. The old society continued in existence from 1808 to about the year 1860, but its life was one of vicissitudes and hardships. For many years its meetings were held in school-houses and other convenient places, and not until about 1831 was a minister employed. The Second and Third Baptist churches of Phelps were the outgrowths of this mother society. However, in 1843 the Baptists of the village were sufficiently strong in numbers and influence to accomplish the formation of a society, and on January 31 the organization was effected with fifty-one original members. The first pastor was J. H. Stebbins, followed, in succession, by Revs. Bingham, Luke Davis, G. W. Mead, J. M. Wade,

C. M. Newland, M. W. Holmes, W. D. Woodruff, H. C. De Witt, Mr. Chase, C. A. Vottley and others. The membership of this church is now small. The church edifice was built in 1845 and dedicated in 1847. The present pastoral supply is Rev. Mr. Long.

The Presbyterian church of Phelps village was organized May 10, 1831, with sixty constituent members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Levi Griswold. A comfortable church edifice was erected for the society on what is now known as Church street, and here the society met and prospered, growing constantly in numbers and influence, until certain dissensions worked a division in the church, followed by the withdrawal of about twenty members in 1840, who organized a new society and held regular services. In 1858 the old school adherents, having then become numerous, built a large and commodious edifice on Main street, while the dissentients occupied the old building on Church street. However, about 1869 or 1870 the factions were once more united and consolidated, and all worshiped thereafter in the Main street edifice. The building on Church street was then sold to the bishop of the diocese for the use of the parish of St. Francis' Roman Catholic church. The Presbyterian church of the village is a large organization, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. Henry Bates, who was in January, 1892, called to succeed Dr. Porter. This society has a large Sunday school, and also helps to support several benevolent dependencies.

St. John's Episcopal church was founded in 1832. Its early services were held in public buildings until 1845 when the erection of the stone church edifice was completed and consecrated in 1856. The communicating membership numbers fifty-three. The rectors in succession have been Erastus Spaulding, Edward de Zeng, Eli Wheeler, Erastus Spaulding (second rectorship), Dr. Kendrick Metcalf, Francis T. Russell, Dr. Wm. B. Edson (who died December, 1892), and Dr. Charles Wells Hayes. St. John's has an endowment fund of \$12,500, the gift of the well-known Stanley family; the rectory lot also was given to the society by the same generous donors.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Phelps, or, as legally organized, the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," had a beginning in this village and locality during the early years of

the present century, although the formal organization was not effected until July 19, 1831, at which time Josiah Maffitt, Erastus S. Morin and Caleb Bannister were elected trustees. In 1856 the substantial brick church edifice on Main street was erected. The church has a present membership of about 200, and a Sunday school with about 150 pupils. The present pastor is Rev. Platt T. Hughston.

St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church. A mission was established in Phelps in July, 1856, which afterward developed into a parish and church organization, and named as above mentioned, in 1857. The parish of course includes all the Catholic families of the village and vicinity, and is under the pastoral care of Father A. M. O'Niel. As has been mentioned in an earlier church history, the congregation of St. Francis' own and occupy the building formerly used by the Presbyterian society.

The record of the press of Phelps village forms a brief though interesting local history, and while the newspaper publications have not been many the proprietors have indeed been numerous; almost "too numerous to mention." About the year 1832 the *Phelps Citizen and Clifton Springs News* was founded, but since that time the paper, in its various stages of prosperity, and under its numerous proprietorships, has been known as the *Vienna Advertiser*, *The Phelps Democrat*, *The Western Atlas*, *The Phelps Union Star*, *The Phelps Citizen*, *The Ontario Citizen and News*, and finally, as at present permanently established, as *The Phelps Citizen*. And we may here state, parenthetically, perhaps, that at no time during the entire history of the paper (or papers) has its success been greater than at present—under the management of Bussey Brothers. It is a bright, newsy, clean and interesting publication, enjoying a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage.

Other papers of the village, which have had a transient existence only, were *The Neighbor's Home Mail* and *The Phelps Advertiser*.

As a manufacturing locality Phelps village has for many years held a position of importance among the municipalities of the county. The two principal waterways of the town—Canandaigua Lake outlet and Flint Creek—have provided abundant mill sites and privileges, and while the former stream has its general course north of the village, its principal influences have ever extended to the village and contributed

to its welfare. Flint Creek is a stream of good size and crosses the village in an east and west direction, and its "fall" being considerable, abundant power has been provided for operating the machinery of the many mills which have for nearly a century lined its banks. In a preceding portion of this chapter reference has been made to the old milling and manufacturing enterprises that have been operated in the vicinity, wherefore a repetition of them here is unnecessary; nor in the present connection need we be confined by corporate limits, for the adjoining mills are quite a part of the local interests, and may be so treated.

The commonly called Stone Mill, but in fact the old "Farmers' and Mechanics' Mill," now owned by the estate of Dr. J. Q. Howe, was built in 1834, under the ownership of F. Van Demark; A. More, builder. This mill is in the center of the village, and in the immediate vicinity is the basket factory of Henry J. Whiting, which formerly was the Miller & Hoff mill; also the malt-house of Oliver Crothers & Son, the store-house and machine shop. The old Edmonston mills, which were erected in 1819 are no longer used as originally built, but are now the cider mill and brandy distillery of Peter Garlock. The mill is north of the Phelps Hotel. The Red Mill at Phelps, built many years ago by Wm. Hildreth, has not been in operation during the last fifteen years.

The old foundry and machine shop and edge tool factory of Thompson & Co. is now a part of the extensive plow works of G. H. Parmelee. The carriage factory of S. Bowker is a thing of the past, the shop having been sold to other persons who for a time made thermometers, but afterward suspended business.

The Ontario Mills are half a mile northeast of Phelps, on the Newark road. Here are made about sixty barrels of flour daily. Fridley Bros. are proprietors. Next west of this place is the location of the Empire Mills, of which Philander Mott is proprietor. Still farther west is the Plainessville Mill.

At Unionville, which was formerly a place of some note, is the site of the once well-known Unionville Mill, originally built in 1839, also the New Mill, on the site of the old paper-mill. Although still in operation, now owned by R. A. Willing, this locality has lost its former

prestige. The roller flour-mill here has a seventy-five barrel capacity. A little farther east is the old Swift mill site, where General Swift built a small mill in pioneer days, and here a mill has ever since been continuously maintained. Since 1858 Jesse Barlow (now sole owner) has had an interest in the property. The present large mill was built in 1882, and has a fifty barrel capacity. Unionville, though once a busy locality, has lost its primitive importance.

The Crown Manufacturing Company, by far the largest industry of Phelps, was incorporated in 1883; capital \$100,000. The large building was erected the same year, and here are manufactured annually about one thousand Crown Grain and Fertilizer Drills, and about one thousand two hundred Crown Wheel-barrow Grass Sowers. About fifty men are employed in the works. The officers of the company are Benj. F. Prichard, pres.; Geo. C. Prichard, vice-pres. and treas., and Edward H. Leggett, sec. The officers are also directors.

Summarizing briefly, it is found that the manufacturing interests of Phelps at the present time are the Crown Manufacturing Company; Fridley Bros., millers; Peter Garlock & Son, cider and brandy manufacturers; Jno. Q. Howe & Sons, millers; Calvin McIntyre & Son, maltsters; J. K. Nester, maltster; G. H. Parmelee, plow manufacturer; the Phelps Chilled Plow Works of G. H. Parmelee; H. C. & T. C. Severance, carriage manufacturers.

In 1857 L. B. Hotchkiss opened a private bank in Phelps. Thaddeus O. Hotchkiss succeeded to the business in 1869, and Wm. B. Hotchkiss & Co. succeeded to the last mentioned owner in 1879.

The banking firm of Jno. H. Roy & Co. began business in February, 1883. The personnel of the firm is as follows: John H. Roy, Simeon K. Bowker, Wm. T. Van Vranken, Isaac Roy, and Isaac Roy 2d.

The villages and hamlets of the town, except Phelps, are small and have been of little importance as elements of local history. Of those worthy of mention Orleans is the largest, and is a station on the line of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad. It is situated in the southwest part of the town, on Flint Creek, which stream has been utilized to some extent in furnishing mill power. The Blythe Mills are to be mentioned as among the industries of first importance in this locality. The public properties, past and present, have been the district school, the M. E.

church, the Baptist church and the H. P. Chapel. The M. E. church building was sold to the Presbyterians and its congregation joined with the church at Seneca Castle.

The Baptist church at Orleans was organized in 1819, under the ministry of Elder Shay, its first pastor. It had fifty-eight original members, among whom were a number of the pioneers of the town and their descendants. The first church edifice was built in 1820, burned in 1846, and soon afterward replaced with a more substantial structure.

Oaks' Corners is the name of a small hamlet situated three miles southeast of Phelps village, and attained an early prominence from the efforts of pioneer Jonathan Oaks, who built a hotel here as early as 1793, and who also contributed much to the general welfare and development of the town.

A Presbyterian society was informally organized here in 1803, and in the next year the organization was perfected by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the original members numbering fourteen persons. The society of this church has experienced many vicissitudes, yet its life has been constant to the present time. Originally organized as Congregational, it became Presbyterian in 1811 and so continues. The edifice was built in 1804, and still stands, a neat and well preserved structure. Frequent repairs have been made to the building. The present membership is one hundred, and in the Sunday-school are over eighty pupils. The pastor is Rev. Henry W. Maier, whose term began June 1, 1893, succeeding Rev. Samuel Murdock.

Melvin Hill is a settlement in the southeast part of the town. The village of Clifton Springs includes within its corporate limits a portion of the town of Phelps, a subject more fully discussed in another chapter. Gypsum is a hamlet north of Clifton Springs and extends over the town line into Phelps, but it is a settlement belonging chiefly to Manchester.

In this chapter occasional reference has been made to the early schools opened in the town, and however interesting might be found a complete history of each from the time of founding, such a record is impossible in consequence of insufficient minutes and record books. According to the present arrangement the town of Phelps has a total of twenty-four school districts, four of which (Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 10) have no

school-house. The school census of 1892 shows the number of children of school age to be 1,614; number of teachers employed, thirty-three; amount received from all sources for school purposes, \$18,056.80; paid to teachers, \$10,959.49; total value of school buildings and sites, \$48,120. Of the school buildings in the town, thirteen are of brick, five of frame and two of stone.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF VICTOR.

IN 1789, under the name of Bloomfield, the territory of the town now known as Victor, was first organized by competent authority and without dispute as to right of sovereignty and jurisdiction. However, there was an earlier occupancy of this particular region than that accomplished by the settlers under the Phelps and Gorham titles, for reliable records furnish the information that here was the Seneca village known as Gan-da-ga-ro, although of the time of its founding we have no knowledge. In 1656 the Jesuit father, Chaumonot, visited the locality, but some doubt has been expressed regarding the exact location of the village at that time, for the Indians were not only migratory in their personal habits, but frequently changed the location of their villages. In 1677 and ten years later the village was on Boughton Hill, one mile directly south of the village of Victor, and contained, according to Greenhalgh, about 150 houses. In 1669, Galinee, the associate of La Salle, described Gandagaro as a large plain, about two leagues in circumference on the edge of a small hill, and surrounded with palisades. It was this description that aroused a feeling of doubt as to the time the village was founded. Denonville found some kind of a work on the hill north of Victor village, and evidences of a small village have been discovered here, but the weight of testimony tends to show that Gan-da-gan was south of the great hill. This Gandagan, alias Gandagaro, was the "St. James" founded by the Jesuits about the middle of the seventeenth century, and afterward discovered by the

Moravian missionaries. It was also a chief seat of the Senecas and the residence of the sachem who presided over the grand council of the tribe. In 1687 Denonville, the French governor of New France, made an expedition against the Senecas and destroyed the village. However, this subject is treated at much length in one of the earlier chapters of this volume, to which the attention of the reader is referred for greater detail; and the brief observations we have here made are only introductory, and for the purpose of showing that the earliest history of this locality was fully as interesting as that of later years.

By an act of the Legislature passed January 27, 1789, Ontario county was created, and provision was also made for the formation of jurisdictional districts for the purposes of organization and government. One of these districts was called Bloomfield, and included all that is now East and West Bloomfield, Mendon and Victor. The town last mentioned, the subject of this chapter, was set off and separately organized May 26, 1812; and although the early history of the town was made while it formed a part of Bloomfield, that fact will be disregarded and the town treated in the same manner as if No. 11 in the fourth range was an original creation.

Pioneer and Early Settlement.—All authorities concede to Jared Boughton the honor of being the first pioneer settler in what is now Victor. Enos Boughton, brother to Jared, was a clerk for William Walker, the principal agent for the surveys and sales of the Phelps and Gorham Co. Enos purchased township No. 11, fourth range, from the proprietors, paying therefor twenty cents per acre for the land, the money being furnished by his father, Hezekiah Boughton, and other members of the family. In the spring of 1789 Enos and Jared Boughton came to Canandaigua, and soon afterward visited the recently purchased township, in their journey following the old Indian trail. In the extreme south part of No. 11, they built a small cabin and made other preparations for a permanent residence in the then wilderness region. In June following, Hezekiah Boughton, jr., and Jacob Lobdell arrived at the cabin, bringing with them cattle and implements for household and farm use. After making improvements and clearings, and harvesting the season's crop, all these pioneers, except Lobdell, returned to the east for the winter. In February, 1790, Jared Boughton and his

family set out upon the journey to their future home, and after many noteworthy incidents, and some hardships, they safely arrived at their destination on the 7th of March, and gained the distinction of being the pioneer family of Victor.

The Boughtons were a prolific as well as adventurous family, and after their surname the historic Boughton Hill itself was named. Hezekiah Boughton, the father, with his son Seymour and daughter Theodora, came to the town in the fall of 1790, and settled in the "hill" neighborhood in a locality afterward called "Turner's Hill."

Jacob Lobdell, who was about eighteen years old when he first came to this locality, became the owner of a hundred acre farm by purchase from the Boughtons, and he married the daughter of Levi Boughton, and was also the sire of a large family. He was the first supervisor elected for Victor, and was otherwise prominent in town affairs. He died in 1847. Hezekiah Boughton in 1792 built the first framed house in the town, which he put to use as a tavern, in which occupation he was the pioneer. He died in 1798, and was succeeded as landlord by one Dickinson. Jared Boughton left the town in 1799, but two years later returned, and remained until his death. Frederick, son of Jared, was the first child born in the town, the date being June 1, 1791. Claudius Victor Boughton, child of Hezekiah, jr., became a prominent man in the town, and after him the town was named.

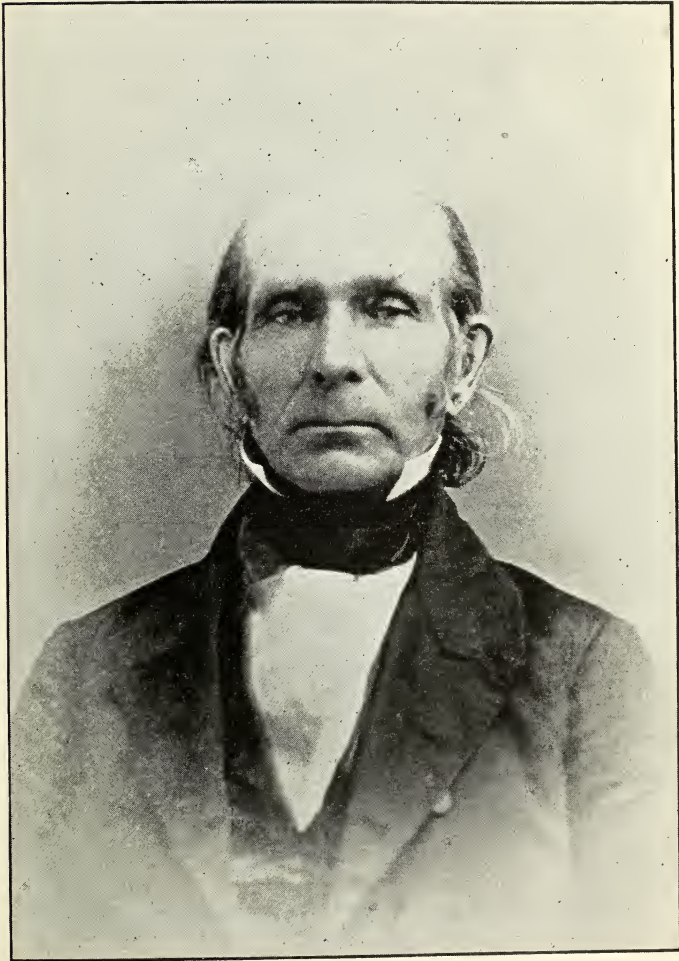
Having mentioned at some length the facts connected with the settlement by the Boughton family, it is proper that there also be some reference to other early settlers in the township. We have noted the fact that Enos Boughton purchased the entire township from the Phelps and Gorham proprietary, but of course he did not remain absolute owner for a great length of time. The lands were sold to various purchasers, each of whom became in a measure a pioneer, or at least an early settler; therefore, for the purpose of preserving a record of all such persons and families, we may appropriately name them, but without reference to date of settlement or locality of their respective first purchases of land. The list is as follows:¹ Elijah Ingersoll, David

¹The reader must not assume that this list contains the names of all the pioneers of Victor. The names mentioned are of persons who in some manner contributed to the erection of the "Proprietors' Church."

Lusk, Asahel Boughton, Jirah Rowley, James Upton, George Low, Dinah Brooks, Joseph Rowley, Lora Davis, Thomas Ingersoll, Joseph Thrall, Elisha Coon, Isaac Marsh, De Forest Boughton, Silas Pardee, Solomon Turner, Nicholas Smith, Timothy Williams, Samuel Gillis, Jeremiah Hull, Thomas Hawley, Jabez Felt, Harry Hart, Eleazer Boughton, Jared Boughton, Lucy Boughton, Jacob Lobdell, Urana Willard, Eric Hawley, John Hughes, Nathaniel Turner, Isaac Root, Elisha Brace, Peter Berry, Elisha Williams, Jesse Scudder, Israel Simmons, Joseph Brace, Nathaniel Boughton, Solomon Griswold, Johanna Marsh, Claudius Victor Boughton, Isaac Hathaway, Reuben Parmele, Jonathan Smith, M. O. Dickinson, Alice Boughton, Abraham Boughton, Ezekiel Scudder, Ira Seymour, jr., Ebenezer Bement, Ezra Wilmarth, Reuben Brace, Thos. Beach, Asahel Moore, Abraham Brunson, Abner Hawley, Wm. Jackson, Seymour Boughton, Andrew Colton, Henry Bement, Simeon Parks, Silas Thayer, Harry Boughton, sr., John Brace, Gershom Wilmarth, Joseph Perkins, Peter Turner, Erastus Ingersoll, Enos Gillis, Asa Root, Samuel Perkins, Abijah Williams, Jabez Hart, Rufus Dryer, Seymour Boughton, jr., Asahel Lusk, Edwin Bement, Samuel Rawson, Silas Barnes, Manley Hawley

These names represent not only the proprietors of the lands of the township upon its subdivision, but represent also pioneers, and in many cases the children and wives of pioneers, in whose names titles were given through feelings of generosity and for convenience; and it is quite probable that names of persons are mentioned who were not early residents of Victor, but who were land owners for purposes of speculation, for of some of those named there is little or no record except as holders of title. However, of some whose names are above referred to there is a record of settlement, and also we may state that the town had a few pioneers who are not named in the list of proprietors.

Asa Hecock settled in the town in 1790, and was the first postmaster; also an early tavern-keeper, and at one time a side judge of the courts. Abijah Williams also settled in Victor in 1790, first in the north part, but moving later on to the southern part of the town. Nicholas Smith settled in 1790; Ezra Wilmarth in 1796; Reuben Parmele, an early and prominent Presbyterian minister, in 1798; Elisha Brace in 1793.



Jeremiah Hawkins.



In the same connection may also be mentioned the names of Josiah and Jabez Morehouse, Dr. Thomas Beach and Elisha, Herman, Joseph, Dr. Joel, and Reuben Brace, all of whom were early settlers and identified with the development of the region. Those who have been named in this connection were pioneers in the south part of the township, in the locality later known as School District No. 2.

In the eastern part of the town is the hamlet now called East Victor, which was originally named Scudderville, after Ezekiel Scudder, who built here the first permanent mill in the township. The locality has also been called Freedom. The pioneers of this district (No. 4) were Abraham Boughton, 1791; Thomas Hawley, a pioneer saw-mill builder; Otis Wilmarth, builder of an early grist-mill; Elijah Griswold, who had a carding-mill as early as 1800; Levi Boughton, settler in 1790; N. O. Dickinson, tavern-keeper; Samuel Boughton, shoemaker; James Felt, distiller; John M. Hughes, carding-miller. In the same locality also were early settlers Samuel Drowne, Eleazer Boughton, Nathan Jenks (merchant), James Barnhart, Cornelius Conover, Asahel Moore. In the southeast corner of the town Solomon Griswold made the first settlement, remaining only a short time, and giving way to Isaac Wheeler. In this neighborhood also were Ebenezer Stone, wheelwright and handy man at any trade, and William Barber, said to be a famous hunter.

The west and southwest portions of Victor were not settled until about twenty years after the eastern and southeastern sections, and a number of the settlers here were from the Mohawk valley country. Jonathan Culver came in 1801; Increase Carpenter in 1808; Roswell Murray in 1810; as also did Stephen Ellis and Elston Hunt. Murray's wife was sister to Brigham Young, the Mormon leader. Other early settlers in this locality were John and William Ward, James M. Campbell, Abijah Covill, Ezra Wilmarth, Samuel Dryer, James Wilmarth, Deacon Sheldon, and James Potter.

In the northwest part of the town is located the railroad station and post-village called Fisher's, and so named in honor of Charles Fisher, who settled here in 1817. However, it was not until the completion of the railroad and the establishment of a post-office that the name was regularly applied to the station. Irondequoit Creek has its course in

this part of the township, consequently the locality became desirable for the purposes of both farming and lumbering. The result was in the founding of a settlement at an early day and the starting of numerous saw mills along the stream mentioned. Asahel Lusk was an early settler here ; Elisha Coan was an early comer, and built a saw-mill ; Richard Brunson had a saw-mill and also a distillery, the latter as early as 1818 ; Richard Hayes was proprietor of a grist-mill ; Jonas Allen built a saw-mill in 1814, and a fulling and carding-mill in 1817. Among the other early settlers in this immediate locality we may mention the names of Gregory Hill, Joseph and Barzilla Woolston, Asa Gaskill, and David Barrett, while in the same general region, and a little farther east, the pioneers were Joseph Rowley, Simeon Parks, Eleazer Boughton, Jonathan Smith and Isaac Simmons. In the extreme northwest of the town dwelt pioneer Abraham Mattison, who built the first saw-mill on Irondequoit Creek. A little later David Lyon built both saw and grist-mills (1820), and in 1825 Erastus Hughes operated a fulling-mill. John Earle and Samuel Moore were also early settlers in this locality. East of the section just referred to, and in what afterward became District No 7, the early settlers were Capt. Jirah Rowley, a pioneer of District No. 8, who served in the War of 1812-15, and was captain of the Victor militia company. In this neighborhood also lived at an early day Ichabod Town, the cooper ; Allen Bearmore or Barmour, Asa Root, De Forest Boughton, John Gould, and Squire Fox, the latter being noted for his native ability as a lawyer in justice court.

The northeast part of Victor was settled very early, when we consider its comparatively remote location. The first improvement here was made in 1797 by James Upton and Jabez Hart, and in the next year there came pioneers Isaac Marsh, the first tanner ; Jirah Rowley, who soon moved to the north part of the town ; Abraham Bliss, John Cline, and Joseph Trall came in the same year, while among the later early settlers were Timothy Wilson and John Rose, the latter a local preacher of the M. E. Church. John and Timothy Lane settled about 1800 in the extreme eastern part of the town, and in 1802 Jeremiah Richardson began an improvement in the northeast corner.

District No. 1 and Victor Village.—In the central part of the town is located the large school district known as No. 1, and within the limits thereof is the attractive village of Victor. The location of this district was generally favorable to early settlement, but it so happened that its pioneers were quite extensive land owners, consequently the number of early settlers was small. About where the depot is now located dwelt pioneer Peter Turner, and north of him was Isaac Root. Israel Blood settled in the northeast corner of the district soon after 1790, while in other parts the pioneers were Joel Hart, Samuel Burgman, Samuel Rawson, and Michael Brooks, the latter a tailor by occupation. The village site was occupied and owned by Capt. Abner Hawley, whose residence, and also that of his son James, were the only buildings standing in 1798. James Hawley kept a tavern, and was the pioneer in that line, and was succeeded in business by Rufus Dryer, who came to the town in 1792, and became a man of note in local affairs. He was prominent as a landlord, and built and conducted the Victor Hotel, one of the landmarks, in name at least, of the village. Enos Boughton was the pioneer merchant, and was followed in that line by William Bushnell. Other early business men of Victor may be briefly mentioned, among them Bushnell & Jenks, Giles Arnold, Thomas Embry, Alfred Gray, merchant, 1817, succeeded by T. M. Boughton; John Turner and William Turner, shoemakers, 1826; Stephen Collyer, wagonmaker, 1816; David Stout, hatter; Wm. T. Roup, harnessmaker; Enos, Samuel and James Gillis, tanners, established 1810.

For many years there was a feeling of friendly rivalry between the residents of districts Four and One, for each had an ambition to be the more important center. Scudderville, or East Victor, possessed the most desirable water-power, while Victor was the natural center, at which the principal highways terminated. The latter gradually acquired the greater population, and East Victor maintained its early manufacturing supremacy.

The completion of the Auburn and Rochester railroad in 1840, added much to the prosperity of Victor village, although the station is half a mile distant from the business center. The post-office was established at the village soon after 1810, the first postmaster being Asa Hickox, succeeded by William Bushnell, the latter serving twenty years, and

being succeeded in 1835 by Wm. C. Dryer. In 1892 the Lehigh Valley Company completed an extension of their road through the center of the village, thus affording additional shipping and traveling facilities to the people, though it must be confessed that this improvement has made no apparent increase in manufactures.

Within the last score of years the people of the village have realized the necessity of having a corporate existence, which should in a measure separate the municipality from the township. To this end an incorporation was effected during 1879, and the newly elected trustees held their first meeting on December 31. These trustees were James Walling, Josiah Upton, Albert Jacobs and William R. Townsend, the latter of whom was elected president of the board. The first clerk of the village was F. W. Edmonds. The corporation includes about one square mile of land, extending about half a mile in each cardinal direction from the business center. The trustees at present are Theodore M. Norton, Albert Bailey, John M. Ladd and William A. Higinbotham. Mr. Norton is president. The village clerk is Gilbert Turner. The population of the village is about 800 inhabitants.

Although one of the small municipalities of the county, Victor numbered among the oldest trading centers of the region. James Hanley opened the way to trade by starting the tavern here, and was later on followed in the same pursuit by other worthy citizens, among whom we may recall the names of Eleazer Boughton, Rufus Dryer, Asa Hickox, John M. Hughes, George W. Dryer, Wm. C. Dryer, Harry Peck and others. Rufus Dryer and N. O. Dickinson were early millers, while Enos Boughton and William Bushnell were the first merchants. The stone store was built in 1834. The frame school-house was built in 1816, its first teacher being Melancton Lewis. The principal general merchants in the village at the present time are A. Simonds' Sons, successors to A. Simonds & Sons, and William B. Gallup. F. E. Cobb is the local druggist, Walling & Brace, the tailors, while the present incumbent of the post-office is D. A. McVean.

About 1870, William C. Moore opened a private bank at Victor, ran it about ten years and then failed. He was followed in business (more successful in results, however,) by Parmele, Hamlin & Co., and in 1889 Norman A. Wilbur purchased the Parmele interest, and the firm of

Higinbotham & Wilbur was formed. The members of the firm are William A. Higinbotham and Norman A. Wilbur, both men of worth and integrity, and each interested in the welfare of the village and town.

At the New York Central station is a large and well equipped flouring-mill, which was built in 1876 by Amos Scramling. In 1885 this property was purchased by the present proprietor, E. S. Berry.

In 1816 the first frame school-house was built in the village, and as has been stated, Melancton Lewis was its first teacher. In the village, both before and after the incorporation, educational affairs have received deserved attention from the trustees of the district, and a good school building and excellent teachers have always been provided. In 1883, at an expense of about \$15,000, the trustees of the district caused to be built the large school-house which now adorns the village.

The *Herald* is the name of a newspaper published at Victor village, under the sole proprietorship of Wm. W. Gillis. The *Herald* is an independent paper, devoted to the interests of the county in general and of Victor in particular. It is the only paper published between Canandaigua and Rochester, or in northwestern Ontario county. The paper is in all respects a worthy and enterprising publication, and deservedly enjoys its large circulation and a good advertising patronage.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The pioneers of Victor were not wholly unmindful of the spiritual welfare of the community, and at a very early day provided for religious instruction according to the New England custom. They first acted as a united people, and secured the services of a minister of the gospel to conduct services for the benefit of all the inhabitants, and a little later on (1804,) raised by contribution enough money to purchase a lot and build a meeting-house. This was known as the "Proprietors' Church," from the fact that nearly all the then land owners of the town contributed to its erection. At length, as the population increased, each denomination prepared to conduct services according to the rules of the church favored by it, hence withdrew from the use of the union edifice and built for themselves. In another part of this chapter will be found the names of the contributors to the Proprietors' Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Victor is the outgrowth of early meetings inaugurated by Rev. Reuben Parmele as early as 1798, although the life of the society from the time of its origin has been one of many vicissitudes. Mr. Parmele began holding Congregational meetings in 1798 at the request of the inhabitants of the town, and on the 10th of February, 1799, a society was organized with twenty members. In January, 1828, a majority of the members determined to adopt the Presbyterian form of church government, which resulted in a division of sentiment in the society. However, in 1832 the factions were reunited and an independent Congregational church was organized, and was so conducted until March 8, 1858, when a Presbyterian government was adopted, and the "First Presbyterian Church of Victor" was formally organized, and thenceforth superseded the older society. The first church edifice of this society was built in 1837, at a cost of \$3,500, and was substantially enlarged and repaired in 1844, and again in 1860. The parsonage was built in 1868. The pastors of this church since its original founding have been as follows: Reuben Parmele, Philander Parmele, Ebenezer Raymond, Jabez Spicer (supply), John Taylor (supply), Richard Kay, Jarius Wilcox (supply), Charles E. Furman, Charles Merwin, A. V. H. Powell, C. Waterbury, C. C. Carr, Wm. H. Webb, G. P. Nichols, Henry T. Miller, W. B. Marsh, Robert Ennis, Thomas E. Babb, C. W. Backus and Charles Noble Frost, the latter, the present pastor, having been installed in November, 1889. The church membership numbers 197 persons, and the Sunday school has 200 pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of Methodism in Victor dates back to the early years of the century, and to the primitive meetings occasionally held by Joseph Jewell, Amos Jenks and James Kelsey, which resulted in the formation of a class in 1807, followed by a permanent church organization. The first meetings were held at convenient places, one of which, the Ladd school-house, was especially devoted to the use of the society. In 1820 a small church edifice was built, and so far completed as to be dedicated in August, 1821, although it was not entirely finished until 1829. It was enlarged in 1832, and five years later the society purchased a parsonage. The large edifice superseded the old church in 1870, and was completed during the fol-

lowing year, and dedicated June 15. The church has a present membership of about 220 persons, a Sunday-school with 100 pupils, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Richard W. Copeland.

The First United Universalist Society of Victor was organized by the compact signed by its members in 1834, although Universalist teaching and preaching was conducted in the town as early as 1825, under the ministerial labors of Wm. J. Reese. The early meetings were held in the M. E. and Proprietors' churches, the latter of which afterward became the property of the Universalist society, and was used by it until the erection and dedication of the large brick edifice in 1857. Universalism in Victor had a beginning as humble as any other of the town's institutions, but continued to grow and spread until it became one of the leading churches, both in members and influence. The pastors, in the order of succession, have been as follows: James Cook, S. W. Fuller, L. L. Saddler, Olin Ackley, Geo. W. Montgomery, Stephen Miles, Daniel R. Biddlecome, Kneeland Townsend, James Cook, J. R. Johnson, Charles S. Skinner, Thos. Bartholomew, Thos. Whitcomb, W. W. Dean, Charles D. Fluhrer, Rev. Goodenough, Thomas Borden, Rev. Peck, Stephen H. Roblin, G. L. Leland and Charles Legal, the latter being the present pastor, who entered upon his duties July 1, 1891. The church has 100 members, and the Sunday-school about 125 pupils.

St. Patrick's Church at Victor was an out mission attached to Palmyra, from 1850 to 1857, and was attended by Fathers Kilbride, Walsh and Casey. In 1857 East Bloomfield received a resident pastor, and Victor was made one of its out-missions, being attended during the next four years by Father P. Lee. In 1859 the church was built. Father Wm. Hughes succeeded Father Lee, and in 1882 the Victor church was given a resident pastor, the first being Rev. Angelo Lugero, who was the successor to Father Hughes. On October 20, 1888, Rev. J. J. Donnelly was appointed pastor. In St. Patrick's parish are 170 families, numbering about 875 persons.

The Episcopal Church, or mission, at Victor village was erected in 1873, and named "Church of the Good Shepherd." It was consecrated in September, 1874. The parish has but few families and the church ever maintained a struggling existence. It has no regular rector, being supplied with occasional services by clergymen from other parishes.

In an earlier part of this chapter we have referred to the early settlement in the locality where is now the little hamlet called East Victor, which was originally known as Scudderville. Among the villages of the town this place has acquired little importance, except in connection with early settlements to which we have referred. The New York Central road passes half a mile south of it, and the Lehigh Valley is still nearer, yet East Victor remains about the same in business importance. During the greater part of a century this has been a milling locality, but the present industry in that line is substantially confined to operations at the Winans Mills.

Fisher's Station we have also referred to, and to the early mills in the northwest part of the town. At the station at the present time the business interests are the grist and saw-mills of Kingsley Brownell, the general store of George E. Proseus, and potato storage of C. W. Ford & Co., the latter an industry of much note.

Town Organization.—On the 26th of May, 1812, the town of Victor was formed from the still older town of Bloomfield, and in October following the inhabitants held a meeting and determined to call their new formation "Victor," after and in honor of Claudius Victor Boughton, who had rendered great service to the people in the early events of the war then in progress. The first meeting of the freemen was held April 6, 1813, and these officers were elected: Supervisor, Jacob Lobdell; town clerk, Eleazer Boughton; assessors, Nathaniel Boughton, Ezra Wilmarth, and Sellick Boughton; commissioners of highways, Ezekiel Scudder, Elisha Williams, Joseph Brace; overseers of the poor, James Upton, Rufus Dryer; constable and collector, Solomon Griswold; poundmaster, Joseph Perkins.

Schools of Victor.—In 1790 the inhabitants of the Boughton Hill locality built a school house, it being the first in the town. The East Victor neighborhood had a school before 1800, and District No. 8 had one in 1798. In due time the township was divided into districts and school accommodations were provided for each. There are now fourteen districts in the town, three of which (Nos. 11, 13 and 14) have no school-houses, hence are joint districts with others. The reports for the year 1892 inform us that the school census is 688 children, and that the value of school property is \$21,650; that there are eight frame, one

brick, and two stone school buildings; that seventeen teachers are employed, to whom is paid annually \$5,637.22, while the amount of school moneys received from all sources, for the year mentioned, was \$9,504.80.

Succession of Supervisors—Jacob Lobdell, 1813-14; Andrew Colton, 1815; Jacob Lobdell, 1816-18; Jared Boughton, 1819-20; Jacob Lobdell, 1821; Eleazer Boughton, 1822-23; Samuel Rawson, 1824; Jacob Lobdell, 1825; Samuel Rawson, 1826-28; Nathan Jenks, 1829-30; Orin Miller, 1831-33; Henry Pardee, 1834-35; Samuel Rawson, 1836; Jacob Lobdell, 1837; Samuel Rawson, 1838; Azariah Bickford, 1839; Henry Pardee, 1840; Joseph Rawson, 1841; Thomas Embry, 1842; Henry Pardee, 1843; Thomas Embry, 1844; Lauson Dewey, 1845; Wm. C. Dryer, 1846-48; Peter S. Bonested, 1849; Wm. Ball, 1850; Lauson Dewey, 1851; Levi B. Lobdell, 1852-53; William S. Clarke, 1854-56; Josiah Upton, 1857-58; Lauson Dewey, 1859-67; Wm. C. Dryer, 1868; James Walling, 1869-77; Gilbert Turner, 1878-79; Bolivar Ellis, 1880-82; Marvin A. Wilbur, 1883-86; Stephen Van Vorhis, 1887; John Colmey, 1888-89; Wm. B. Osborne, 1890-91; Willis D. Newton, 1892-93.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NAPLES.

ON the 20th of March, 1789, the Phelps and Gorham proprietary conveyed by deed to certain representatives of a Massachusetts company, the tract of land now known as Naples, being township 7, in range 4, for the consideration of 1,056 pounds Massachusetts currency. However, there is a little history back of this apparently plain transaction which is worthy of narration. According to the records, written and traditionary, during the year 1789 (the true date is believed to have been 1788) a company of Massachusetts residents was formed for the purchase of a township of land in the Genesee country from Phelps and

Gorham. For the purposes of the company, which numbered sixty persons, a committee of eleven was chosen, and the latter delegated their authority to a smaller committee, comprising Edward Kibbe, Nathan Watkins, and William Cady.

In September, 1789, the committee set out upon the journey to the Genesee country, and in three weeks arrived at Canandaigua. They at once visited Gen. Israel Chapin, who represented Phelps and Gorham, and informed him of the purpose of their presence, and by him they were directed to examine township 9, in range 2 (Gorham), which they did, and at once decided upon its purchase. However, before the negotiations were completed, this town was purchased by an agent of a Dutchess county company, whereupon the committee of Yankees were referred to township 9, in range 5 (Richmond), with a request to examine its lands. This being done, and the town proving satisfactory to the visitors, its purchase was agreed upon at the price of 1,056 pounds, but, either through error or design on the part of the grantors, the deed of conveyance described township 7, in range 4, which the grantees accepted. There does not appear any evidence to show that the grantors manifested any disposition to correct the error, wherefore the purchasers were at liberty to accept the township described or take none at all.

Notwithstanding the evident fraud practiced upon them, the purchasers of the town accepted the situation, and at once made preparations to settle and improve the lands of the town. The pioneers of the town were Samuel, Reuben and Levi Parrish, who with their families started for the western country in January, 1790, and four weeks later reached the head of the lake, and thence proceeded to the site of the present village, where they built a small log-house. Soon afterward Levi Parrish built a second house in the same locality. But the Parrishes were not altogether alone in this then wilderness region, as the Seneca Indians were still in the neighborhood and watched the operations of the white pioneers with evident interest, but made no attempt to molest them. In April or May following other pioneers came to the town to the number of thirty, and among them were Capt. Ephraim Cleveland, Colonel Wm. Clark, Nathan and William Watkins, John Johnson, Jonathan Lee, and their families. The newcomers built the third dwelling-

house in the town, and during the summer Capt. Nathan Watkins built the fourth, Captain Cleveland the fifth, and Colonel Clark the sixth. In 1793 Captain Watkins built the first framed barn, and the honor of building the first framed house fell to pioneer Isaac Whitney, in 1794, Captain Watkins also was the pioneer hotel-keeper in the town.

The persons and families mentioned above were the first settlers in the town, but they were soon afterward followed by others, whose names are also worthy of mention in these pages. Captain Edward Kibbe came in 1793; Dr. Thomas Maxwell in 1796; Otis Fuller in 1813. Mr. Sutton very appropriately arranges the names of early settlers in Naples, from which we extract the following: In district No. 1 the pioneers were James Lee, Richard Hooker (1811), John Sibhart (1812). In district No. 2 were Wm. James, Asa Perry, Paul Grimes, Guy Hinckley and E. Stiles. In district No. 3 were Rev. Thomas Peek, John Powers and Seymour Gillett. In district No. 4 were Peter Whitney, Wm. Oakley, Amaziah Cornell, Nathan Tyler, Abijah Shaw and Israel Meads. In district No. 5 were Zacheus Barber, Oliver Tenney, Lemuel and John Barber, the latter in 1798. The settlers of No. 6 were Abraham Sutton (1811), John Sutton (1812) and Samuel Shaw, Jacob Dagget, Nathan Clark and Russell Parrish, all in 1812. In No. 7 the first settler was Aaron Hunt, who built the first grist-mill in the neighborhood. Others in this vicinity were Jacob Holdren, Jonas Belknap, Gail Washburn and Wm. Sullivan. In No. 8 were Stephen Garlinghouse, Jesse Peck, Mr. Tallman, Wm. West, sr., and Joseph Grant; of No. 9 were Isaac Whitney, Benj. Clark, Simon Lyon, Stephen Storey and Dr. Newcomb; in No. 10 were Isaac Sutton, Thomas Blodget, John Blodget, Thos. Bentley, Wm. Bush, David Fletcher; in No. 11 were Alanson Lyon, Elisha Sutton, Chas. Wilcox, Bushnell Cleveland, Uriah Davids; in No. 13, Deacon David Carrier, Pitts Parker, Ichabod Green, Samuel Stancliff, John Cronk, Ithamer Carrier and Michael Keith; in No. 15 were Reuben Parrish, Peabody Kinne, Robert Wiley, Nathan and Wm. Watkins, and the already mentioned Clark, Cleveland and Kibbe, John Johnson and Levi and Samuel Parrish; in No. 17 were John Hinckley, Nathan Goodell, Ami Baker, Joshua Lyon, Joseph Battles, Hiram and Stephen Sayles.

One of the first duties which engaged the attention of the proprietors of this town was the proper survey of its lands and the division of the

lots; and this seems not to have been done previous to 1793. The whole area was surveyed into 195 lots, each having 108 acres. Fifteen of the best lots were first selected and each was divided into four parts, a total of sixty, one of which parts was allotted to each of the sixty original proprietors. Then followed a general drawing of lots, according to the established New England custom, and while many of the pioneers held their lots for their children, very large tracts were sold to speculators of the East.

In 1795 and '96 the inhabitants began the work of laying out and opening roads in various directions from the center of the town. Previous to this time the chief thoroughfare of travel was to the head of the lake, thence down the same to whatever point was desired. The road to Rushville was surveyed in 1794; the Bristol road was partly constructed in 1795; the road to the Indian landing from Reuben Parrish's was made in 1796.

Having referred at some length to the pioneer and early settlement of the town of Naples known as No. 7, in range four, attention may now be turned briefly to the early civil history of the same territory. As originally formed by the Court of Sessions in January, 1789, the district included all its present area, also all that is now Italy and part of Springwater. The earliest name applied to this district was "Watkinstown," and so called in allusion to pioneer William Watkins. This naming is believed to have been done in January, 1788, at which time the territory of the county was divided into districts; however, in 1785, the year in which the town was organized, Watkinstown was dropped and Middletown adopted in its stead. The next year, on April 5, the organization of the town was made complete and town officers were then elected. The change of name to Naples was accomplished at a later date, on April 6, 1808. Italy was taken off in 1815, and a part of Springwater in 1816, and by these separate creations Naples was reduced to its present area.

At the first town meeting above mentioned the following officers were elected: Supervisor, William Clark; town clerk, Joel Watkins; assessors, Jabez Metcalf, Edward Kibbe and Edward Low; highway commissioners, Nathan Watkins, Wm. Dunton and Elijah Clark; poor masters, Wm. Watkins, Ephraim Cleveland, Robert Wiley; constable, Elisha

Parrish; pathmasters, Levi and Reuben Parrish, John Mower and Isaiah Post; fence viewers, John Johnson, Benjamin Hardin and Isaac Whitney; poundmaster, Jabez Metcalf.

The patriotic military spirit of the early settlers of Naples is shown in the fact that the town furnished a militia company for the frontier service during the War of 1812-15; and it is worthy of special remark that this is one of the few towns in which the roll of militiamen has been preserved. The names are as follows: Elijah Clark, captain; Joseph Clark, lieutenant; and privates, Fisher Metcalf, Elias B. Kinne, Levi Watkins, Otis Pierce, Jonathan Pierce, Wm. Danton, ——— Kimball, ——— Matoon, ——— Dodge, ——— Wheeler, John Cronk, Pitts Parker, Daniel Parker, Ichabod Lyon, Benj. Johnson, Edward Low, Jacob B. Sutton, Zelotus Sackett, Captain Wm. Watkins, Henry Porter, Robert Vickery, Ephraim W. Cleveland, John W. Hinckley, Amos Johnson, Amasa S. Tift, Loring Pottle; sergeant, Lyman Hawes.

Equally honorable, also, was the record made by Naples soldiery during the war of 1861-65, in which the town is credited with having sent more than two hundred men into the service; and many of them never returned. In memory of the faithful performance of their duty and of the specially brave deeds of many the generous town's people caused to be erected a memorial townhall, a building both useful and ornamental, in lieu of the customary soldiers' monument. Land was purchased in 1869, at the corner of Main and Monroe streets, and thereon at an expense of several thousand dollars a large two-storied and basement brick building was erected. It was completed November 16, 1872.

The Village of Naples.—The history of Naples village is a part of the history of the town itself and with difficulty are the subjects separated. The pioneers of the township located within the limits of the village proper, and from this central point all subsequent operations were conducted. One of the first improvements which called for attention from the pioneers was the need of a water supply to furnish power for mills. To provide this the people made a united effort and constructed a race from "below the falls," by which mill sites and abundant power were afforded. On this stream pioneers Benj. Clark and Jabez Metcalf built the first saw-mill in the town. Reuben Parrish also built a saw-mill in 1796, at the "mouth of Parrish gulley," and in the same year Benj.

Clark built a grist-mill where O. M. Woodruff's Ontario Mills now stand. Likewise Jason Goodrich built a cloth and carding mill, Paul Grimes built a woolen mill, and Perry Holcomb a fulling mill in the vicinity, all at an early day.

The pioneer tradesman of the settlement was a Holland Dutchman named Hesselgesser, who was noted for the large price rather than the extent of his wares. Later merchants were Warren Clark (also distiller and owner of an ashery), Pardon T. Brownell, Robert Fleming and Calvin Luther. Paul Grimes was the proprietor of the first public house, and another early representative of the same business was Joseph Clark. Joshua Abbey was the village blacksmith, and Jabez Metcalf, Jason Goodrich, Oliver Tenney, Amaziah Cornish and Charles Wilcox were the first carpenters and joiners. The first distillers, in succession, were Reuben Parrish, Warren Clark and Zacheus Barber. Phineas P. Lee, son of Col. James Lee, is also said to have been the first white child born in the town, while the first death of which there is a record was that of the Seneca Indian, Kanesque, at the unusual age of one hundred years. Benjamin Clark married Thankful Watkins in 1795, and Susanna Parrish taught the first school, in 1792, which were also first events of this kind in the town.

Naples is the largest unincorporated village in Ontario county, and while the subject of incorporation has frequently been discussed the necessity for such action has not been apparent. In fact, between the inhabitants of the village and those of the town at large there has ever existed perfect friendliness, and neither seems inclined to oppose the projects of the other. The result is that the numerous public improvements, both in and outside the village, are paid for by the whole town. And in the matter of improvements there has been no backwardness on the part of Naples's people, for both village and town are far advanced in this respect as any locality of the county, and on every side the view of the interested visitor is rewarded with a general appearance of neatness and progress.

In 1890 the total population of the village and town was 2,455, more than one-half of which is within the village proper. The public properties of the latter are four church buildings, the Memorial hall, the Union school, formerly the academy, and these added to the several

mercantile and manufacturing interests, and the many residences built along Main street on both sides of the business center, all combine to make Naples one of the most attractive villages in the county. Previous to 1892 communication with the outside localities and the county seat was had only by wagon travel and steamboat, but in the year mentioned the Middlesex Valley Railroad was completed, thus affording rapid connection with the large villages of the region. This is a boon which the people of the town fully appreciate, as they have for many years paid interest on a large bonded indebtedness, created to aid the construction of the road, and for which they had previously received no return whatever.

The present business interests of Naples are not numerous, neither are they of great magnitude; but all are important and contribute to the prosperity of the town. There are three well-equipped flouring mills, known, respectively, as the Ontario Mills, O. M. Woodruff, prop.; the Naples Mills, N. W. Clark, prop.; and the mills of J. C. Morgan. E. A. Griswold is owner of a saw and planing mill and basket factory. J. H. Loveland has a planing and shingle mill and basket factory. Z. F. Knapp has a basket factory. W. B. Ensworth is the present proprietor of the knife factory.

The principal merchants in trade during the early spring of 1893 are the firm of Lewis Brothers and G. C. Dill, dry goods and general stores; grocers C. G. Everitt, D. J. Doughty, C. M. Lyon, A. W. Durston, Mrs. E. R. Thornton, George Stoddard, the latter also dealing in drugs. Storey Bros. are dealers in boots and shoes; J. C. Morgan is the druggist; F. W. James, stationer and bookseller, also postmaster; W. H. Tobey, merchant tailor and clothier; M. B. Reed, merchant tailor; S. R. Sutton and Charles Peck, jewelers; O. W. La Valley and J. P. Richardson, harness makers and dealers; E. Wells & Co. and Doolittle & Graham, hardware dealers; J. H. Tozer, furniture dealer; Mrs. Tyler and Johnson & Stetson, milliners; E. E. Lafler and Rowland, meat markets. The hotels are the Naples House, M. Brown, prop., and the Luther House, S. S. Luther, prop.

The banking house of Hiram Maxfield was established in 1877, and it is no fulsome compliment to say that this is one of the safest and strongest private banking institutions of Ontario county.

Naples has been the home of several newspaper publications, among which may be mentioned the *Free Press*, founded January 1, 1833, by Charles P. Waterman, and was continued about two years. The *Neapolitan* was started in 1840 by David Fairchild. In 1845 it was sold to — Phelps, who changed its title to the *Naples Visitor*, and soon afterward the paper suspended publication. The *Naples Journal* was published in 1853 by R. Denton. The *Naples Record* was started in January, 1870, by Mr. Deyo, who was its sole publisher and proprietor until February 1, 1873, when he sold a half interest to R. M. McJannett, who was a partner until July 1, 1877, when he sold to Mr. Deyo. October 1, 1878, Mr. Deyo leased the office to Miles A. Davis, who published the paper until November, 1879, at which time Mr. McJannett purchased and ran it until February 1, 1884. January 1, 1880, Mr. Deyo established the *Neapolitan*, which paper he continued to publish until February 1, 1884, at which time he purchased the *Record* of Mr. McJannett and consolidated the two papers under the name of *Neapolitan Record*. The paper continued under this name and management until October 1, 1887, when it again changed hands, and the old name, *Naples Record*, was restored.”

May 1, 1890, Rev. F. P. Leach, then pastor of the Baptist church, began the publication of an eight page church paper called the *Naples Church Union*. Mr. Leach continued its publication until he removed from town—January, 1891—when the publication ceased. The work on this paper was done in the *Record* office.

The Naples Academy was the outgrowth of an ineffectual attempt to form a Union school in 1858. Following the failure of the Union school enterprise, a subscription fund of \$12,000 was raised in the village, and in 1860 the academy building was erected, the cornerstone being laid June 12, and the building soon afterward completed, with capacity to accommodate two hundred pupils. The first principal was M. M. Merrill, succeeded by Charles Jacobus, P. V. N. Myers, L. G. Thrall and others. In the course of time, however, the academy property was transferred to the Board of the Union School District, the latter including parts of three town districts Nos. 2, 9 and 15. The principal of the Union school is Burr W. Mosher.

While there has not been made any attempt to organize an elaborate fire department in the village, the enterprising citizens have provided a

good serviceable engine, hose cart, truck, and an abundance of buckets. This equipment in the hands of interested residents and all working unitedly, has thus far proved equal to any emergency. The truck is in charge of "Morgan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1," an organization which was incorporated June 22, 1885.

The church and religious history of Naples has an interest equal to its civil and political records, yet may be briefly narrated. The town now has three and possibly four active church societies, the fourth being St. Januarius Roman Catholic, which had its organization soon after 1880, but has had a resident pastor only a short time. Father Ege is the present incumbent. The church edifice stands on Tobey street, in the north part of the village. The other churches referred to are the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

The present Presbyterian church and society of Naples are the outgrowth of the still older Congregational society, the latter dating its history back to the pioneer days of the town. That indefatigable Christian worker and organizer, Rev. Zadoc Hunn, conducted religious services in this town as early as 1792, but not until 1800 was there any formal organization. On February 1 of that year, Rev. Samuel Fuller completed the organization with these members: Nathan and Sarah Watkins, Edward and May Kibbe, Timothy Madden, Mary Clark, Mrs. Parrish, Samuel, Susanna, Mark and Lydia Watkins, Lemuel Barber and Martha Cleveland. Rev. Mr. Fishals preached for a time. Rev. Solomon Allen was the first regular pastor, installed December 15, 1803, and was followed in the same capacity by Revs. Silas Hubbard, Lyman Barrett, John C. Morgan, John Burbank, Mr. White, John C. Morgan, Henry Morgan, Mr. Everett, G. T. Everest, Mr. Roulette, F. S. Gaylord, B. F. Millard, Miles B. Gilston, W. L. Austin and B. F. Millard, the latter being the present pastor.

The first services were held in a log barn and afterward in the log school-house on the square. In 1823 the society began raising a fund for the erection of a church home, and in December, 1825, the edifice was completed and dedicated. However, during the course of its history this church changed its form of government and became Presbyterian. In 1850 a new edifice was built, but was burned in March, 1874. It was soon afterward replaced by the handsome structure now in use.

This church has a membership of one hundred and fifty-one, and a Sunday-school of two hundred and seventy pupils.

Methodist Episcopal services were first held in Naples as early as 1826, but not until several years later was a class formed and an organization effected. A church edifice was first erected for the society in 1851, at the corner of Vine and Main streets. From a small beginning this society has grown into one of the most numerous and influential in the region. Rev. E. G. Piper is the present pastor.

The Naples Baptist church was organized in 1843, yet as early as 1826 preaching service of this society was held in the town. After organization the society purchased the Congregational edifice, and being thus provided the Baptist society became one of the permanent institutions of the town. Elder Cole, an aged Baptist minister, had much to do with the early history of this society, and among others who followed him in pastoral work were David Olney, M. Tuttle, E. A. Hadley, H. Ingraham, Amos Chase, Edward Tozer, W. F. Purington, R. H. Tozer, S. J. Douglass and others. The present pastor is Rev. Eugene Anthony.

The Christian church of Naples is now a thing of the past, the society having forfeited its property and the same reverted to the general conference. The church in Naples was organized in 1826, the first meetings antedating that event by several years. The society transferred to the village and reorganized in 1842, and Rev. J. J. Brown was its first pastor at the latter place. The church edifice was built in 1845, and removed to its present location in 1875.

In the same connection mention may also be made of the Methodist Episcopal church and society at Garlinghouse in the township, of which D. A. Parcells is pastor; of the Free Will Baptist church society, which is under charge of Rev. Lindsay, and of the Methodist Episcopal society at Hunt's Hollow, over which Rev. E. G. Piper exercises pastoral care.

The early school records of the town of Naples are indeed meagre, but well grounded tradition has it that the education of the youth of the town was begun very soon after the first settlement. The first frame school-house was built on "the square" in 1797, and here Isaac Blanchard and Caleb Abernathy were first teachers. As the population increased the town was divided into school districts, and these have been changed from time to time to suit the convenience of the inhab-

itants. At the present the town has sixteen districts, two of which, Nos. 12 and 16, have no school-house. In the town is a school population of seven hundred and forty-eight (census of 1892), and there are employed thirty three teachers, at an annual expense of \$5,380. In 1892 there was received from all sources school moneys to the amount of \$7,243.46. The Union school building at Naples village is of brick, and all others in the town and village are of frame, and the total value of all school property is placed at \$34,225.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

IN 1788, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act creating Ontario county, the Court of Sessions formed the townships now known respectively as Farmington and Manchester into one town, and to the same was given the name of Farmington. Of this, however, it must be said there is no present positive record to prove the foregoing assertion, but it is nevertheless an accepted fact. Within the territory of the original township, were numbers eleven in the second and third ranges, each containing presumably thirty-six square miles of land. In 1821 number eleven in the second range was separated from the mother town and organized under the name of Burt, but subsequently changed to Manchester.

The first township sold by the Phelps and Gorham proprietary was number eleven in the third range, and its purchasers were a company of Massachusetts citizens, then residing mainly in Berkshire county, who were members of the old and honored society of Friends, whose desire was to leave their former home and take up their abode in a then wild, uncultivated and almost unknown region called the Genesee country. The purchasers of number eleven were Nathan Comstock, Benjamin Russell, Abraham Lapham, Edmund Jenks, Jeremiah Brown, Ephraim Fish, Nathan Herendeen, Nathan Aldrich, Stephen Smith, Benjamin Rickerson, William Baker and Dr. Daniel Brown.

Nathan Comstock and Benjamin Russell appear to have been the leading spirits of this enterprise, as the conveyance of the town was made to them individually, and the lots were afterward chosen by draft, a New England custom, and agreeable to the results of the allotment the deeds were given. The purchase being completed pioneership at once began, the honor of being first settler falling to Nathan Comstock, and his sons Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway, all of whom, during the year 1789, came to the town, made a clearing and sowed a small field of wheat, built a cabin, and thus accomplished the first permanent settlement in the town. Closely following this little party, however, came pioneer Nathan Aldrich, who brought seed for planting and sowing, but when winter approached all save Otis Comstock returned to their New England homes.

On the 14th of February, 1790, Nathan Comstock and his large family, accompanied by pioneers Nathan Aldrich and Isaac Hathaway set out upon their journey to the town, and on the next day Nathan Herendeen and his family, comprising his son Welcome and his sons-in-law, Joshua Herrington and John McCumber, with their wives and children, likewise set out for the new country. These pioneers were united at Geneva, and from thence journeyed together to Farmington, which name was given in allusion to the town of Farmington in Connecticut.

Referring briefly to first events, we may note the fact that Nathan Comstock and his party built the first dwelling and made the first clearing of land. Nathan Aldrich is credited with building the second dwelling, while Nathan Herendeen followed as third in the same improvement, and was first to raise a barn, this being in 1794. In 1790 a son was born to Joshua Herrington and wife. It was named "Welcome," after its uncle, but the surname was afterward changed to Herendeen. Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman were married in 1792. Elijah Smith died in 1793. Jacob and Joseph Smith built the first grist-mill in 1793, and the first saw-mill in 1795. The first wheat was harvested in the town in 1790. In this connection we may state the claim to building the first barn by Annanias McMillan for Isaac Hathaway in 1793. The grist-mill was built the same year by McMillan for the Smiths on Ganargwa Creek. The first physician was Dr. Stephen Aldridge.

The greater part of the pioneers who are named above settled in the general southeast portion of the town, in what afterward became school district number one. In the same locality, and sufficiently early to be numbered among the early settlers, there came in 1790 John Payne, Jonathan Reed (the pioneer blacksmith), Samuel Mason (cabinet maker), John Dillon, Adam Nichols and Joseph Wells. Joseph Smith and James Fish started an ashery in this locality in 1793, and in 1800 Thomas Herendeen had a tannery in operation. In the region just west of that last mentioned Jacob Smith settled in 1791; Jonathan Smith in 1790, and at now unknown dates came Ichabod Brown, Abi-ather Power, George Jenks, John Young, Mr. Shotwell and Ebenezer Wells. In the southwest part of the town lived pioneers Isaac Hathaway, from whom Hathaway's Corners took its name, Asa Wilmarth, who run an ashery, Levi Smith, Arthur Power, Moses Power, Robert Power, Eseck, Jesse and Willis Aldrich, and Samuel Cooper, were also early settlers in this locality. Levi Smith and William Dailey were in in the same neighborhood, though farther south. Still farther west along the town line, in 1793, Annanias McMillan built the pioneer mill for Jacob and Joseph Smith, and two years later a saw-mill was built in the same locality. Both were operated until about 1840. The Smith families came to this vicinity in 1791, and other early settlers were Jephtha Dillingham, Richard Thomas and David Smith.

In the west part of the town the earliest settlers were Jeremiah Brown, one of the original purchasers of the town tract, and near him were Gideon Grinnell, Peter Smith, and others named Harris and Pratt. In this general neighborhood also were David Brown, Otis Comstock, William Smith, David Gillis, Zurial Brown, Nicholas Brown, Hezekiah Lippett and others now forgotten. The settlers last mentioned were early residents of what was known as the Brownsville district, a locality which at an early day was of much note as a center of trade. In this vicinity David and Stephen Brown had a distillery and an ashery, while Stephen Brown and Elias Dennis started a carding and cloth mill. Other early manufacturers hereabouts were James Van Vleck, and the Haskinses, Amos, James and John. Reuben Smith was in trade, as also, later on, were Paul Richardson, Abner and Stephen Brown and Albert Nye. Peter Cline is remembered as an old tanner, and Otis

Brown a blacksmith. Joseph Jones made hats for the early settlers. The pioneer of Brownsville is said to have been David Gillis.

East of Brownsville was the pioneer abode of Dr. Stephen Aldrich, the first physician of the town, and in this district we may name as early occupants of the land Gideon Herendeen, Elisha Gardner, Turner Aldrich, Ebenezer Horton and others of later date. Here, too, was made an attempt to found a hamlet, for in the locality pioneers Talcott and Batty started an ashery in 1817; Reuben Hoyt built a tannery; John Sheffield kept hotel; Augustus Bingham had a blacksmith shop, and other trades were also pursued in the neighborhood. In the north part of the town, about where the quiet little hamlet of Farmington or New Salem is situated, pioneer Nathan Comstock and his family made their first settlement. With him came his sons, Otis and Darius, also Robert Hathaway, and later on four other sons, Nathan, jr., Jared, Joseph and John, were added to the settlement. Otis Hathaway was the founder of the village and its first merchant. S. Pattison built the saw-mill on the creek. Other early settlers in this locality were Hugh Pound, Isaac Lapham, James Brooks and Benjamin Rickerson.

The central and eastern portions of Farmington were not settled as early as many other sections, the marshy character of the land at that time making them not specially desirable as a place of residence. These localities, however, had their pioneers, and among them we may mention John and Elijah Pound, Stephen Ackley, James Hoag, Calvin Whipple, Job Howland, Major Smith, Jonathan Archer, William Dillon, Pardon Arnold, George Smith and Ahez Aldrich. In the northeast part of the town Moses Power settled in 1798, and later on there came Isaac Price, Simpson and Benjamin Harvey, Peter Pratt, Lawrence McLouth, Perez Antisdale, Samuel Rush, Benjamin Peters and others now forgotten.

In this connection the statement may be made that the foregoing brief mention of the pioneer families is not intended to be a sketch of each, for such notices are reserved for another department of this work. However, in recording the early history of the town, at least a passing notice is due to the pioneers, and for more detail of early and late families the attention of the reader is directed to the personal and family sketches.

From what has been stated in this chapter it will be seen that Farmington was settled generally as early as other towns of the county, and was accomplished as early as elsewhere. Prior to 1821 its civil history was associated with Manchester, although the general characteristics of the inhabitants were radically different, yet all were worthy, industrious and self-sacrificing people. The settlement of this town was completed about 1820, and Manchester was set off from it in 1821. From the year last mentioned to the present time there has been no material variation in population, but there appears to have been less tendency toward vacating the town in favor of other localities than is noticeable in the history of the towns of the county generally. By referring to the census reports of each decade we may get a fair idea of the changes in population since 1830. In that year the population was 1,773; in 1840 was 2,122; in 1885 was 1,876; in 1860 was 1,858; in 1870 was 1,896; in 1880 was 1,978; in 1890 was 1,703.

As we have already stated, the original purchasers and pioneer settlers of Farmington were of the once extensive Society of Friends; earnest, honest, faithful and patient Christians and workers, whose everyday walk in life was in full accord and keeping with their religious belief and teachings. From the time of their first settlement, beginning in 1790, the Friends held regular meeting services, and although wholly devoid of display or demonstrations of any sort, the members were none the less zealous or devoted. Ostentation was foreign to their characteristics and repugnant to their doctrines; and it is a serious question whether these sturdy plodders were not the first settlers in the county to hold and conduct religious services, although the Friends themselves made no claim to this honor, as it did not become them to do so. When they came as pioneers to the Genesee country their action was disapproved by the body of the Friends' society in the east, and being without consent and approbation, the emigrants were for a time cut off from the parent society; but when, a few years later, representatives from the east made a visit to Ontario county and discovered the happiness and progress everywhere discernible in the Farmington colony, the errors and faults of the former separatists were condoned and forgiven, and the factions became united. Throughout several of the towns in this part of the State there dwelt families of the Friends, and by them

regular meetings were held at various places. In Macedon there were many families of the society ; in Farmington about thirty families, and in Palmyra about forty-five. In 1796 the first Friends' meeting-house was built of logs in the north part of Farmington, near the hamlet called New Salem. In December, 1803, the building was destroyed by fire, and in 1804 was replaced with a larger building, of frame construction, but perfectly plain in exterior and interior finish. The first speaker of the Friends in this town was pioneer Caleb McCumber, who died in 1850. From its first humble beginning the society increased in numbers, influence and usefulness for a period of about twenty-five years, when, in 1828, Elias Hicks, an able and eloquent speaker, was moved to so teach and preach sentiments not at all in harmony with previous usages, and the result was in a division in the society, a large number of the people flocking to the standard of the new doctrinal expounder, and thenceforth the seceders were called Hicksites, while those who remained faithful to their old allegiance at the same time became known by the name of Orthodox Friends. About the year 1816 the society had erected a new meeting house of greater proportions than the older structures, the building committee comprising Darius Comstock, S. Pattison, Ira Lapham, Nathan Aldrich, and W. Herendeen. The Hicksites took possession of the new building, and the Orthodox members returned to the old meeting-house, still standing in the same vicinity. The committee charged with the erection of the meeting-house of 1804 was comprised of pioneers Nathan Herendeen, Caleb McCumber, Stephen Aldrich, John Sprague, Nathaniel Walker, Nathan Comstock, Hugh and David Pound, Isaac Wood, H. Arnold, and Jesse Aldrich.

In the course of time the house of meeting occupied by the Orthodox Friends was burned, and to replace it the members built a neat and commodious modern structure, the first services therein being held in June, 1876. In addition, it may be stated that another Friends' meeting-house was built in the southeast part of the town, between lots 21 and 22, in which preparative meetings were for many years conducted.

Having due regard for the educational and physical welfare of their children, the Friends established what has been called a Manual Labor School, in which the youth of the town might acquire necessary educa-

tion, and pay therefor in manual labor on the lands connected with the institution. On March 19, 1838, Daniel Robinson, Isaac Hathaway, and Asa Smith conveyed lands to the extent of 12.14 acres to trustees Gideon Herendeen, Asa B. Smith, and John Ramsdell, in whom the management of the school was vested. It must be said, however, that notwithstanding the worthy character of the institution, it failed to produce desired results, and therefore enjoyed not more than a brief existence.

As must be seen from what is stated in this chapter, the majority of the early settlers and nearly all the pioneers of Farmington were Friends, and as such, possessing distinguishing traits and characteristics, they made their spiritual life a part of the temporal by erecting houses for meetings, and giving strict attention to attendance and discipline; and although a century has passed since their work in the town began, the present generation of inhabitants seems to possess much of the old and worthy spirit of their ancestors, and still remain a majority in the town. However, many of the later of the early settlers were not of the Friends' religious convictions, and when their numbers became strong enough they established churches of their own denominations. As early as 1817 a Presbyterian society was organized in Farmington, under the fostering care of the Geneva Presbytery, but its members were few and it passed out of existence after about fifteen years of vicissitudes.

The Farmington Wesleyan Methodist Church and society was organized January 12, 1846, and enjoyed a prosperous life of about forty years. The first trustees were Lewis Lumbard, Wm. Pound, Benjamin Haight, Wm. Plum, and Rufus Holbrook, and the first pastor was Thomas Burrows. The church edifice was built at New Salem, on property originally deeded to the trustees by Joseph C. Hathaway. The parsonage property was the gift of Miss Fanny Robson, and the cemetery lot was deeded to the society by Benjamin Soule and wife. Notwithstanding these and other benefactions, the society was destined to dissolution, but not until within the last three years did it finally cease to exist. The church edifice was sold to the trustees representing Farmington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, who took possession of the property in 1892.

New Salem is the name of a small hamlet situated in the extreme north part of the town, in the locality where pioneer Nathan Comstock made the first improvement. The early settlers of this place and the various business enterprises established by them are sufficiently stated in a preceding paragraph, hence need no repetition here. The hamlet hardly retains its old importance, but the name "Pumpkin Hook," applied in derision, still clings to it. The post-office name of the place is Farmington. Its present business interests comprise the stores of Mrs. A. E. Nichols and C. H. Betz, the latter being also postmaster. About half a mile west of the "Hook" is the grist-mill of Warren Young. The Hicksite and Orthodox Friends' meeting-houses are about half a mile east of the hamlet.

The hamlet of West Farmington, as originally called, but *Mertensia*, as more recently known, is situated in the southwest part of the town, in school district No. 6, and has little importance, except as a station on the Central road, and the possession of one or two small stores.

Farmton is the name of a station on the Lehigh Valley road, and was established in 1892, on the completion of the road. Industries and interests it has not, and the possibilities of the future are not proper subjects for discussion here.

Although the old school established by the Friends failed to secure the success hoped for by its promoters, the educational system of the town has kept even step with that of other towns of the county. Extracting briefly from the commissioner's report for 1892, it is learned that in Farmington there are thirteen school districts, only one of which has no school-house, and the twelve are frame buildings, having a total value of \$8,160. The school population of the town is 488 children, for whose instruction thirteen teachers are employed at an annual expense of \$3,079 20. The town received moneys for school purposes in 1892 to the amount of \$4,131.62.

Present Town Officers—C. H. Herendeen, supervisor; A. H. Stevenson, town clerk; Edwin J. Gardner, Charles G. McLouth, John F. Sadler, justices of the peace; Edwin A. Adams, Henry C. Osborn, Wm. H. Edmonston, assessors; Julius Aldrich, commissioner of highways; Hinckley Fay, overseer of the poor; Edward H. Randall, collector.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GORHAM.

ON January 27, 1789, in pursuance of the act creating the county and dividing its territory, a town called "Easton" was formed, and included all of townships 9 and 10, second range, Phelps and Gorham purchase. On April 17, 1806, the name of this town was changed to "Lincoln," and one year later, April 6, 1807, was again changed to Gorham, and so called in honor of Nathaniel Gorham, one of the proprietors. In 1822, township 10 was taken from Gorham and given a separate organization under the name of Hopewell; and in 1824 all that part of township 9 in the third range which lay east of Canandaigua Lake, was annexed to Gorham, the convenience of the inhabitants east of the lake demanding that such annexation be made.

The first settlement in this town was made in the year 1789, in the locality known as Reed's Corners, by James Wood, whose particular location was on lot fifty-four. The other pioneers and early settlers in this part of Gorham were Silas Reed, John McPherson, Jeremiah Swart, and one Gurnsey, nearly all of whom left children, the descendants of some of them being still residents of the town. In this part of the town is the little village of Reed's Corners, named in honor of the pioneer family, of which village a more detailed narrative will be found on a subsequent page.

In the extreme northwest part of the town, including the part set off to Gorham from Canandaigua, there dwelt at an early day James Wood, son of the pioneer, Alexander Sampson, Jonathan Stearns, and other families whose surnames were Koomer, Sackett, Wilson, Mead, Davis, Fisher, Carson, Gulick, with others whose names are not now recalled. South of the Reed's Corners vicinity the pioneers were Silas Reed, Harvey Stone, Jacob Young, Mr. Wilson, Royal Stearns, Thomas Tuffs, John Tuffs and others; while still further south dwelt pioneers Nathan Pratt, Elisha Pratt, Charles Russells, Benjamin Washburn, Daniel Treat, Eben Harwood, Archibald Armstrong, G. Merrell, Charles Headgar.

East of the Reed's Corners neighborhood there settled at an early day a colony of pioneers, among whom were a number of Dutch families from the Hudson River Valley, but unfortunately many of the surnames have been lost. So far as can be now learned the early settlers in the northeast part of No. 9 were Darius Miner (1812), Ebenezer Lewis, 1798; Levi Sortell, 1810; William Howe and Frederick Spaulding, 1811.

In the eastern part of the town is located the pleasant post village of Gorham, named from the town, and about which is a fertile agricultural district. This is an important locality, for here Flint Creek has its course, and various mill enterprises have added to the resources of the vicinity. In this connection the name of Levi Benton became conspicuous at an early day, he having built the first grist-mill in the town, on Flint Creek. The first lumber-mill on the creek was built in 1808 by one Craft. The surnames of Petit, Phillips, Perkins, Pickett, Harris, Sherman, Arnold and Hogeboom are named as heads of families who settled in this part of the township at an early day, the domain of their settlement extending west to the center of the town.

The incorporated village of Rushville is situated in the south part of Gorham, and includes within its corporate limits parts of three towns—Gorham, Potter and Middlesex. Nothing of more than ordinary importance contributed to the early settlement of this locality, and it was not until a comparatively recent date that railroad communication between this place and the county seat was opened. Ludin Blodget was one of the pioneers of this locality, as also in the same connection may be mentioned the names of Daniel Gates (proprietor of the once famous Gates' Tavern), Henry Green, Chester Loomis, Samuel Torrey, Timothy Moore, Captain Harwood, Zebediah Morse, Daniel White, John Catlin, Curtis Chatfield and Oliver Chatfield. A little farther east some of the pioneers were Richard Westbrook, William Bassett, James Lewis, Lemuel Moore, Solomon Blodget, William Blodget, Samuel Reed, Horatio Gates, Lewis George. West of the Rushville neighborhood the earliest settlers were Christian Fisher, Abraham Garrison, John Ferguson, the Franciscos, Briggs, Van Brankens, Martins, Sheep, Bascoms, Abner Du Valle. Northward from this locality and along the lake shore, the early settlers were Otis Lincoln, Southwick Cole, Amasa, Gage (head of the

numerous and thrifty Gage family of Gorham), Henry Elliott (built a grist-mill in 1815). Still farther north pioneer James Wood made his first beginning, which has been referred to in this chapter. However, without here making more detailed statements concerning the pioneer families of Gorham, the attention of the reader is directed to another department of this volume, wherein will be found further allusion to the early settlers of Gorham, and as well to their descendants and some of the later generations of inhabitants of the town.

From the large number of names of heads of families above mentioned it will be seen that the early settlement of Gorham was made as rapidly as that of any part of the county of similar situation. In 1824 the town was enlarged by the acquisition of territory from Canandaigua, and constituted according to its present boundaries. In 1830 the census enumeration showed Gorham to contain two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven inhabitants, and since that time there has been a gradual and constant reduction in number, as will be seen from the statement taken from the census reports. The population in 1840 was 2,789; in 1850 was 2,645; in 1860 was 2,537; in 1870 was 2,389; in 1880 was 2,521, and in 1890 was 2,203. It will be seen from this that the present population of this town is about eight hundred less than that of sixty years ago.

The civil, social, political and military history of Gorham is equally interesting with that of any other interior town in the county. Its pioneer settlement began at about the same time as elsewhere, but when it actually ceased to be of that distinguishing character is quite difficult to determine. However, while it was still in operation the people of the town were disturbed by the events of the War of 1812, and that conflict called the young men of the enrolled militia into service on the western frontier, while others were in the regular continental army; but, unfortunately, no records have been preserved, and is therefore impossible to name the volunteers in the militia service during the war.

In the war of 1861-65, commonly known as the Rebellion, the town gained an enviable reputation. At that time its population was about 2,500, and the records show that more than two hundred and twenty-five men entered the service, while the fact exists that at least twenty-five or thirty others were in commands not credited to the town, making a

total of more than two hundred and fifty men to the town's actual credit. Recent publications have been made which show the services of the several commands in the field in which were Gorham volunteers, and almost every comrade has not only the record but also the roster of his regiment and company, wherefore in this chapter it is not necessary to more than refer to the period of the war. In an earlier chapter of this work will be found a record showing the composition of the Ontario county regiments, with some pertinent allusion to their services in the field, and to the military chapter, therefore, the attention of the reader is directed for further information regarding the record of Gorham's soldiery.

The Village of Rushville.—In point of importance, population and business interests, Rushville stands at the head among the villages of Gorham, and in fact is the only one of those in the town that has acquired a corporate character. Unfortunately, however, for the general good of Ontario county, and particularly the town of Gorham, comparatively little of the corporate territory of Rushville is within this county, the same lying chiefly in Yates county, and taken from the towns of Potter and Middlesex. The Union School district of Rushville nevertheless extends beyond the village limits on the Ontario county side. The village is distant from the county seat, by wagon road, about ten miles, but the most convenient route of travel between these points is the Middlesex Valley and Northern Central railroads.

In addition to its general business and manufacturing interests, the village possesses several large and useful public buildings, and as well a number of societies and enterprises of fraternal character. On the Gorham side of the village the generally called public institutions are the cemetery and the M. E. Church property, while the Congregational church is south of but very close to the line.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1821, the original members being from Gorham, Potter and Middlesex. The first church edifice was begun in 1830, and finished and dedicated in June, 1832. The society has a large membership, numbering about 200 persons, and is at present under the pastoral care of Rev. M. J. Wells, who also supplies the pulpit of the M. E. Church at Vine Valley.

The Congregational Church at Rushville has among its members a number of residents of Gorham, who are prompted by convenience in their attendance there rather than at the church of the same society at Reed's Corners. The present pastor of this church and society is Rev. Hover, who officiates in the same capacity at Reed's Corners.

The Roman Catholic Church at Rushville extends its parish into this town. Its present pastor is Rev. Father Dougherty.

Gorham Village.—This pretty little hamlet may be said to be the most important trading center in the town. Settlement in its immediate locality began with the present century, the pioneer being Thomas Halstead, who laid the foundation for a village by erecting a public house. Soon afterward Levi Benton built a grist-mill, utilizing the waters of Flint Creek for purposes of power. Craft's saw-mill was erected in 1808, and in the same year Joseph Palmer opened a store and began trade. Thus was the village founded. Its original name was Bethel, and was thus maintained until about 1856 when it was changed to Gorham. In the village a frame school-house was built in 1815, and also in that year the cemetery was laid out.

As Gorham village has its location on Flint Creek the locality very early acquired some prominence as a manufacturing and milling center. This reputation has ever since been maintained, though the last score of years have witnessed a general diminution rather than an increase in industry. However, the recent completion of the Middlesex Valley railroad has had the effect of stimulating a renewed effort in the direction of manufacturing, hence the outlook for future prosperity becomes brighter.

In 1868 a disastrous fire destroyed many of the business buildings of the village, but these were afterward replaced with more substantial structures. We have mentioned some of the early interests of the village and may also add the names of the first physicians, Doctors Coffin and Dean; and the churches, the Methodist, built in 1828; and the Presbyterian and Baptist, both built in 1842-43. The large and substantial school-house was built in 1874. The principal business enterprises of Gorham at the present time are the general stores of William Pulver and A. M. Phillips; the drug store of Bowen Cook; Crozier's hardware store; Charles Johnson's store (he being also postmas-

ter); the hotel of Mark Bane, together with the shops and light industries of a well-regulated village. In the immediate vicinity are the saw-mill, commonly called the "Stockoe mill;" the grist mill of the Gorham Mill Company (Joseph Hershey, owner); the planing mill and the barrel and stave factory.

Reed's Corners is the name of a very small settlement in the northeast part of the town; and although the smallest of the hamlets, or villages, in Gorham, it has a historic importance in many respects superior to the other trading centers which have greater population. It is a fact, also, that many of the institutions which have developed and grown in other localities had their beginning at or near the Corners. The business interests at Reed's Corners comprise the general store of A. S. Winne, the wagon shop of George W. Tozer, and the hotel of Mrs. George Par-tise. The Reed's Corner Recreative Association have a hall for entertainments, and near the cross-roads is situated the grounds of the Gorham Agricultural Association. The last mentioned is one of the old institutions of the town, having been formed in 1852 and maintained without interruption ever since. The track is one-third of a mile in length, the grounds on the Mason H. Reed farm are ample, and the annual meeting of the association is an event of importance in local annals. The president is S. B. Douglas; secretaries, Frank G. Gage and John Turner; treasurer Virgil Smith. Among the directors are G. W. Tozer, A. J. Anderson, William Macgaffe, John H. Miller and Charles Washburn.

In the vicinity of Reed's Corner are the Congregational and Baptist Churches, both of which are offshoots from older societies in the town. Neither has a resident pastor, the supply of the former being Rev. Hover of Rushville, and of the latter Rev. Rose of Gorham village.

Referring briefly to the churches of the town, it may be noted that as early as 1796 religious teaching and preaching was conducted in Gorham. Revs. Owen and Hamilton of the M. E. Church were missionary workers in the region at that early day, and the result was the organization of "The first M. E. Society of the Town of Gorham," which was the parent of Methodism in the town. In 1842 the society made a permanent lodgment at Bethel (Gorham) where the church has ever since been maintained. It is a joint station with Stanley and is now

under the pastoral care of Rev. O. D. Davis. In this connection also we may mention the organization of the M. E. Society at Reed's Corners, which was incorporated in 1856 by John Turner, Jacob W. Lamb, Abram Arnold, Moody Wyman and Hiram F. Wilbur, trustees.

The Presbyterian Church of Gorham was organized February 26, 1828, with twenty four members. The first meeting-house was erected near Reed's Corner, but in 1843 the society was divided and the Gorham village church formed. Thereafter the Congregational Church at the Corners was organized and the edifice built by former members of the mother society.

Schools.—The educational welfare of Gorham has never been neglected and an examination of the facts will show that this interest has been carefully regarded. As early as 1813 the town, which then comprised Gorham and Hopewell, was divided into school districts and moneys appropriated for the maintenance of schools therein. However, on the separation of Hopewell from the mother town, and the annexation of a large territory from Canandaigua, the Gorham thus constituted was re-districted according to the convenience of the inhabitants.

It would indeed be difficult to trace the history of the schools in every district in Gorham from its earliest infancy to the present time, and such a recital would even then have a doubtful interest, but we may broadly state that school teaching began in this town as early as 1798 and has continued uninterruptedly to this time. According to the present disposition of educational interests in the town, there are sixteen school districts, fourteen of which have good school-houses, there being eleven of frame and three of brick material, and of a total value, exclusive of the large Union school at Rushville, of \$6,820. In 1892 the town received for school purposes \$4,428.21, of which amount the sum of \$3,616.10 was paid to the fifteen teachers employed. The school population of the town is 577.

Organization.—Gorham was formed as Easton January 27, 1789, but as to the date of organization there appears some uncertainty, the records giving no account of town meetings previous to April 4, 1797, and from the general character of the minute book it is doubtless a fact that the town organization was not perfected before that time. The town meeting was then held at the dwelling house of pioneer Frederick Fol-

lett, and officers were elected as follows: Supervisor, Samuel Day; town clerk, James Austin; assessors, Samuel Day, Frederick Follett, Silas Reed and George Brandage; collector, John Warren; overseers of poor, Wm. Engle and Joseph Brundage; commissioners of highways, Elijah Hurd, Robert Whittery, Wm. Hicks; constable, John Warren.

Succession of Supervisors.—Samuel Day, 1797; James Austin, 1798; Daniel Gates, 1799–1802; Samuel Reed, 1803–8; John Price, 1809–18; Lemuel Morse, 1819; Stephen Bates, 1820; John Price, 1821; Aaron Younglove, 1822; Lemuel Morse, 1823; Chester Loomis, 1824–25; Lemuel Morse, 1826; Timothy Mower, 1827–32; Joseph Blodget, 1833–34; Adam Fake, 1835; Joseph Blodget, 1836; Isaac Phillips, 1837; Joseph Blodget, 1838; Staats Green, 1839–44; Wm. H. Lamport, 1845–46; Hiram Harkness, 1847; Staats Green, 1848; Wm. R. Pettit, 1849–50; David H. Runyan, 1851; James M. Pulver, 1852–53; Marvin Gage, 1854; David Pickett, 1855–56; Harvey Stone, 1857–59; James M. Pulver, 1860; Hiram Harkness, 1861–65, 1867; Henry Metcalf, 1866; John Robson, 1868–72; Erastus Green, 1873; James Robson, 1874, 1876–78, 1883; Lebbeus Phillips, 1875; Adnah J. Phillips, 1879–80; Lorenzo D. Gage, 1881–82; De Roy J. Harkness, 1884–86; Wm. O. Valentine, 1887; Alex. D. Allen, 1888–92; Marvin Gage, 1893.

Present Town Officers.—Marvin Gage supervisor; H. Clark Wood, town clerk; Gilbert W. Elwell, Lewis C. Lincoln, Wm. Pulver, Richard Ringer, justices of the peace; J. Andrew Henry, D. A. Goodrick, John W. Washburn, assessors; John Dear, collector; John W. Turner, commissioner of highways; Charles Babbitt, overseer of poor; Charles Stark and Thomas Dawson, constables.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD.

ON January 27, 1789, Ontario county was created and its inhabited portion organized into provisional districts, or towns with an incomplected civil jurisdiction. One of these was called Bloomfield, and included within its boundaries all that is now Mendon, Victor and

East and West Bloomfield. The two towns first mentioned were taken off in 1812, and West Bloomfield in 1833. The latter creation necessitated a change in the name of the mother town, hence it was called East Bloomfield.

The original occupants of this town, so far at least as we have any definite knowledge, were the Seneca Indians, and within what is now East Bloomfield, on the east side of Mud Creek, (known to the savages as Gan-ar-gwa), and on lot 13, was at one time the Seneca village of "Gan-dou-gar-ae," the St. Michael of the Jesuit fathers, and a place of some note in aboriginal history. This village was destroyed by Denonville in 1687, and though the inhabitants fled the invaders also destroyed growing crops in the vicinity, which were said to have been cultivated to a great extent. This subject, however, is so fully discussed in an earlier chapter that no more than a passing reference to it is necessary in this place.

In 1789 the Phelps and Gorham proprietary sold township 10, range 4 (now known as East Bloomfield), also townships 12, range 1 (now Arcadia, Wayne county), to a party of Massachusetts purchasers, comprising Capt. William Bacon, Gen. John Fellows, Gen. John Ashley, and Elisha Lee, of Sheffield; Deacon John Adams, of Alford; and Dr. Joshua Porter, father of Judge Augustus Porter. According to the reminiscences of Judge Porter, he made an arrangement with the purchasers to survey the tracts of the township, and in May, 1789, met Captain Bacon at Schenectady, where also was Deacon Adams and his family. These pioneers had a number of cattle and such utensils, provisions and implements as were needful in making a beginning in a new region. The goods were carried as far as possible by boats, while Deacon Adams had charge of the cattle. The journey was at length accomplished, though after much labor and hardship, and in the same year, 1789, the pioneer settlement of East Bloomfield was begun.

The honor of pioneership in the town is accorded Deacon John Adams, whose party comprised himself and his sons John, William, Abner, Jonathan and Joseph, his sons-in-law Ephraim Rew and Loren Hull, and also Elijah Rose, Moses Gunn, Lot Rew, John Barnes, Roger Sprague and Asa Hickox, and the families of such of them as were married. Truly, it may be said that this was a formidable party of

determined Yankee pioneers, and that many of the hardships which usually attend early settlement were set at naught by the numbers and courage of the first settlers of the old township No. 10. Pioneer Lot Rew died in 1793; Laura Adams opened a school in 1792; General Fellows and Judge Porter built a saw-mill on Mud Creek in 1790; Benjamin Goss married the daughter of George Codding about the same time, which event is said to have been the first of its kind on the Phelps and Gorham purchase. Other first events may be recorded by mention of the distillery of Nathaniel Norton, and the tannery of Anson Munson, each prior to 1800. These pioneers of the town settled mainly in the Mud Creek neighborhood, though a few of them made their first improvements in the eastern part of the town generally, and almost wholly in what afterward became districts four and ten. In the same vicinity also there settled at a very early day Nathaniel and Ezra Norton, Benjamin Goss, John Keyes, Joel Steele and Thaddeus Keyes.

Having referred to the original settlers of East Bloomfield, we may also recall the names of other early residents of the town, briefly mentioning them and directing the reader's attention to the latter part of this work where will be found biographical sketches of pioneers, early settlers and others. In the east part of the town in the vicinity of the pioneer settlement there dwelt Oliver Chapin, who built a grist-mill on Fish Creek, and who was one of the settlers of 1789. Dr. Daniel Chapin and Aaron Taylor came in 1790, while others followed at later periods, among them Heman Chapin and Roswell Humphrey, 1795; Cyprian and Tyrannus Collins, 1800; and at dates now unknown came settlers Nathaniel Baldwin, Philo Norton (son of pioneer Aaron Norton), Zebediah Fox, Chauncey Beach, John Doud, Jonathan Humphrey, Asa Johnson and others whose names cannot now be recalled. Joel Steele and Capt. Nathan Waldron were also in the east part of the town, as also were Timothy Buell, Joab Loomis, Benjamin Wheeler, Joel Parks, Benjamin Chapman, Ashbel Beach, Israel Beach, George Lee, while westward of these there settled the pioneer Goss, or Gauss, family in 1789; Aaron Collins, a minister, in 1795; Amos Bronson in 1794; and Moses Gunn, Gideon King, Daniel Bronson, Joel Kellogg, Joseph Parker, and other families whose names were Lamberton, Winslow and Tainter. Moses Sperry was in the south part of the town,

as also were Pitts Hopkins and Erastus Rowe. Ebenezer Spring may also be named among the pioneers.

The west and southwest portions of this town were settled early. Pioneer Silas Sprague and his sons Silas, Roger, Asahel and Thomas made the first improvements here, and at or about the same time came Lot Rew. In this region the first settlers generally were those named and also Elijah Hamlin, William and John Adams, Jonathan Adams, Nathan Wilcox, Christopher Parks, Henry Lake, Asa Doolittle, Asher Saxton, Enoch Wilcox, Ransom Spurr, James McMann and Israel Reed. In the northwest part of the town the early settlers were Moses and Flavel Gaylord, Silas Harris, Ebenezer French, Joseph Dibble, Alexander Emmons, Ransom Sage, John Benjamin, Archibald Ransford, Luther Millard and Silas Eggleston.

In the central portion of the township is the pretty little village of East Bloomfield, situated entirely within the boundaries of old school district No. 8. The pioneer and early history of this locality naturally belongs to the village narrative, yet we may properly mention in a general way the names of some of the early dwellers of the vicinity. Dr. Daniel Chapin made a pioneer settlement here, and the subsequent growth must have been quite rapid, for upon his removal, Dr. Ralph Wilcox succeeded to local practice and was soon afterward followed by Dr. Henry Hickox. John Fairchilds, Silas Eggleston, Abraham Dudley, John Keyes, Benjamin Keyes, Deacon Hopkins, Elisha Hopkins, Abner and Gaius Adams, Asa Hayward, Elijah Rose, Isaac Stone and Ephraim Turner are also to be named among the early settlers of this central district. The pioneer of the village site was Benjamin Keyes, whose generous donation of land for the park has ever caused his name to be held in kind remembrance by the villagers. These first settlers were mainly native New Englanders—Yankees—and imbued with truly patriotic and generous sentiments, and to them, or any of them, the giving of land for park purposes was a custom of long standing, and such an action was never animated by selfish motives.

The pioneers of East Bloomfield were a hardy, industrious and progressive body of Yankees, and their coming to the region had the effect of inducing settlement in the town and vicinity by other New Englanders, and at a comparatively early day we find the whole territory occu-

pied and as densely populated as any other part of the Genesee country. The originally formed town of Bloomfield was a large territory, from which four distinct townships were created, and these divisions make it impossible to state the population of the mother town in such manner as to throw any light on the number of inhabitants of East Bloomfield previous to its separate erection. However, we may state that the population of Bloomfield, as existing in 1830, was 3,861, there then being only three large towns in the county. In this connection also we may state the population of the town at various periods, showing the fluctuations in number of inhabitants at the beginning of each decade. In 1833 Bloomfield was divided and West Bloomfield set off, hence the number of people was reduced, there being in East Bloomfield in 1840 only 1,986 inhabitants; in 1850 the number was 2,262; in 1860, 2,163; in 1870, 2,250; in 1880, 2,527; and in 1890, 2,039.

The early settlers of this town were not only thrifty but were patriotic, and even during the doubtful period of the war of 1812 emigration from the east to the town was constantly going forward, while during that period within the town there were the organized militiamen, many of whom went into the service on the frontier, and from there a few of them never returned. But it was during the war of 1861-65 that the town made its best military record and showed the characteristic New England martial spirit, for in that period the records show that more than one hundred volunteers are credited to the town, and were scattered throughout the regiments of New York, which were specially noted for their fighting qualities. However, it does not become important in this chapter to review at much length the military history of East Bloomfield, as in one of the general chapters of this work a more extended account of military experience during the war referred to is given, but we may here state in a general way that the volunteers of East Bloomfield were mainly in these regiments: The Twenty-seventh, the Eighty-fifth, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, while many others were scattered through various other commands of State troops

The town of East Bloomfield has very appropriately and munificently remembered her honored soldier dead by the erection of a handsome

brown granite monument in the park in the village of East Bloomfield. This was done by the people in the year 1868, and the expense of the work was about \$6,000. On the base of the monument is this inscription: "East Bloomfield. To the memory of her sons who died in defence of the Union, 1861-65."

The Village of East Bloomfield.—In the central part of School District No. 8 is the pretty little village of East Bloomfield. This locality was one of the first settled in the town, and its pioneer, Benjamin Keyes, apparently anticipated a future village in this immediate locality, for, in accordance with New England custom, he set apart a desirable tract of land for a public park, about which the village should be built up. One of the earliest evidences of a village here was the tavern established by Ephraim Turner, who was succeeded by one King. Mr. Turner was also a tanner in the neighborhood and had much to do with the early history of the place. The first dealers in merchandise in the village were Norton & Beach, the latter of whom (Elisha Beach) was the first postmaster of the town. The firm of Childs & Gardner began merchandising about 1812, while later proprietors in the same line were Roger Sprague, Daniel Bronson and others. Peter Holloway was the village blacksmith as early as 1804, but being ambitious, turned landlord and built a hotel. Jared Boughton, of Victor, also built a hotel of brick in 1812, which was run by his son Frederick. Besides Ephraim Turner, before mentioned, Anson Munson also engaged in tanning as early, it is said, as 1804, and some of his leather was used by shoemaker Zadock Bailey, a settler in 1798.

The village of East Bloomfield stretches away a mile in length, reaching from the now called old village limits to a point somewhat beyond the railroad station. In fact, where was once but one village there are now two, though where the one stops and the other begins would be difficult to determine. There are two post-offices, one at the depot, called East Bloomfield Station, and the other at the old village and ever known as East Bloomfield. Each village has its special industries and institutions, but no unfriendly rivalry is known among the people.

At an early day the village attracted some attention as a manufacturing center, and a special industry was wagon and carriage making,

but in common with the great majority of villages similarly situated the importance and value of these industries seems to have declined with passing years, and now the local manufacturers do not aim to supply much more than domestic trade.

The banking firm of Hamlin & Steele was formed in 1883, and continued to 1885, then changed to Hamlin & Company. Under this style the present partners, John S. Hamlin and Henry M. Parmele, conduct a general banking business. The other business men and merchants in East Bloomfield are F. Munson & Company, general dealers; O. E. Thorpe, drugs and groceries; E. H. Ashley & Son, hardware; Barton Douglass, flour and feed; Childs & Wilson, meat market; Michael Monaghan and Thomas Cummings, blacksmiths; Neenan Brothers, wagon makers and blacksmiths; T. A. Spitz, carriage painter; S. Mayo, carriage maker and dealer, established 1846; A. E. Spitz, horse goods and harness maker; P. McGreevey, shoe dealer; Edward S. Mason, barber and town clerk; William Bridgland, tailor; C. W. Bradley, agricultural implement dealer; F. K. McMann, jeweler and photographer. We may also mention the grist and flour-mill of C. M. Bayless on the old mill site, which has been in use for some kind of manufacture for at least three-quarters of a century. The physicians are S. R. Wheeler, P. S. Patridge and D. O. Williams. The local dentist is Charles Sweeney. Postmaster, Thomas W. Peeling

The busy little hamlet which has been built up at the station owes its prosperity, if not its very existence, to the construction of the railroad and the establishment of a depot at this point. The business interests here are fairly equal to those at the old village, and may be summarized as follows: C. H. Mason & Company, general merchants; R. W. Appleton, groceries and boots and shoes; E. Wheeler, agricultural implement and coal dealer; M. B. Eaton and William A. Frear, blacksmiths; John S. Hamlin, coal and lumber; C. H. Mason, grain and produce; Daniel McWilliams, general hardware; C. F. Zimmerman and Leonard Jones, evaporators; William Van Aken, undertaker; Hugh Flanigan, cooper; Thomas Welch, proprietor Rowley House; Mark Reubenstein, clothing and jewelry; C. H. Mason, postmaster. On the site of the old "Shepard mill" the firm of Burrell Brothers have a good water-power flour and feed-mill.

The East Bloomfield Academy is one of the important and enduring institutions of the locality, and although in late years its corporate character has been lost and it is now a Union school, it has not lost in value or worth by the modification. In April 9, 1838, the academy was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, the following persons being named as its trustees: Robert Hill, Moses Fairchild, Josiah Porter, Bani Bradley, Harlow Munson, Silas Eggleston, Calvin Pomeroy, Timothy Buell, jr., Henry Prindle, George Rice, Thayer Gauss, F. J. Brunson, Myron Adams, Frederick N. Tobey, Frederick Munson. In 1840 the institution passed under control of the State Regents. Its first principal was Aaron Garrison.

The academy building, a large three storied brick structure, occupies a commanding site in the center of the village, having a front on the public park. After a period of about forty years the institution passed from its originally intended character and became the property of the Union Free School District in which the village is situate, and the high standing and character of the school which was firmly established more than half a century ago has ever since been maintained. The Board of Education comprises these members; T. W. Peeling, Dennis Neenan, B. S. Partridge, J. S. Hamlin, E. W. Page, John Mason, R. W. Appleton, S. R. Wheeler. Officers of the Board: J. S. Hamlin, president; P. A. Spitz, secretary; F. R. Munson, treasurer; principal of the school, Arthur E. Neeley.

In this connection we may also properly mention the schools of the town generally, for it is a well known fact that in East Bloomfield the educational interests have been guarded with commendable zeal, but to trace the history of each school in each district would be an impossible task. However, enough is known to authorize the statement that the first school in the town was built and opened on Mud Creek as early as 1792; the second in 1795 in what became district No. 7; the third in No. 6 in 1797, and others throughout the town as rapidly as settlement permitted. Later on the territory of the town was arranged in districts, and these have at various times been altered to suit the public convenience. According to the present arrangement of its territory, East Bloomfield has eleven school districts, each of which has a school building. The total amount received for school purposes for the last current

year was \$5,833.39, of which \$4,589 was paid to the fifteen teachers employed. The value of school property in the town is \$11,750. The school population in 1892 was 552. Of the buildings nine are frame, one of brick, and one of stone.

It so happens that the churches of the several societies having an organization in this town are located in East Bloomfield village, and on the road leading thence to the depot; and although they may be treated as institutions of the village, their attendance is drawn from the town at large. A brief narrative of the history of each of these will prove interesting.

The Presbyterian church of Bloomfield dates its special organization only from 1873, although it is properly and directly the outgrowth of the "Independent Congregational Society," which dates its history almost to the first settlement of the town itself. The society just mentioned was formed September 8, 1795, and pioneers Nathaniel Norton, Ehud Hopkins and Asher Saxton were chosen its first trustees. The regular church organization under the name of the Congregational Church, was effected in November, 1796, through the efforts of that zealous laborer, Rev. Zadoc Hunn, and the original members were seventeen in number. The first church home of the society was built in 1801, and was without doubt the first church edifice in all Western New York. On the 19th of June, 1822, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, but in 1825 returned to Congregationalism, and so continued until September 2, 1873, when the Presbyterian form was formally and permanently adopted. As has been stated the old pioneer meeting-house was built in 1801, although not fully completed until several years later. In 1836 a new edifice was begun, and finished and dedicated September 28, 1837. Twelve years later the building was materially repaired and enlarged. The present church property consists of a large and well arranged house of worship, and also a commodious chapel and lecture-room adjoining the church.

The missionaries and pastors, in succession, of this church, throughout its life and vicissitudes have been as follows: Zadoc Hunn, Seth Williston, Jedediah Bushnell, Jacob Crane, David Higgins, John Weber, Aaron Collins, Oliver Ayer, Darius O. Griswold, Julius Steele, Robt. W. Hill, Henry Kendall, Luther Conklin, Lewis D. Chapin, J. P. Skeele,

Arthur F. Skeele, Charles S. Durfee and Charles C. Johnson, the latter being the present pastor, who was installed in 1889.

The original members of this church were Zadoc Hunn, John Adams, Amos Bronson, Ephraim and Chloe Rew, Amos Leech, Joseph King, Ehud and Hannah Hopkins, Asa and Mary Hickox, Chloe, Abner and Abigail Adams, Lucy Bronson, Martha and Clarissa Gunn. The present membership of the church is 212; of the Sunday-school 200.

The First Baptist Church in Bloomfield was organized in June, 1799, having an original membership of seventeen persons, as follows: Elijah Rose, Benj., Abijah and Roxy Stilwell, Pitts Hopkins, Enoch and Nancy Wilcox, Rachel Barnes, Anna Rose, Chester Doty, Eli and Lucy Lyon, Aaron and Otis Hicks, James and Betsey Case and Simon Simons. The early meetings of the society were held at convenient places and not regularly, and it was not until 1803 that a church house was provided, and that an humble log house situate in the north part of the town of Bristol, north of the locality known as Baptist Hill. However, in 1805 the parent society was divided by the withdrawal of the members living in Bristol, and after a few more years of uncertain and varying life the old society ceased to exist, except on the records.

In this connection we may also mention the existence of a Universalist church and society in Bloomfield, which had only a brief career. Their meeting-house was built about 1832, but was afterward sold to the M. E. society.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church and society of East Bloomfield was organized May 12, 1834, with an original membership of twelve persons. Then hardly more than a missionary station, the few members succeeded in 1840 in building a small frame meeting-house, which stood near Mud Creek. Rev. John Parker was the pastor at that time. In 1861 a society and church organization was effected, and on the 9th of April it became a body corporate, Simeon B. Sears, Harlow Munson, George Wright, Benjamin D. Spring, Benj. F. Jenkins, Myron Mariner, Levi S. Beach, Chauncey Knowles and Nelson Parmele being the trustees elected. The society then purchased the old Universalist property at East Bloomfield village, and from that time has maintained a church home at that place. The present membership of the church is 145; of the Sunday-school 100. The pastors, in succession, since

the reorganization, have been as follows: Jonathan Watts, A. F. Morey, Martin Wheeler, S. B. Dickinson, J. Edson, Andrew Shurtliff, R. D. Munger, Charles Hermans, J. C. Hitchcock, Henry Van Benschoten, S. A. Morse, G. W. Terry, Wm. Armstrong, T. S. Green, Wm. Bradley, P. M. Harmon, J. M. Dobson, Edmund J. Gwynn.

St. Peter's Church. The parish of St. Peter's in Bloomfield was established in 1830, and the first services were held in dwellings and the Universalist meeting-house, the latter being subsequently purchased by the society, but later, in 1859, being sold to the M. E. society. The society of St. Peter's then built a neat chapel, which was thereafter used for services. At present the church has no resident rector, but some of the earlier ones may be recalled by naming John Norton, Reese Chipman, Edmond Embery, Manning Stryker, Seth Davis, Edward Livermore, Alex. H. Rogers, Lewis L. Rogers and Henry M. Baum, who officiated in the order named. St. Peter's has about sixty communicants, and a Sunday-school with about twenty pupils.

St. Bridget's Church. The first masses of the Catholic church were said during the forties, though not until 1851 was the parish organized and church built, the first pastor being Edward O'Connor. In 1874 the new edifice was begun, and completed and dedicated the next year. It is of brick, and in appearance is neat and attractive. Father O'Conner was succeeded by Father Byrnes, and the latter by Father Lee. At the present time the services are conducted by Father John J. Donnelly, whose residence and leading parish is at Victor village.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SENECA.

IN 1789 the Legislature passed an act creating Ontario county, and authorized the Court of Sessions to divide its territory into districts. This was done, and although we have no record of the event, it is well known that the district of Seneca included a large area of territory—much larger than did the original town of Seneca, organized in 1793.

The town organized in 1793 included township No. 9 and the south half of township No. 10, and also so much of the "gore" as was east of the same and between the old and new pre-emption lines.

Within the bounds of the original town of Seneca there took place many of the most interesting events of early history in Western New York, for within these limits was the home village and favorite hunting and fishing grounds of one branch of the famed Senecas of the Iroquois. Old "Kanadesaga," their village, was within the town, and here dwelt their famous king. Also within the same limits was the historic burial mound of the Senecas, and around all these there still clings a wealth of memories dear to the student of archeology. Previous to their settlement at this place, the Senecas had been located at the White Springs and at Burrell or Slate Rock Creek, both of which are in the limits of the old town of Seneca. In June, 1750, when Bishop Cammerhoff and Rev. David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionaries, were on a journey to the western town of the Senecas, they passed through this region and along the site of the White Springs, where they were informed a former village of the Senecas had been, and which they called "Ganechstage," and on which there was at this time but few huts. This settlement had been broken up in 1732 by a plague of the small pox, with which an Indian had become infected at Albany. Taking a wrong path, the missionaries went southwesterly, passing "through a beautiful, fruitful valley," and came to the site of "New Ganechstage." On their return they again came this way, and at "New Ganechsatage" they were hospitably entertained by "Gajinquecto" and his wife. This is but a dialectical variation of "Sayenqueraghta," and is the same person who in later years was the "smoke bearer" at Kanadesaga. The "sachem's" wife pointed out the way to them and they journeyed on, passing old "Ganechsatage," reaching a spring. The location of New Ganechstage was in the present town of Seneca, on the farm of J. Wilson and Newton A. Read, lot 32. Other village sites were on the Rippey farm, lot 36; farm of W. P. Rupert, lot 36; Haslett farm, lot 37. It was from here that they were gathered and formed the "new settlement village," as has been stated in another chapter.

However, in 1872 Seneca was deprived of the greater and more interesting part of its history, for in the year named the town of Geneva

was created and included within its boundaries nearly all the old interesting localities formerly of Seneca. The town so set off comprised all that part of the old town which was in the gore, and also the eastern tier of lots in townships 9 and 10. Therefore, the subject of this chapter must be the town of Seneca as constituted after the separate organization of Geneva as an independent civil division of Ontario county; and as all that remains to be told in this connection relates to its early settlement and organization, we may properly begin with the advent of the pioneers into the region, referring only incidentally to the settlements at Kanadesaga and Geneva. As the places last mentioned were for several years previous to the erection of this county the center of operations in the entire western country, settlement naturally began there, but after the survey of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, pioneers at once sought to purchase the towns, or portions of them, and settlement thus followed in due time.

Township number 10 of range 1, of which a part is included within Seneca, was purchased by a party of twenty New Englanders, and under this proprietorship the settlement of the town was begun. One of the purchasers was Captain Joshua Whitney, who first examined and explored the lands of the purchase in 1789, and became a permanent settler therein in 1790. He was a man of influence, large means, and much experience; had been a soldier during the Revolution, and had gained his title in that service. He had at first 1,052 acres in the town, which amount he doubled later on. We may also state that the Whitney family was represented by other early settlers in the town, all of whom constituted a fair contingent of the number entitled to be called pioneers.

Among the other early settlers and pioneers of Seneca, whose names as heads of families or single men seeking homes in the new country are equally worthy of mention, were Anson Dodge, Abraham Burholder, Peter Van Gelder, Zora Densmore, John Berry, George Ackley or Eckley, Ammi Whitney, Robert Carson, Leonard Isenhour (built grist and saw mills as early as 1800), Peter Wyncoop, William Esty, Thomas Tallman and others, the date of whose settlement was prior to 1800, and that of many of them before 1795. There were also the families named Clemons, Parker, Harris, Fiero, Charlton, Childs, Tor-

rence, Rogers, McPherson, Culver, Latta, Darrow, and the McCauleys, Hallidays, Duttons, Onderdonks, the Ringers (John and Jacob) and others now forgotten, whose names are equally worthy of mention as early settlers in this rich agricultural region.

In the same manner we may also recall the names of other pioneers, among whom were Thomas Ottley, Nathan Whitney, Eben Burt, Isaac Amsden, Peter Gray, Matthew Rippey, David McMaster, Abram Post, Israel Webster, Simeon Amsden, Joel Whitney, Hugh Fulton and Gameliel Brockway, all of whom with others named and yet to be named, were located in the town of Seneca as early as the year 1800. There were also William Rippey, Joseph Fulton, Edward Rice, Philip Gregory, John Dixon, Seba Squier, Jacob Reed, Thomas Densmore, Solomon Gates, Colonel Wilder, David Barron, all pioneers, nearly all of whom had families, and all of whom contributed to the prominent position Seneca early occupied among the towns of the county.

The Stanley family, of whom Seth Stanley was the pioneer head, settled in the town in 1796, and the locality afterwards became known as Stanley's Corners, while the still later station and railroad junction are known as "Stanley's." On the old Geneva and Rushville turnpike at an early day settled pioneers Peter Diedrich, George Simpson, William Fiero and George Rippey; and elsewhere in the town were Salma Stanley, Thomas McCauley, Matthew Rippey, Peter Blackmore, Mr. Harford, John McCullough, Captain Wm. McPherson, Whitney Squier, Jonathan Reed, the Phillips family, Squire Parks, James Rice, James Means, Leonard and William Smith, Chauncey Barden, Alfred Squier, Aaron Black, the Careys, John Wood, John Rippey, Robert Parks, Timothy Miner, James Black, Aden Squier, Edward Burrall, Samuel Wheadon and others, the dates and precise location of whose settlement cannot now be accurately determined.

In this connection also we may name among the early settlers John Hooper, Foster Sinclair, the Dorman family, Adam Turnbull, Richard Bell, Wm. Foster, William Brown, John Scoon, Aaron Black, Mr. Stockoe, Jonathan Phillips, George Conrad, Thomas Vartie, Edward Hall (the pioneer for whom Hall's Corners was named), Sherman Lee, Wm. Wilson, the Cooleys, the Robinsons and Robsons, James Beattie, George Crozier, the Straughtons and the Wilsons, Rufus Smith, Robert

Moody, Valentine Perkins, David Miller, Mr. Clark, the prominent Barden family, Daniel Sutherland, Sylvester Smith, Levi Gland, John Thompson and others.

From the large number of names of early settlers above mentioned it will be seen that the settlement of this town must have been very rapid, and when we consider that none of those named were from the part of the town recently set off to Geneva, the conclusion must be natural and correct that Seneca was settled and improved as early as any district or town in the county. In 1800 the population of the whole county was only 15,218, yet the assertion is made that of the number the then town of Seneca had at least 2,000. In fact, until Geneva was set off, Seneca was by far the largest town in the county. In 1810 the population was 3,431; in 1830 it was 6,161; in 1840 it was 7,073; in 1850 it was 8,505; in 1860 it was 8,448; in 1870 it was 9,188; and in 1880, by reason of the erection of Geneva, the local population was only 2,877; in 1890 it was 2,690.

In 1793 the population of the town was deemed sufficiently great to warrant its complete organization by the election of officers, consequently a town meeting was held at "the house of Joshua Fairbanks, Innkeeper," on the first Tuesday in April, 1793. At this time the first town officers were elected, as follows: Supervisor, Ezra Patterson; town clerk, Thomas Sisson; assessors, Oliver Whitmore, James Rice, Phineas Pierce; commissioners of highways, Patrick Burnet, Samuel Wheadon, Peter Bartle, jr.; collector, Sanford Williams; overseers of the poor, Jonathan Oaks, David Smith; constables, Charles Harris, Stephen Sisson, Whelds Whitmore; overseers of highways, Nathan Whitney, Oliver Humphrey, Jerome Loomis, Jeremiah Butler, Benj. Tuttle, Wm. Smith, jr., David Benton, Benjamin Dixon; fence viewers, Amos Jenks, John Reed, Joseph Kilbourn, Seba Squiers, Caleb Culver; poundmasters, Peter Bartle, jr., David Smith; sealer of weights and measures, Peter Bartle, sr.; surveyor of lumber, Jeremiah Butler.

Among the first proceedings of the town authorities were those relating to the laying out of highways, among them, and one of the very first, being one of historical importance, inasmuch as it was evidently laid out on the old Indian trail which led southeast from the foot of Seneca street, and afterwards in a westerly direction until it reached the

west line of the town. The western part of this was where the turnpike from the old pre emption road was laid out later on.

The officers elected in 1793 and mentioned above were chosen, the reader will of course understand, from the town of Seneca, as at that time constituted, therefore including all that is now the town of Geneva. The center of population at that time, and for many years afterward, was at Geneva, and here all trade and barter was carried on; therefore it was usual that the town meetings should be held at the village, the first at Joshua Fairbanks' "Inn"; the second at "the house of Elark Jennings, Inn Keeper," the third at the house of Ezra Patterson; the fourth at Benjamin Tuttle's house; the fifth at the house of Epenetus Hart, adjoining Powell's Hotel; the sixth and seventh at Powell's Hotel, and so on to the end of the list. In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of supervisors of the old town of Seneca from its organization to the present time, which succession is as follows,

Ezra Patterson 1793; Ambrose Hull, 1794-95; Timothy Allen, 1796; Ezra Patterson, 1797-98; Samuel Colt, 1799; Ezra Patterson, 1800-1801; Samuel Wheadon, jr., 1802; Ezra Patterson, 1803-04; Septimus Evans, 1805-14; John M. Cullough, 1815; Septimus Evans, 1816-17; Nathan Reed, 1818-28. The records of town officers between the years 1828 and 1838 cannot be found. Abraham A. Post, 1838-42; Philo Bronson, 1843; Abraham A. Post, 1844-47; John L. Dox, 1848-49; Chas. S. Brother, 1850-51; Lucius Warner, 1852-54; James M. Soverhill, 1855-56; John Whitwell, 1857-58; Perez H. Field, 1859-60; Joseph Hutchinson, 1861-62; George W. Nicholas, 1863-68; Samuel Southworth, 1869-70; John Post, 1871-72; Seth Stanley, 1873; Edward S. Dixon, 1874; Seth Stanley, 1875; Robert Moody, 1876-81; Levi A. Page, 1882-89; H. Joel Rice, 1890-93.

Present Town Officers—H. Joel Rice, supervisor; Mathew D. Lawrence, town clerk; Harmon W. Onderdonk, Orson S. Robinson, W. H. Whitney, assessors; E. S. Dixon, Eben E. Thatcher, Wm. H. Barden, W. D. Robinson, justices of the peace; Albert M. Knapp, John B. Esty, Hamilton Rippey, excise commissioners; John H. Carr, Frank L. Pars-hall, C. E. Onderdonk, commissioners of highways; overseer of the poor, James Woods.

Returning again briefly to the period of old times, we find the pioneers of Seneca engaged in the laudable enterprise of raising a fund for the purpose of building a bridge across Flint Creek at Castleton, to form a part of the main thoroughfare from the town to the county seat. The subscribers to this fund, with the amount of their respective subscriptions, in pounds, were as follows: Sanford Williams, 8; Oliver Whitmore, 3; Nathan Whitney, 6; Solomon Gates, 3; Hugh Maxwell, 2; Samuel Warner, 3; Warner Crittenden, 3; Ebenezer Bunt, 3; Solomon Warner, 3; Joel Whitney, 3; Oliver Whitmore, sen., 1; Luke Whitmore, 1; Elijah Wilder, 3

Villages and Hamlets.—In this department of this work it is not proposed to make any extended reference to the Indian occupation of any of the towns of the county, nevertheless, in this connection it is not inappropriate to allude to the old Seneca villages which formerly existed in this town, in the north part thereof, one of them on lot 56, and the other on lot 58; but where they were first located and inhabited by the Senecas, and the precise date of their disappearance we know not of.

The present villages and hamlets of Seneca are five in number, four of them being on the line of the commonly called Northern Central railroad, while the fifth is in the eastern part of the town, and is accessible only by team or foot travel.

Seneca Castle, the largest of the villages, and sometimes known as Castleton, is situated in the northwest part of the town, on Flint Creek, also on the railroad extending from Stanley to Sodus Bay. The original name of the village was Castleton, and the application of the name Seneca Castle was an afterthought. As a trading center this place has some prominence, but during the last half century it can hardly be said to have increased or lessened in business interests or population. The village has two church societies, each of which has a substantial church home. Of these we may make a brief record.

The Presbyterian Church of Seneca Castle was a branch or off-shoot of the mother church at Geneva, the latter having been organized in 1798, and in connection therewith occasional services were conducted in this western part of the town, although it was not until 1828 that the Seneca Castle was fully organized. The early services here were held chiefly by Revs. Jedediah Chapman and Henry Axtell, the former the

first, and the latter the second pastor of the church at Geneva. The Castleton (such was the name then) Church was organized February 5, 1828, with nineteen original members "inhabitants of the village of Castleton and its vicinity." On the 4th of March the trustees were chosen, and steps were at once taken to raise means with which to erect a church home. This was quickly accomplished and the house was dedicated during the latter part of July, 1829.

The pastors, in succession, of this church have been as follows: Stephen Porter, Oren Catlin, Stephen Porter (second pastorate), George C. Hyde, R. Russell (supply), B. B. Gray, Alex. Douglass (supply), A. H. Parmelee, H. H. Kellogg, James S. Moore, and Howard Cornell, the latter being the present pastor, whose service as such began in June, 1893. The church has about eighty members, and a Sunday-school with about ninety pupils.

The Castleton Methodist Episcopal Chapel was the outgrowth of a series of revival meetings held by the Presbyterians of this locality during the years 1830-31. The M. E. Class and church was organized soon after this time, and in 1842 the society erected a substantial brick edifice in the village. Its membership is about eighty, and the Sunday-school has about one hundred members. The present pastor is Rev. S. F. Beardslee.

Flint Creek is a small hamlet of about twenty dwelling-houses, one store, a post-office, a combined cider mill and wood-working factory, the school of district No. 2, and a M. E. Church. The village is on the stream from which it is named, and is about midway between Seneca Castle and Stanley. A grist and saw-mill were in operation many years a few rods south of the village proper.

The M. E. Church at Flint Creek, one of three societies of this denomination in this town, is of comparatively recent origin, and is supplied in its pastoral relation from Hopewell. The present pastor in charge is Rev. Cordello Herrick.

Stanley, formerly Stanley's Corners, is second in size and greatest in business importance among the hamlets of Seneca. The village is situated near the center of School District No. 1. Here also the Northern Central railroad divides, one branch leading to the county seat and the other to Sodus Bay. During the year 1892 the long hoped for Middle-

sex Valley road was completed and put in operation between Stanley and Naples; and during 1893 the work of construction on the same road between Stanley and Geneva is expected to be prosecuted.

Although of considerable importance among the hamlets of Seneca, Stanley is only a small place, having two good stores (Hill & Coon, and James A. Pulver), a hotel, a grain elevator, a good district school, and two churches.

St. Theresa's Roman Catholic parish was organized in 1875, and the church edifice was built in 1876. This parish is a joint station with Rushville, and includes about ninety families. The priests in charge have been Fathers James A. Connelly, Joseph Hendrick, Joseph J. Magin, D. W. Kavanaugh, J. H. Butler, James F. Dougherty, and John P. Hopkins.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and society of Stanley are also of quite recent organization. The church and class work began many years ago, and the organization duly followed. There are now about thirty-five members, and preparations are being made for the erection of a substantial church home in the village. The services are now conducted by Rev. O. D. Davis, as supply, he being pastor of the church at Gorham village.

Hall's Corners is a small though busy hamlet in the south part of the town, and being in the center of a large fruit and grain region, becomes a place of much importance during the harvest and shipping season. The village proper is about forty rods from the station. The merchants are William C. Mead (also postmaster) and George O. Rippey & Son.

Seneca.—About a mile and one-half northeast of Hall's Corners is a little settlement and post office called Seneca. It has no industries of any importance, except the nursery of W. P. Rupert, yet around the old Presbyterian church at Seneca has been built up a quiet little settlement.

This church was organized June 29, 1807, by a devoted little band of Christians, by whom it was resolved "That we form ourselves into a church, to be denominated the Associate Reformed Church of the Town of Seneca." In July following the work of organization was completed, and at the first communion service forty-five members were on the

church roll. After much work the little society succeeded in raising a fund and erecting a church edifice, a plain though neat frame structure, which was used about twenty-five years, and then, in 1838 and '39, was superseded by a larger and more pretentious building, which the society still occupies. This edifice was enlarged and improved in 1862, and again in 1868.

In 1859 this church changed its ecclesiastical connection and became essentially Presbyterian in doctrine and teaching. Its present membership reaches the remarkable number of 350 persons, and within the bounds of the congregation there are maintained four Sunday-schools. The succession of pastors and supplies of this church has been as follows: James Mears, Andrew Wilson (supplies), Thomas White (first pastor), William Nesbit, John D. Gibson, Samuel Topping, George Patton, A. B. Temple. The latter, Mr. Temple, became pastor in March, 1873, and has ever since continued in that relation, a period of more than twenty years.

Schools of the Town.—In traveling along the public thoroughfare of Seneca, the observer is at once attracted by the general beauty of his surroundings in every locality, but in respect to the public schools of the town his attention is at once called to their ever substantial appearance and pleasant situation. When the town was divided, in 1872, it became necessary to re-district the old town; hence at that and at the present time its area is divided into thirteen districts, only two of which (Nos. 9 and 10) are not provided with school-houses. In 1892 the school population was 798, to instruct whom there were employed fourteen teachers at an expense of \$3,961. The total amount of money raised for school purposes was \$5,445. Of the school-houses six are frame and five of brick, and the total value of all school property in the town is estimated at \$13,750.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HOPEWELL.

ON the 27th of January, 1789, a district or town, called "Easton," was formed, and included within its boundaries all that is now Gorham and Hopewell. On April 19, 1806, the name was changed to

"Lincoln," and still later, April 6, 1807, to Gorham, being given the latter name in allusion to and in honor of Nathaniel Gorham, one of the proprietors under the Massachusetts pre-emption purchase. In 1822, on March 29, Gorham was divided, and the north half was separately set off and named Hopewell. According to the Phelps and Gorham system of surveys, Hopewell is township 10, range 2, and contains, approximately, thirty-six square miles of land.

In common with the towns generally of Western New York, the pioneers of Hopewell (though under its original name) were mainly New Englanders, therefore Yankees, and fully imbued with the characteristic spirit of thrift, push and progressiveness which so strongly marks that element of American citizens. The pioneer settlement in this town began in 1789 and the year following, and must have progressed with great rapidity, for in 1830 it had a total population of more than two thousand, a number of inhabitants not exceeded or even equaled at any subsequent census enumeration.

In 1798 Oliver Phelps and General Israel Chapin proceeded to a point in town 10 range 2, about three miles northeast from Canandaigua, where they had a large tract of land, and on which they made some improvements which did much to invite and encourage settlement in the town; the point has ever since been known as Chapinville; and here in later years a thriving little hamlet grew up, became an early post-village, and afterward a station on the Auburn and Rochester railroad.

The current of water in the outlet flowing northerly from Canandaigua Lake has at first but a slight fall, and it is not until about five miles northeasterly from the lake, at a place on the outlet now called Littleville, that sufficient power for a grist-mill could be obtained, and this place was chosen for the pioneer mill. It is on the north bounds of the town of Hopewell adjoining the town of Manchester and about a mile south from Shortsville. Here Oliver Phelps erected a grist-mill in 1791 which was known as the Phelps Mill. Although but a crude and pigmy affair, it answered the purpose for some time, and the pioneer settlers came from long distances to get their grists ground. Samuel Day was engaged to run this mill, which had but one run of stone from which the flour was conveyed by a short spout to the bolt. Among the maps in the office of the State engineer of Albany is No. 341, "Map of Messrs.

Phelps and Gorham's Purchase." This map is dated 1792 and on it is located a mill on the Canandaigua outlet, at the junction of the Indian path or trail from Geneva through Oaks' Corners with the trail from Canandaigua Lake to the region of Palmyra. This is the precise location of the Phelps or Day Mill. In 1800 this mill was owned and operated by Edward Parker and run by him up to the time of his death, April 13, 1820, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Afterward the place came into the possession of a company of "Fourierites," and in the fall of 1845 or spring of 1846, Norman C. Little came into possession, and in addition to the mill he kept a store. The place was called Littleville after him, and continues to be known as such up to the present time. Being unsuccessful in business, after an occupancy of two or three years, the property was sold out by the sheriff, and Mr. Little moved to Saginaw, Mich., where he was afterwards found drowned in the river. There is another Littleville named after him, situated at the junction of the Conesus with the Genesee River, about one and a half miles south of Avon village, where a saw-mill was erected in 1796, a grist-mill in 1810, and soon followed by a distillery. About 1830 these came into possession of Norman C. Little who, in 1833, built a large store and had a considerable trade. About 1837 he sold out, but the place still retains the name of Littleville.

When the Moravian missionaries, Bishop Cammerhoff and Rev. David Zeisberger, visited this region in 1750, after crossing Flint Creek they proceeded along on the main trail, and they say: "Towards evening we reached an Indian settlement where a city by the name of Onnachee is said to have stood, which is now uninhabited." As Onnaghee has been fully spoken of in another place it is only necessary here to give the location of the town, which has been identified as having been on lot 20, on the farm of Darwin McClure, formerly owned by Cyrus Gates, and situated on the old turnpike about five and a half miles west of Flint Creek and about three miles southerly from Canandaigua village. It was about half a mile north of the turnpike and on the south side of Fall Brook. On the north side of the brook the ground is low and flat, but a short distance to the north and some twenty-five or thirty rods north of the Northern Central Railroad is a rise of ground of a sandy, gravelly soil, and on which was the Indian burial ground. Here

quantities of skeletons have in time past been uncovered and brought to light by the cultivation of the land, and very large numbers of kettles, tomahawks, with some guns and other Indian implements and relics have been found. Some twelve or fifteen rods to the east of the village there are two springs of soft water, and some fifty rods to the west is a small spring of sulphur water. About sixty rods east of the village is a large flat limestone rock, hollowed on top, evidently for pounding corn in.

According to the best information now obtainable, the pioneers of Hopewell were Daniel Gates, Daniel Warner, Ezra Platt, Samuel Day, George Chapin, Israel Chapin, jr., Frederick Follett, Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Wells and Mr. Sweet, all of whom were from Massachusetts, while William Wyckoff, who was another pioneer, was from Pennsylvania. A son was born to Benjamin Wells and wife on February 4, 1791, and was named Benjamin Wells, jr. This was the first birth in the town. Calvin Bacon opened a school in 1792, which also was the first event of its kind in Hopewell. While it is generally conceded that the pioneers above mentioned were the earliest settlers of Hopewell, there were others who are equally worthy of notice in the same connection; and while the majority of the pioneers were New Englanders, or Yankees, other localities contributed to the early population of this town. Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented by substantial natives who sought homes in this region, their coming being influenced by the agents of the London Associates, who caused highways to be made from Pennsylvania to the Genesee country, and otherwise invited settlement in the whole region west of Seneca Lake.

In addition to those already mentioned as first settlers in Hopewell, we may with propriety recall the names of others who are deserving of mention in the same relation, although the dates of settlements cannot be learned. Of many of these pioneer families and their descendants there will be found biographical sketches in a later department of this volume, wherefore in this chapter there need be given nothing more than a mention of the names of heads of families. Richard Jones was a Marylander, and came to Hopewell in 1805, and whose descendants are still living in the town. Nathaniel Lewis, Elam Smith, Vimri Densmore, George Le Vere, Robert Buchan, John Price, Daniel Le Vere, John Freshour, Israel, John and Stephen Thatcher, Major Elijah Mur-

ray (a Revolutionary survivor), Elijah Ellis, John Russell, David W Beach, William Bodman, Erastus Leonard, Luther Porter, Robert Penn, Samuel Bush, Joshua Case, Oliver and William Babcock, John Ricker, Amos Knapp, Silas Benham, C. P. Bush, Daniel Warren, Shuball Clark, John Hart, John Faurot, George Chapin, Russell Warren, Dedrick Coursen, Robert Davidson, Moses De Pew, John Gregg, James Moore, James Birdseye, Edward Root, Ezekiel Crane, John McCauley, David Aldrich, Amos, Amasa and James Gillett, Joseph Lee, Oliver Warren, Elam Crane, Ezra and Leonard Knapp, Thaddeus Benham, Elisha Higby, William Canfield, Andrew Bush, Elder Anson Shay, John Kellogg, Thomas Edmundson, Daniel Macumber, Captain Thomas Davis, Rufus Warner, Apollas Baker, John Church, Jonas Whitney, Asel and Constant Balcom, Eben and Eli Benham, Ezra Newton and others whose names are forgotten or lost by lapse of time. These also were pioneers of the town whose coming and after labors contributed much to the early prosperity of Hopewell, and many of them left children, the descendants of whom still reside in the town and are numbered among its best citizens.

In addition to the many already mentioned, the names of other families may also be recalled as among the early settlers in Hopewell. There were the surnames of Thomas, Derr, Spangle, Skinner, Cleveland, Knapp, Marks, Sly, Purdy, Ketcham, Brundage, Bishop, Pembroke, Woodin, Knickerbocker and others now lost to memory, all of whom settled in Hopewell at an early day, the descendants of some of whom are yet in the town and identified with its present history and progress.

During the War of 1812 the young men of the town, as well as some of the older residents, were numbered among the enrolled militia, and as such rendered efficient service on the frontier, under command of General Porter. A full account of this service is detailed in a preceding chapter, to which the reader's attention is directed, and while no record exists to show the names of Hopewell men who performed service during that year, we may at least refer to the period, and know that some of the present residents of the town can connect their ancestors with the events of the war.

A reference to the war of 1812 naturally suggests at least a passing allusion to the still more important period of the war of 1861-65, and known as the late rebellion. In 1860 the town of Hopewell had a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants, notwithstanding which during the war, it furnished volunteers and troops for all branches of the service to the extent of more than 200 men, or more than ten per cent. of the town's population at the time. The history and record of the volunteers of Ontario county is given in one of the general chapters of this volume, but the history of Hopewell would be incomplete without some reference to this period of the war.

As has already been stated Hopewell attained its maximum population in 1830, or between 1820 and 1830. In 1822 the town was set off from Gorham and made a separate civil division of the county, and the first Federal census was made eight years later. The subsequent diminution in population in the town is fairly shown by extracting from the census reports, and while the last sixty years have witnessed a falling off of about 600 in the number of inhabitants, the fact occasions neither alarm nor apprehension, for the same causes contributed to it that have reduced the rural population throughout the Eastern and Middle States. However, let us look at the census records and note the changes in population in this town throughout these years. In 1830 the population was 2,202; in 1840 it was 1,976; in 1850 it was 1,923; in 1860 it was 1,970; in 1870 it was 1,863; in 1880 it was 1,894; and in 1890 it was 1,655.

In the year 1825 the Board of Supervisors of the county purchased a farm of one hundred acres, situated in the southeast part of Hopewell, which was fitted up for a home for the county poor. The cost of the property was less than \$2,000, but by subsequent management of the farm (now exceeding 200 acres) and the erection of necessary buildings, many thousand dollars have been expended. Previous to 1815 the indigent poor of the county were maintained by the towns separately, in accordance with New England custom. Although this is not a town institution, but of the county, its location in Hopewell makes necessary a passing reference to it. The Ontario county poor-house and farm are among the most noted institutions of the county, and one in which every loyal citizen feels a just pride; and it is a fact that no

similar county in the State can lay claim to a like property which is conducted on more thorough and practical business principles than is this one. During the last five years the direct care of the inmates and the management of the farm has been entrusted to Ralph Wisner, as keeper, and much of the fame which this institution has acquired is due to the efforts of the keeper and his wife.

On the 22d of March, 1822, the Legislature passed an act dividing the township of Gorham, and setting off the north half thereof, which was the original town No. 10, of range 2, and creating a new town called Hopewell. On the 17th day of April following, the electors held their first annual town meeting, at which time officers were elected as follows: Supervisor, Nathan Lewis; town clerk, John Price; assessors, Elisha Higby, George Brundage, James Birdseye; highway commissioners, Joel S. Hart, Erastus Larned, William Canfield; overseers of poor, Rufus Warner, Lemuel Babcock; commissioners of schools, Wm. Buchan, Jason Angel, Joshua Case; inspectors of schools, Joseph Merrill, Wm. Bodman, Joel Amsden; constables, Timothy Dunham, Hiram Dillon, Wm. Larned, Jos. Parker; collector, Walter Wells. The first justices of the peace were Nathaniel Lewis, John Price, Amos Jones and Elisha Higby.

Although lying adjacent to the county seat, Hopewell has never attained a position of much importance among the towns of the county. The outlet has afforded an abundant water privilege to manufacturing enterprises, and during the early history of the town this power was employed to a considerable extent, and there has been maintained an industry of some sort on this stream ever since the settlement of the town. However, the proximity of Hopewell to the county village has operated to the disadvantage of the former, as enterprises have chosen Canandaigua as a place of operation rather than a remote locality.

Chapinville is a small hamlet located in the northeast part of the town, about in the center of school district No. 4. This is one of the oldest settled localities in this part of the county, for here Captain Chapin and Oliver Phelps caused to be erected a mill at a very early day, and about the mill a settlement was at once begun. At a comparatively recent period the Auburn and Rochester railroad was constructed through the village, which had the effect to temporarily stim-

nlate business in the locality, but within less than twenty years the hamlet had resumed its former condition. The important industry of the Chapinville vicinity at this time is the "Chapinville Wheel Company," which was incorporated January 5, 1891, by Jacob Martin, Edward D. Martin, David N. Salisbury, Edward C. Scudelbach, and Addison D. Kelley and the object of which is the manufacture of wheels, gears and bodies of carriages and wagons. The capital stock of the company is \$45,000.

The First Society of the M. E. Church and congregation in Chapinville was incorporated May 24, 1865, but the society was organized at a much earlier date, in 1852, by James L. and Harriet P. Munson, William and Elizabeth Callister, George W. Caton, Jerusha Caldwell, Elizabeth Stead, Mary Jackson, and Margaret Redfield, as original members. However, we may state that Methodist meetings were held in this neighborhood at a day far earlier than indicated by the above dates. In 1853 the church edifice of this society was built. The first pastors were John Spink, D. S. Chase, Geo. W. Paddock, E. J. Hermans, A. F. Morey, and L. D. Chase, in the order named. The present pastoral supply of the church is D. D. Davis, who also officiates in the same capacity at Shortsville.

Hopewell Center is a hamlet still older than Chapinville, and being situated away from any railroad is of perhaps less importance than the other village. In a way, however, the Center has much local importance, and is the natural trading point for a large and productive agricultural district. The business enterprises of the Center are few, being the stores, hotels, shops and other adjuncts of hamlet existence. Here also is located the school of district No. 6, and the M. E. Church. The latter is known as the First Society of the M. E. Church in the town of Hopewell, and had its organization in 1819, Silas Smith, Ebenezer Benham and Ezra Newton being its first trustees. For a time, however, this society was discontinued, but was reorganized in 1841, and has since enjoyed a prosperous existence. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. S. F. Beardslee, who also supplies the pulpit of the M. E. Church at Seneca Castle.

In the southeast part of the town is the little hamlet called Lewis, a station on the Northern Central road, and a center of trade for a well-

peopled region. This hamlet is in school district No. 8, the school-house and church being the most important of its local institutions. The latter is under the present pastoral care of Rev. Cordello Herrick, he also being pastor of the M. E. Church at Flint Creek. The post-office here is called Hopewell, while the name Lewis applies to the railroad station.

The Wesleyan church of Hopewell is to be mentioned among the institutions of Hopewell Center, although its members came from the town generally. The church was organized in 1843, by Rev. Ralph Bennett, and numbered in its membership some of the most substantial families of the town. Its earlier pastors were Revs. Bennett, H. M. Booth, Spoor, Ryder, Thompson, Brain, May, Slosson and others.

Ennerdale is a station on the Northern Central Railroad, between Lewis and Canandaigua. The post-office here is called Beulah. Other than a convenient point in the midst of a fertile farming region, this hamlet has no special importance. South of its locality and in the south part of the township was organized one of the pioneer church societies of the county. This was the Presbyterian church, the first meeting of which were held as early as 1803, although the organization was not completed until many years later. Rev. Jedediah Chapman was the organizing minister and the society drew its members from both Hopewell and Gorham, the latter of which towns included the territory of the former at that time. At an early day this church had a large membership, but the organization of a church of the same denomination in Gorham, after Hopewell was set off, very much weakened the old society in the town last named. The Presbyterian church, parsonage and cemetery were situated in district No. 9, about fifty rods north of the Gorham line.

Schools.—In all matters pertaining to education the inhabitants of Hopewell have kept even step with the people of other towns of the county. Although the records are quite incomplete there is evidence which tends to show that schools were opened and maintained during the pioneer period, the first school being taught by Calvin Bacon in 1702, and that Elesta Murray, Ahl Tracy and Nathaniel Lewis were among the earlier teachers in the little old school house which stood on the turnpike road leading from Geneva to the county seat. Directly

north of the old site, and in the extreme north part of the town, was another pioneer school house, in which Walter Fitzgerald was a teacher. Chapinville, likewise an old settled locality, had its school in operation at an early day. The settlement of Hopewell was accomplished so rapidly that the territory of the town was early divided and formed into school districts, and these have since been increased and rearranged to suit the convenience of the town's people. According to the present disposition of the town's area, there are twelve school districts, each of which has a good school building. The total value of school property in the town is \$5,735. The number of children of school age in the town is four hundred and fifty-one, as shown by the enumeration of 1892, to instruct whom twelve teachers are employed at a cost, in the year mentioned, of \$2,704. The total amount of moneys received for school purposes in 1892 was \$3,519.12. Of the school houses, nine are of frame, two of brick and one of stone material.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BRISTOL.

THIS town was formed in January, 1789, and originally included all which is now Bristol and South Bristol, or townships 8 and 9 in the 4th range, as described according to the Phelps and Gorham surveys. In March, 1838, number 8, or South Bristol, was set off and separately organized. On March 23, 1848, a part of Bristol was annexed to Richmond, but on February 25, 1852, the strip was restored. The town derives its name from Bristol in Connecticut, from whence came many of its pioneer settlers.

The settlement of this town began in 1788, at which time several brothers named Gooding came to the region, made an improvement on lot No. 1, in the northeast corner of the town, sowed wheat and planted turnips, and then, with the exception of Elnathan Gooding, all returned east to spend the winter and prepare for an early return in the next spring. Wherefore, the honor of being the pioneer of this town natu-

rally falls to Elnathan Gooding, whose long watch and wait appear to have been somewhat relieved by the presence and company of an Indian lad known as Jack Beary. In 1789 he returned to the town, accompanied with his family and brothers, and made a location in the vicinity of the improvement of the year before. Mr. Gooding was a veteran of the Revolution and a man of much influence in the new formed settlement. He was by trade a blacksmith, and his knowledge of that work made him especially serviceable to the pioneers. He was the first supervisor of the town.

In 1788 George Coddling and his family came to the town, also locating in the northeast portion. Pioneer Coddling had five sons in his party, and their coming greatly added to the little community. The boys were John, George, Farmer, Burt and William. Other settlers of the same vicinity, and about the same time or soon afterward, were Capt. Peter Pitts, William Pitts, Calvin Jacobs, John Smith, James Gooding, all of whom are believed to have been permanently located in the town as early as 1792, and some of them in 1789. Seth Simmons was a settler in the town in 1798. Alden Sears settled in 1792. Thomas Hunn opened a school in 1790, and in the same year pioneer Gameliel Wilder had a grist-mill in operation. Three years later, 1793, Stephen Sisson opened a store and kept a public house in the town. Cornelius McCrum is said to have been the first white child born in the town.

In the preceding paragraphs we have named the first pioneers of the town, but great difficulties are encountered in learning the date of each settlement, while an attempt to preserve succession of settlement is wholly useless; wherefore we may only recall the names of pioneers with date and general locality of settlement when ascertainable. Daniel Taylor settled in 1804, on lot 4, and an early dealer of cattle, Faunce Coddling, located on lot 5. Marcius Marsh settled on lot 5 in 1796 or '97. Abijah Spencer settled in 1789 on lot 6, and the place was occupied in 1797 by Dr. Thomas Vincent, who formerly lived in Geneva. On the same lot Hezekiah Hills settled in 1797. Burt Coddling and John Whitmarsh were settlers on lot 7 in 1791. Ephraim Wilder located in 1793 on lot 14, and remained only one season and then moved to lot 10. He built a mill in the town in 1810, and died in 1826.

Theophilis Short settled on lot 11 in 1796, and was the first brick-maker in the town. Eleazer Hill settled on lot 13 in 1794. He organized a militia company in the town in 1812. John Taylor, settled in the town in 1797 on lot 13. Samuel Mallory settled on lot 14 in 1797. In 1794 John Crow located on lot 15. John Trafton settled on the same lot in 1797. Oliver Mitchell settled early on lot 16. Alden Sears's settlement in 1792 was on lot 36. Aaron Wheeler came to the same locality in 1798, and Samuel Torrence in 1800. Aaron Hicks located on lot 37 in 1795. John Simmons settled on lot 38 in 1792. John Kent settled on lot 37 in 1795, and Seth Jones on lot 38 in 1802. The latter is remembered as a tavern-keeper at Baptist Hill as early as 1816. William Francis came to the town in 1800. Solomon Goodale came to the town in 1802, and was a Baptist minister. Luther Phillips settled in Bristol in 1803, and was an early shoemaker. Job Gooding located on lot 39 in 1794, and four years afterward Joshua Reed and Nathaniel Cudworth settled on the same lot. Samuel Andrews settled on lot 40 in 1791, and five years later Benjamin Andrews occupied a part of the same lot. Zephaniah Gooding came to Bristol in 1798 and located on lot 41, and in 1800 John Phillips settled on the same lot. Thomas Gooding came in 1802. David Simmons settled on lot 42 in 1797, and in the same year also came Ephraim, Simeon, Benjamin, Raymond and Constance Simmons, all of the same family. Jeremiah Brown located on lot 45 in 1800. Asa James came to lot 47 about 1801. In 1805 Philip Simmons located on lot 50, and Capt. Amos Barber on lot 51 in 1796 or '97.

In the same manner there may be recalled the names of other early settlers in Bristol, among them Nathan Fisher, who located near Baptist Hill about 1795. Abijah Warren settled in 1805. Rufus Whitmarsh came in 1806. Jonas and Joseph Wilder came a little earlier. James Case came in 1800, and John Case in 1802. James Austin and Eliakim Walker were also early settlers. Daniel Smith was on lot 43 in 1800, and Tisdell Walker on lot 42 in 1802. John Mason located on lot 44 in 1801. Sylvanus Jones and John Crandall were settlers in 1802, and Azer Jackson and Elias Jackson in 1803. George Reed located on lot 52, and Ephraim Jones on lot 53 in 1805.

Such was the pioneer settlement of township No. 9 in the 4th range, which is now and for more than a century has been known as Bristol.

Glancing over the names of pioneers there appear very many which are still familiar, and are represented by persons still resident in the county; and cases are not wanting in which some of the descendants of these pioneer heads of families have attained high standing in professional and public life. It is a conceded fact, too, that Bristol has furnished some of the best and strongest men of Ontario county; men who have adorned the medical and legal professions, and others have reached an enviable position in political affairs.

The early settlement of Bristol was indeed rapid, and in fact the town reached its maximum population in 1830. The census of that year gave it 2,952, but in 1838 South Bristol was taken off, hence, in 1840, the number was reduced to 1,953. Since the last mentioned year the number of inhabitants has been steadily reduced, the result of the same causes that have operated to decrease the population in the majority of interior towns in this State, and as well all the Eastern States. In 1850 the population was 1,773; in 1860 was 1,657; in 1870 was 1,551; in 1880 was 1,550; and in 1890 was 1,510. From this we discover that half a century witnessed a diminution of Bristol's population by more than 500.

Organization.—The town of Bristol, as has been stated, was formed in 1789, but it seems not to have been fully organized until 1797, the first meeting for that purpose being held on April 4. The justices of the peace—Gameliel Wilder and George Codding presided, and officers were elected as follows: Supervisor, William Gooding; town clerk, John Codding; assessors, Faunce Codding, Nathan Allen and Nathaniel Fisher; commissioners of highways, James Gooding, Jabez Hicks and Moses Porter; constables, Amos Barber, Nathan Allen and Alden Sears, jr.; overseers of the poor, George Codding, jr., and Stephen Sisson; overseers of highways, Eleazer Hills, Peter Ganyard, Theophilus Allen, Elnathan Gooding, John Simmons and Amos Barber; school commissioners, Aaron Rice, Ephraim Wilder and Nathaniel Fisher; collectors, Amos Barber and Nathan Hatch.

Although Bristol was early populated, its location in the county is such that the building up of large villages or trading centers has been an impossibility, and such as have been and are in existence, are for the accommodation of trade within the town. Mud Creek is the principal

water course of the town, having its source in South Bristol, whence it flows north into and across Bristol. Along this stream from the earliest settlement there has been both saw and grist-mills in operation, but the latter have outstripped the former in length of standing and usefulness. Mill Creek is a smaller stream, having its headwaters and course in the southwest part of the town, whence its flows into Richmond and discharges into the outlet of Honeoye Lake.

Of the hamlets or centers of trade in Bristol, that commonly called Bristol Center is perhaps the largest and most important, although Baptist Hill, or Bristol, may hold a supremacy in historical recollections. Ephraim Wilder was the pioneer in the Center neighborhood, he having located on lot 14 in 1793; where he built a log house, and afterward a frame dwelling, and kept public house, or tavern; also he started a distillery and otherwise laid the foundation for a village. Abijah Spencer and Major Jones were also early residents of this locality. In Landlord Wilder's hostelry Horace and Allen Hooker opened the first store of the Center, and were followed in the same line by one Bradbury, also George Gooding, the latter likewise keeping a hotel. The pioneer blacksmith was Learned Johnson, while the tanner of the village was Isaac Mason. Abijah Warren also had an early tannery. Other former residents of the Center, all of whom were more or less associated with the early history of the town, were Zenas Briggs, Mr. Pool, Antony Low and one Warrells, the last mentioned being a cabinet-maker. The public buildings of the Center are the Methodist church and the school-house, while the Congregational church is located outside the village proper and about three-quarters of a mile to the northward.

In the month of August, 1669, La Salle, accompanied by De Casson and Galinee, visited the Senecas. While the negotiations with the Indians were pending the following event is recorded by Galinee. "In order to pass away the time, I went with M. de la Salle, under the escort of two Indians, about four leagues (ten miles) south of the village where we were staying, to see a very extraordinary spring. Issuing from a moderately high rock, it forms a small brook. The water is very clear but it has a bad odor, like that of the mineral marshes of Paris, when the mud on the bottom is stirred with the foot. I applied

a torch and the water immediately took fire and burned like brandy, and was not extinguished until it rained. This flame is among the Indians a sign of abundance or fertility according as it exhibits the contrary qualities. There is no appearance of sulphur, saltpetre, or any other combustible material. The water has not even any taste, and I can neither offer nor imagine any better explanation than that it acquires this combustible property by passing over some aluminous land." In 1700 Col. Romer was sent by the Earl of Bellomont, governor of the province of New York, on a journey through the country of the Iroquois. In the instructions given him is the following: "You are to go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Sinek's furthest Castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame when a light coale or fire-brand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof, and bring with you some of it." This BURNING SPRING is located at Bristol Center, about eight miles from the foot of Canandaigua Lake, in a direct line south of Boughton Hill. The late N. W. Randall, in giving the writer a description of this spring, said: "The spring is on the south side of a small brook which empties through a ravine into the west side of the Ganargua or Mud Creek. The banks opposite the spring are from eight to twenty feet high, the spring being on a level with the bed of the brook. By applying a match the water appears to burn, and is not easily extinguished, except by a heavy rain or a high wind."

The present business interests of Bristol Center are few, being the stores of Mrs. A. H. Case, who also is postmistress, Frank Simmons and Whitfield Burge; also the grist-mill of Henry Codding. The hamlet contains about thirty dwellings, and has a population of about one hundred and fifty persons.

The hamlet called Baptist Hill, the correct name of which, however, is Bristol, is located in the north part of the township in school district No. 1. This place took the character of a village about 1810, when Mr. Hunt opened a store. Later on he was followed in business by Joel Park, Dr. Jacob Gillett and others. Aaron Van Orman was the first blacksmith, and Luther Phillips the first tavern-keeper. Stephen Sisson built the first frame building here, which was used both for store and tavern. The present hotel-keeper is John Baker, and the mer-

chants are Messrs. Wm. Doyle and Mr. Shelters, both of whom have general stores. Frank Hicks has a harness shop. The public properties of Bristol are the Baptist and Universalist churches, the school of district No. 1, and the cemetery, the latter a burial place of much note.

Muttonville, as originally called, but Vincent of later designation, is, or at least was, a hamlet of some importance half a century ago. The name first mentioned was given the locality about 1845, when a tallow-chandlery was built there by Asahel Gooding. It is said that 30,000 sheep were annually slaughtered here, the tallow from which was made into candles; the hind quarters were sold at less than three cents per pound; the skins were tanned by Abijah Warren and Isaac Mason; and the remainder of the slain animals was fed to swine. However, the good old days of Muttonville have passed, its industries are all gone, and during the spring of 1892 the remnant of the hamlet was nearly all destroyed by fire.

Bristol has been called the town of many churches, there having been no less than seven society organizations in the town since its first settlement. The oldest of these, and in fact one of the oldest in the county, is that known as the First Congregational Church of Bristol, which was organized in January, 1779, although Congregational services were held in the town as early as 1793, conducted by that earnest Christian worker, Rev. Zadoc Hunn; and who was followed by Rev. John Smith. The first members were Isaac Hunn, George and Sarah Coddling, Ephraim and Lydia Wilder, Nathaniel and Hannah Fisher, Chauncey and Polly Allen, Marcius and Amerilus Marsh, Wm. and Lydia Gooding, Samuel and Phebe Mallory, Selah Pitts, Mr. Foster, James Gooding, Alden Sears and Thomas Vincent. Rev. Joseph Grover was called to the pastorate, accepting and moving to the town in February, 1800, being the first of a long succession of pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the people of Bristol. Other early pastors and supplies were Revs. Ezekiel Chapman, Aaron C. Collins, A. B. Lawrence, Edwin Bronson, Warren Day, S. C. Brown, Ebenezer Raymond, W. P. Jackson, Mr. Bryson, Mr. Jackson, E. A. Platt, Hiram Harris, E. C. Winchester, Timothy Stowe, H. B. Pierpont and others in succession. In 1823 this church was under the charge of the Ontario presbytery, but in 1844 it withdrew and became Congregational. The first

primitive meeting-house of this society is said to have been "the first edifice exclusively for the worship of God in the Genesee country" (Hotchkin.) It was built of logs and stood on lot five. The second edifice was erected in 1813-14, to which subsequent enlargements and repairs have resulted in a substantially new structure. It stands north of Bristol Center, about three-fourths of a mile.

The Baptists, who have for nearly a century been numerically and influentially strong in this town, and also in East Bloomfield, perfected their first church organization as early as 1799, and in 1803 built a meeting-house about one mile north of the hamlet of Bristol, more commonly called Bristol Hill. However, in 1805 the Bristol members of this society, which was known as the "First Baptist Church in Bloomfield," withdrew, and on February 7 organized the "First Baptist Church in Bristol," the latter numbering among its original members forty-two of the leading families of the town. This society built its first church home in 1807, and the second in 1814, both at the hamlet called Baptist Hill. A second Baptist church in Bristol was organized in 1821.

Methodist preaching began in Bristol as early as the year 1800, when Indian missionaries of the church came here and conducted public services for the inhabitants. This kind of service was continued throughout many subsequent years, and in 1806 there were enough Methodists in the town to form a class, which was reorganized and strengthened in 1815. In 1846 a complete church and society organization was effected, Ephraim and George Gooding, Abner and Alanson Reed, and Ward Tolman being the first trustees. The church property of this society is located at Bristol Center.

The First Universalist Church of Bristol, having its edifice and seat of operations at Bristol Post-office, dates its actual organization back to the year 1837, though its teaching and preaching in the town antedated that time by nearly twenty years. The early ministers of this denomination to labor in this locality were Oliver Ackley, Rev. Morton, W. J. Reese, G. W. Montgomery, and William Queil, the latter being one of the earliest resident ministers. The first church edifice was built in 1836 of cobble stones, and in the year following a society organization was effected, and the complete church organization was

delayed until February 2, 1872, the name "First Universalist Church of Bristol" being then adopted. The church edifice was built in 1861.

In this connection mention may also be made of the Christian Church, the organization of which was completed, though meetings were held as early as 1824. The society passed out of existence about 1850.

Little is known of the early history of the schools of this town, the records extant throwing no valuable light on the subject, and the memory of the oldest inhabitants not running to the time of their establishment. However, it is a well authenticated fact that Thomas Hunn taught the first school in the town in 1790, and at that time the school history began, and from Hunn's primitive school the present excellent system is grown and developed. Generally referring to the schools of Bristol, it may be said that the town now comprises twelve school districts, each of which has a frame school-house. The total value of schools and sites is \$7,275. In the town in 1892 were 354 children of school age, to whom instruction is offered at an annual expense of about \$2,271 paid to teachers. The amount of school moneys received in 1892 from all sources was \$3,065.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH BRISTOL.

ON the 8th day of March, 1838, township eight of range four was separated from the old town of Bristol and given a distinct organization under the name of South Bristol, and being not only one of the younger towns of Ontario county, but the smallest in point of population. The principal trading centers of this town are the hamlets known as South Bristol, situate in the central part; Bristol Springs, located about a mile and a quarter west from the lake shore, and in the eastern central portion of the town; Woodville, a boat-landing at the head of the lake; and Seneca Point, in the northeast part of the town, a summer resort of much popularity among the many similar locations

on the shores of the lake. Boswell's Corners and Cold Spring are also names of settled hamlets, but neither is of any special importance. We may state, however, that on the formation of this town a part of number eight in the third range was included within its boundaries, and except for this additional area South Bristol would have had no lake front.

In 1788 Gameliel Wilder purchased township eight, range four, from Phelps and Gorham, taking title (except to several reserved tracts) in the name of Prince Bryan, the latter a land speculator, but who afterward conveyed the town to Mr. Wilder. The reserved lands were sold to Captain Charles Williamson, and by him were subsequently transferred to the Hornby estate, and as such were represented by the agency of John Greig, the prominent early lawyer of Canandaigua. On becoming proprietor of this vast tract Wilder prepared a plan for its division into lots, but not until 1794 was the survey made.

In 1789 the pioneer settlement of the town began, the first honor in connection therewith naturally falling to Gameliel Wilder, although he was accompanied by quite a colony of pioneer Yankees. Besides Wilder were his sons, Daniel, Jonas, Joseph and Asa, Theophilus Allen and wife, Jonathan, John and Nathan Allen, Jeremiah Spicer, Aaron Rice, Jared Tuttle, Elisha Parish, and a few others whose names have not been preserved, as members of the colony. These families located in various sections of the town and at once set about clearing and improving their lands and building houses and other necessary buildings. In 1791 Gameliel Wilder built a grist-mill, and a saw-mill was about the same time put in operation by the worthy pioneer. Associated with the grist-mill was also the indispensable distillery.

In the same manner may also be mentioned the names of other early settlers of South Bristol, among whom were Nathan Hatch, Pliny Hayes (wagon maker at an early day) and his brother. Hayes also operated the first carding-mill in town. Erastus Hill was an early settler, also an early schoolmaster. Nathan Hatch settled prior to 1800. David Gilbert was an early settler, as also was James Wilder, the pioneer blacksmith, and Warren Brown, Thomas Lee, Ephraim Brown, the wheelwright, the Kaufman family, Phineas Perkins, Deacon John Forbes, Richard Bishop, Abraham Roberts, Levi Austin and Mr. Fay are also to be mentioned in the same connection.

Pioneer Nathan Hatch settled before 1800. He had a large family of children, his sons being Nathan, George, John, Thomas, Charles, Lyman and Luman, whose coming added much to the town's population and enterprise. Other settlers were Aaron Spencer (1790), Nicholas Burbee, Capt. Reuben Gilbert, Deacon Parmelee, "Lawyer" Butler, Mr. Reed, Gideon Beaman, James Corel, John Wood, Ezra Wood, Gains Randall, Deacon and Jonathan Forbes, Jeremiah Spicer, Luke Coye, Thomas Francisco, Ezra Parmele, Clark Worden, David Knickerbocker, Mr. Maloy, John Perry, Thomas Standish, the Loveridge family, Amos Miner, jr., Phineas Lee, Lucius Lincoln, Thomas Lee, Richard Ingraham, Jonathan Green, Dr. David Williams, Anson Parrish, William Gates, John Fox, Harrison Salisbury, Pitts Walker, Jeremiah Spicer, Eleazer Parker, David Parker, Jonathan and Jacob Frost, Hazard Wilcox, Caleb McNair, William Dunn, John Lee, Erastus and Cyrus Hill, Franklin Pierce, Benj. Wilcox. There were undoubtedly other early settlers in the town whose names are equally worthy of mention, but through the inaccuracy and insufficiency of records cannot now be ascertained. However, of the early settlement of this town it is to be said that while the first inhabitants were as enterprising and industrious as those of other localities, they were possessed of less means, therefore were compelled to work harder to gain a permanent foothold and provide for their families.

As has been stated, South Bristol was not set off until 1838, and its population, as shown by the census of 1840, was then about 1,400. In 1840 it was 1,375, since which time it has fluctuated constantly, as will be seen from the following statement taken from the census reports: Population in 1840, 1,375; 1850, 1,120; 1860, 1,216; 1870, 1,218; 1880, 1,327; 1890, 1,225. It will be observed, however, that there has not been the same proportionate decrease in population in this town as is noticeable in some others of the county, the falling off in South Bristol in fifty years being only 150.

Referring again to some of the first events of the town, we may state that pioneer Gameliel Wilder built the first grist-mill, the first saw-mill, the first distillery, the first framed house, kept the first tavern, and was otherwise identified with local affairs so that he was the leading man of the town for many years. Eli Allen, born (1791) of the marriage of

Theophilus Allen and Eliza Parrish, was the first white child born in the town. Ephraim Brown built a grist-mill in 1805, which was succeeded by others on the same site for many years. George Wilder kept the first store in town, it being near the locality known as Boswell's Corners. The first school house was built of logs, and Joanna Forbes and Eliza Parrish are said to have been the first teachers.

The western portion of South Bristol is devoted principally to general agricultural pursuits, and the land is of such a character and quality as to produce good returns to careful cultivation. During the last score or more of years, the lands in the eastern part of the town, which were formerly under general farm cultivation, have been turned into vineyards, for which the locality and soil are peculiarly adapted, and the returns of which are far in excess of anything that could be realized from the average farm. In fact the lake shore lands throughout the north and south extent of South Bristol have been changed into an almost continuous series of vineyards, well attended and carefully cultivated, while here and there, nestling comfortably in groves of forest trees, are numerous cottages, the summer homes of at least half a hundred business men and pleasure seekers. Within the town of Bristol, between the north line and the hamlet of Woodville, are dozens of landing-places, while at Seneca Point and Cook's Point are summer houses of some note. The hotel at Seneca Point is a large and well arranged building, owned by a company of shareholders, and is unquestionably the most popular resort on the lake. The summer house at Cook's Point is for summer boarders, and smaller and of less capacity than that last mentioned, but is a comfortable place and one well patronized.

Of the several hamlets of South Bristol, that known as *Bristol Springs* is the largest and of the greatest importance. The first settler of this vicinity was Frederick W. Holcomb, who located here in 1812 and made an improvement. The population of this hamlet never exceeded 300, and its industries have been confined to saw and grist mills and the stores usual to such settlements. However, the village is prettily situated, and is in all respects a quiet and peaceable place of residence. The merchants of the village are A. M. Gardner, Frank Holcomb and Willis W. Holcomb, and there are also two blacksmith

shops and other light industries. A saw-mill has been in operation here for many years, also a feed-mill, the present proprietor of both being B. T. Hawkins. An evaporater is also operated during the fruit season, its proprietor being John Ricketson.

The Congregational Church, formerly one of the important institutions of the town, is now only a thing of memory and fast passing from recollection. It was organized in the latter part of 1796, and owed much of its early prosperity to pioneer Gameliel Wilder, Ephraim Wilder and other prominent persons. The church edifice was built in 1814, on the Wilder farm, and was forty by fifty feet in dimensions. Mr. Wilder left a fund to help maintain the society, but even his generosity failed to maintain its permanency. The first pastor was Rev. John Rolph, followed later by Revs. Aaron Collins, Andrew Rawson, Benj. B. Smith and others. More than twenty years ago the old edifice was torn down, and the society passed out of existence. More recently, and within the last half score of years, a free church has been built, at the joint expense of members of various denominations. Here religious services are held by such clergymen as are appointed or invited to officiate.

South Bristol is the name of a small hamlet and post-office situated near the center of school district No. 8. It was at one time a busy settlement, and was the site of several milling industries and some trade. Its chief public buildings are the town-hall and the school-house.

Woodville is in the southeast corner of the town, near the headwaters of navigation on Canandaigua lake. The leading business interests here are the boat landing and wharf and the hotel

Boswell's Corners is a very small settlement near the central part of the town, and contains the store of William Heard, while in the vicinity is the saw-mill and flour-mill of Henry Loose.

The town of Bristol is divided into twelve school districts, each having a good school-house, and the total value of school property in the town is \$6,230. In 1892 the town had a population of 307 children of school age, to instruct whom twelve teachers were employed, and the total expense of maintenance was \$2,821, of which \$2,369 was paid to teachers. During the year mentioned the town received school moneys from all sources to the amount of \$2,821.15.

As has been stated, South Bristol was set off from the mother town by an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1838. The first

town meeting was held in April following, at which time officers were chosen as follows: Supervisor, Franklin Crooker; town clerk, S. Collins; justices of the peace, John Stetson, Philo Judson, G. Hays; assessors, David Coye, Cyrus Hill, Allen Brown; collector, Peter Cameron; overseers of the poor, Thos. Corel, M. Hayes; commissioners of highways, Ephraim Randall, Silas Reynolds, Joseph A. Allen; commissioners of schools, J. S. Penoyer, H. Pennell, S. P. Page; constables, Gains Randall, David Parker.

Supervisors of South Bristol. Franklin Crooker, 1838-39; Cyrus Hills, 1840; Simri Collins, 1841-42; James Parmely, 1843; John Stetson, 1844; Joseph A. Allen, 1845-47; Franklin Crooker, 1848; Joseph A. Allen, 1849; James Parmely, 1850-51; Joseph A. Allen, 1852; James Parmely, 1853-54; David Coy, 1855-56; John Stetson, 1857; Charles H. Sheldon, 1858-60; Ephraim Randall, 1861-62; Edwin Brown, 1863; James Parmely, 1864-66; Joseph E. Fellows, 1867; Edwin Brown, 1868; Charles Hemenway, 1869; Edwin Brown, 1870; Chas. G. Hemenway, 1871-74; Elias Allen, 1875; Chas. G. Hemenway, 1876; Geo. T. Standish, 1877; Wm. Templar, 1878; Geo. T. Standish, 1879-80; Wm. Templar, 1881; John Ricketson, 1882-83; Wm. Templar, 1884; Avery Ingraham, 1885-87; George B. Hemenway, 1888-89; Edward Smyth, 1890-92; Elmer N. Coye, 1893.

Present town officers: Supervisor, Elmer N. Coye; town clerk, Fayette Ingraham; assessors, D. P. Allen, John F. Erdle, John S. Burnham; justices of the peace, A. W. Hovey, Wm. H. Hicks, C. R. North, S. L. Smith; commissioner of highways, George W. Reed; overseer of the poor, John Helfer; collector, Miner H. Butler; constables, Charles S. Achison, Joseph Fox, jr., Thomas J. Corel, Miner H. Butler; commissioners of excise, Chas. P. Johnson, Lyman A. Holcomb.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WEST BLOOMFIELD.

ON February 11, 1833, that part of township number 10 of range 5, which lay east of Honeoye Outlet, was set off from the old town of Bloomfield and given a separate organization under the name

of West Bloomfield. In area this is the smallest, except Geneva, of the towns of Ontario county, but is a town of considerable importance from a commercial and industrial point of view. Township 10, range 5, was purchased from the proprietary in 1789 by General Amos Hall, Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin and Ebenezer Curtis, all of whom were pioneers in the town as early as 1799.

The actual settlement in West Bloomfield began in the spring of 1789, when Peregrine Gardner came and made the first improvement, and was followed in the same year by Ebenezer Curtis and his family. Pioneer Gardner located in the central part of the town, on lot 10, and in the same vicinity he passed the remainder of his life. Lucinda, daughter of Mr. Gardner, was the first white child born in the town, this event taking place in 1791. Amos Hall settled west of Gardner, and was for many years an influential man in the county. In the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded the Ontario county militia, and performed good service on the frontier; but having no practical knowledge of military affairs, was superseded in command by a trained officer. He also was conspicuous in State politics, and held offices of trust and importance. He was a large landholder in this locality. General Hall died in West Bloomfield December 28, 1827, the father of six children, nearly all of whom likewise attained much prominence.

Other pioneers and early settlers in this locality (the eastern central part of the town) were David Parsons (1796) the carpenter; Clark Peck, 1790; John Wendle, Reuben Lee, Deacon Daniel Handy (1796), Nathaniel Shepard (1805), Martin Minor, Nathaniel Eggleston, Mr. Stewart, Josiah Eggleston (shoemaker), Bayes Baker, Ami Fowler, Phileman Hall, Daniel Curtis, William Lee. This locality also seems to have been the home of a number of early industries, as investigations disclose the fact that about 1816 Gen. Hall built a grist-mill on the creek, and on the site a mill was maintained for many years afterward. Samuel Nichols started a distillery in 1818; Jacob Ardle a saw-mill in 1825. An ashery was also in operation here at an early day.

The pioneer of the northeast part of the town was Samuel Miller, whose settlement began in 1790, but who made an improvement on lot six in 1789. From this pioneer family the name Miller's Corners was derived. Other persons in this section were Josephus Fox, Thomas

Larkins, Benjamin Burlingame (1795), Charles Smith, Benj. Crowell (1802), Robert Simpson (1796). South and southeast of the center of the town was settled early, and among the pioneers here we may recall the names of Captain Robert Taft, Royal Wheelock, John Lute, James Harvey, Lot Rew, Daniel Riley, Payne Leach, Wm. Carringer, the Algur family, Benj., John, Samuel and Josiah, George Nichols, Aaron Norton, John Miner, William Paul and David McMaster. In the southwest quarter the pioneers were Capt. Otis Thompson, Jesse Taft, Mr. Bent, Job Williams, Jeremiah Simmons, Arnold and Whitley Mann, Mr. Chapman, Daniel Daniels, William Daniels and Watrous Peck.

North of the locality last mentioned the pioneers were Colonel Jasper C. Sears and Ebenezer Curtis, the latter one of the proprietors, and whose settlement was made in 1789. In the same locality, also, the other early settlers were Julius Curtis, Joseph Gilbert, Palmer Peck, Jasper Marvin, Loren Waits, Sylvanus Thayer (who built the first grist-mill in the town), Uriah Webster (who had a saw-mill near Thayer's), Reynolds and Abner Peck. The locality just mentioned contains the hamlet of West Bloomfield, which in the early history of the town, was a place of great importance. In addition to the industries above noted, we may also mention Hutchinson's distillery, started in 1827, near the grist mill. Daniel Ashley was the head of a firm which started the first cotton-mill in this region, which later became a woolen factory. Elisha Eggleston ran a grist-mill here at an early day.

The pioneers of the north and northeast portions of the town may be chiefly recalled by name, and among them were the Bull, Dixon, Hibbard and Baker families, and also Daniel and Marvin Gates, Reuben and Beebe Parmele, Isaac Hall, Daniel and Titus Canfield, Jared Everts, and the Butlers, Hayeses and Madisons. In this part of the town is situated the busy little manufacturing hamlet of North Bloomfield, of which more will be written later on in this chapter.

In West Bloomfield, unlike some other towns of the county, the history of the villages is an essential part of the township itself, and among those which form a part of this chapter the most productive of recollections associated with the town at large is the hamlet bearing the name of the town. Pioneers Ebenezer Curtis and Jasper P. Sears (some authorities say John P. Sears) settled in this locality, the former

in 1789 and the latter in 1790. A preceding paragraph has recorded the names of other early settlers in this vicinity, prominent among whom was Jasper Marvin. In 1810 Erastus Hunt had a general store, but still earlier Hendee & Company were in trade at the village. Ludwick came later, as also did Augustus Hall, whose store was east of the village. John Dickson was the pioneer lawyer, and Doctors Fairchild and Hickox sold drugs and attended the sick. Dr. Lewis Hodge succeeded them. About 1820 Captain Arnold started a tannery, and two brothers Pillsbury opened a smith's shop. John Cooper made axes and other edged tools, Reuben Pierce was wagon-maker, and Pioneer Baker made chairs. W. D. Pillsbury started a foundry about 1830. Other early business men were Edward Herrick, brass founder, and Josiah Wendell, merchant. However, to recall the names of all the proprietors of business enterprises which have from time to time been established in West Bloomfield village would be difficult to accomplish, and even then could have no special interest. The village is situated something more than a mile south of the railroad, and although a pretty hamlet, does not possess the interests which seventy-five and more years ago made it their seat of operation. Its population is about 350, and its present interests are confined to the stores of Leach & Company, and Rigney. The town-house was formerly the property of the Christian Church Society.

The Congregational Church of West Bloomfield is one of the fixed institutions of the village and has a history almost as interesting as that of the town itself. The "Society of Bloomfield," as it was originally called, had its beginning as early as the year 1796, and is therefore to be numbered among the first religious societies of Western New York. The first meetings were held under the charge of Pioneer Elisha Wade, and on August 16, 1799, an organization was perfected, having these members: Ebenezer Curtis, Samuel and Sarah Handy, Mary Hall, Daniel Canfield, Rachel Gilbert, Elizabeth Miner, Elizabeth Downs, Peregrine Gardner, Griffin Downs, Nathaniel and Sebra Butler, Reuben and Louisa Lee, Hannah Curtis, Rhoda Curtis, Phebe Hall, Comfort Marvin, and Phebe Richmond. The first pastor was James Hotchkiss, who came as a supply in October, 1801, and who was installed pastor May 19, 1803. The early services of this church were held in the

school-house, to which building the society at first proposed to make an addition to be occupied for purposes of public worship, but objections to this plan being interposed, a church edifice was finally determined upon. This was in 1804, but not until 1806 was the work begun, and the building was not fully completed until several years afterward.

In 1828 the church called Silas C. Brown to the pastorate, whose installation was almost immediately followed by a bitter controversy among the members, and the final result was the withdrawal of forty of them, who organized a new society and installed Mr. Brown as their pastor. They also built a house of worship in 1831, which was used until the opposing factions became reunited, and was afterward (1866) sold to the trustees of St. Joseph's R. C. Society. The reunion mentioned was effected in 1843, and three years later the congregation had become so large that a new church was necessary. It was accordingly built—a large brick structure, costing about \$5,000. This proved sufficient for the requirements of the society for thirty years, but in 1875 a third edifice was begun and was completed within two years. The property of the society consists of church, chapel and parsonage, of a total value of about \$18,000.

The pastor and supplies of this church from its organization to the present time have been as follows: James H. Hotchkin, David Fuller, Ebenezer Fitch, Silas C. Brown, William P. Kendrick, Julius Steele, George Clark, George Bassett, C. R. Clark, Timothy Stowe, C. E. Fisher, George C. Overhiser, P. F. Sanborn, John Patchin, O. D. Crawford, S. B. Sherrill, and Annis F. Eastman, the last named being the present incumbent. The church at this time has a membership of 200, and the Sunday-school has 210 scholars.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church at West Bloomfield was organized in 1866, and included within its parish the Roman Catholic families of the town. In the same year the church purchased the frame church formerly erected by the withdrawing element of the Congregational Society. Father William Hughes was for many years pastor of St. Joseph's. The present pastor is Father Simon Fitzsimons.

The Christian Church of West Bloomfield was organized in October, 1818, and held its early meetings in school-houses. In 1825 a church

edifice was built about a mile south of West Bloomfield village, where it stood until 1848, and was then moved to the corner lot in the village. Rev. David Millard was the active organizer of this church and society, and he stood in the relation of pastor almost throughout its existence. In 1868 he moved to Michigan, and was succeeded in the pastorate by Revs. Havens, Sibley, and David E. Millard, who labored to maintain the organization of the society, but failing, its was finally dissolved, and the edifice was purchased by the town and used for its meetings.

North Bloomfield is the name of a small hamlet and post-office station south of the line of the Canandaigua and Batavia branch of the Central road. This has been an important manufacturing center for many years, and unlike many other portions of the county, its interests and enterprises here have been maintained and even increased with passing years, and it is a fact that to-day the little hamlet of North Bloomfield is the most important manufacturing center in western Ontario county.

The pioneer of this part of the town was Daniel Gates, who made a settlement in 1790, and was followed in 1794 by Marvin Gates, who was a pioneer in the lumbering business. At this point, about 1795, Samuel Miller and one Crites built a saw-mill on Honeoye outlet, which old mill subsequently passed through various ownerships and stood for many years. John Blake was an early distiller of spirits near the old grist-mill of Squire and Jacob Smith. The Squire built a cloth or fulling-mill for his son Eldrick, the building afterward being made into a grist mill and operated by Amos Gates. Near it Francis Smith established a distillery, for it must be understood that the pioneer grist mill and the distillery of the same period were hand in hand enterprises. James Smith opened a store at an early day. This leads to the remark that the Smiths were people of much consequence in the early history of this locality, and from the number and extent of their interests, the point at one time was known as Smithtown. Other early business men here were Goodrich, succeeded by Joseph Chambers; Horace Chambers, Robert Huntington, hotel-keeper; Isaac Hall, who had a forge and furnace. The industries and business interests of this region extend along the outlet on both sides, and, as a result, a village of importance has grown up, much of which is located on the west or Lima side of the stream.

The present interests which have an abiding place on the North Bloomfield side of the outlet are the general store of Charles S. Chambers & Company, the grist-mill of Amos Lotee, the flouring mills of Aaron Mather, the saw-mill, stave, heading and barrel factory of A. B. Collins & Company, the factory of C. H. Fairchild, millwright and manufacturer of mill flights; the wagon repair shop of Wallace Buck, and other small industries which are incidental to a manufacturing community. These diversified and somewhat extensive interests require protection, hence, "The North Bloomfield Fire Department" was organized, and was incorporated in October, 1886. Its jurisdiction extends to the west side of the outlet, and in fact it is an organization of the vicinity rather than of North Bloomfield alone.

Miller's Corners, as known for many years, but more recently designated as "Miller Corners," was named in honor and memory of Samuel Miller, whose first improvement was made in 1789, and whose residence here began in 1790. Pioneer Miller was a blacksmith and established a primitive shop in the town soon after coming here. Thus he founded a settlement, though having no such intention at the time. However, it was not until the completion of the railroad (1853) that this hamlet acquired any prominence, although a post-office was established here in 1849, and to it was given the name "Taylorville," in allusion to the surname of the then president, Gen. Zach. Taylor. The name of Miller's Corners was adopted in 1869. The business interests of Miller Corners are substantially embraced by the general stores of Johnson and Croft respectively, and the public institutions are the Methodist Church and the school of District No. 3. It may be added, however, that the Old Cemetery and Rural Cemetery have their location within the hamlet proper, and in connection therewith may be mentioned.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Bloomfield, as an original organization, belongs to the town rather than the village of Miller's Corners. The society was formed February 7, 1831, and held its first meetings in West Bloomfield, in the school house, and occasionally in Mr. Miller's barn. The church edifice was built in 1832. However, as most of the members resided at the Corners or its vicinity, the society was disbanded, and afterwards reorganized as a society of Miller's

Corners, to which place the meeting-house was removed, and was superseded by a more substantial structure in 1840. Present pastor, Rev. E. W. Parks. Although the pastorate is not always supplied by a resident minister, the society is nevertheless large and prosperous.

Schools.—As early as 1796 a school was opened at West Bloomfield, and before 1812 the enterprising inhabitants of the town founded an academy. Prior to 1800 a school was started at Miller's Corners, and in 1812 a school-house was erected. Other early schools were in district No. 7, also No. 8, and elsewhere in the town, all of which tends to show that even during the infancy of the township the educational interests were the subject of care and attention on the part of the people. According to the present arrangement, the territory of the town is divided into nine school districts, only one of which (No. 8) has no school building. In 1892 the number of children of school age was 407, to instruct whom fourteen teachers were employed at an expense during the year of \$2,521.50. The amount of moneys received for school purposes was \$3,354.53. There are six frame school houses, also one of stone (No. 3).

As has been stated in this chapter, the town of West Bloomfield was set off February 11, 1833, and was separately organized at the first town meeting held on the first Tuesday in April following, at which time these officers were elected: Reynold Peck, supervisor; H. B. Hall, town clerk; Stephen Blake, David Paul and Wheeler Griffin, assessors; Isaac W. Phillips, collector; Stephen Hendee and Sylvester Kellogg, overseers of the poor; Sidney Huntington, Enoch Hall and Elias D. Wright, justices of the peace.

Succession of Supervisors—Reynold Peck, 1833-39, 1843-44, 1847-48; Bazaleel C. Taft, 1840-42; Jasper C. Peck, 1845; John Dickson, 1846; Solon Peck, 1849-50; Charles Webb, 1851; Melancton Gates, 1852; Daniel S. Baker, 1853-54; Thos. R. Peck, 1855; Elisha F. Leech, 1856-64; Joseph C. Shelton, 1865-66; Hiram T. Parmele, 1867-70; Jasper P. Thompson, 1871; Reynold M. Peck, 1872; Walter J. Dixon, 1873-74; Harvey A. Metcalf, 1875-77; James H. Baker, 1878; Carlton S. Miller, 1879-80; Oscar H. Huntington, 1881; Carlton S. Miller, 1882-83; Edwin E. Bond, 1884-85; John P. Eaton, 1886; Reynold M. Peck, 1887-88; Edwin E. Bond, 1889; Patrick O'Leary, 1890-91; Newton W. Dibble, 1892; William T. Case, 1893.

Present Town Officers—William T. Case, supervisor ; M. H. Shepard, town clerk ; C. M. Hendee, H. B. Webb, G. I. Rose, L. A. Taylor, justices of the peace ; H. B. Marble, E. A. Chapin, John Seymour, assessors ; Ira Clemons, commissioner of highways ; E. A. Chapin, overseer of the poor ; W. H. Welch, collector ; A. M. Lyman, William Webb, Wm. H. Welch, constables ; Henry P. Hewitt, Sears B. Wood, Henry C. Brown, inspectors of election ; James Elton, commissioner of excise.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RICHMOND.

THIS town was organized in 1796, under the act of January 27, 1789, and first called *Pittstown*, in honor of its pioneer Captain Peter Pitts. The name was changed to *Honeoye*, April 6, 1808, and to Richmond, April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848 ; but the latter were restored in 1852. The town consists of a nearly square portion of land lying near the foot of Honeoye Lake, and a narrow strip extending along the east shore of that lake and its inlet to the south border of the county. This strip was added to the town in consequence of its position, high ridges separating it from the business centers of both Canadice and South Bristol.

Negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of land in the Genesee country were begun as early as the year 1787, but not until Phelps and Gorham perfected their title were the arrangements completed. A party was sent into this region to examine the lands, and subsequently the Dighton Company was formed, the agents of which purchased 46,080 acres, a part of which extended over the present town of Richmond, then known, however, as number 9 in range 5. The title to the land was taken by Calvin Jacobs and John Smith, who, after its survey and allotment, conveyed to the respective owners. This survey was made in 1789 by Capt. Peter Pitts and his son William ; Deacon and George

Codding, father and son; and Calvin Jacobs and John Smith. Captain Pitts became the possessor of 3,000 acres of land near the foot of Honeye Lake, upon which the first improvement was made in 1790 by Gideon and William Pitts. In December of the same year Captain Pitts and John Codding and their families became permanent settlers of the town, occupying during the following winter the log house built by Captain Pitts's sons, Gideon and William. Later on this primitive structure was replaced with a substantial framed dwelling, supposed by many to have been the famed "Long House," in which the redoubtable pioneer entertained those distinguished traitors Louis Philippe and Duke de Liancourt, their host and entertainer being Capt. Peter Pitts.

Referring further to the pioneer and early settlers of this town, there may be recalled the names of others equally worthy of mention. In this connection there may be recalled Elisha Pratt, who lived with Captain Pitts; Eber Sibley, Edward Hazen, Edward Taylor, Silas Whitney, John Pennell, Ebenezer Farrer, Jonathan Rhodes, the date of whose settlement is not accurately preserved. In the center of the town the early residents were Noah Ashley, Joseph and Elias Gilbert, David, William, Sanford and Heman Crooks, Philip Reed and his sons John F., Silas, Wheeler, William and Philip; Whiting Marsh, John and Eleazer Freney, Deacon Harmon, Isaac Bishop, Rhoderick Steele, Cyrus Wells, Isaac and Alden Adams, Daniel H. Goodsell, Orsamus Risen, and possibly others. In the northeast part of the town the early settlers were Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman, Asa Dennison and Levi Blackmer, David Aiken, Thomas Wilson, Mr. Bentley, Wm. Baker, Aaron and John Abbey, Seth Tubbs, David Crawford, Moses, Peter and Nathaniel Allen, James Garlinghouse, Joseph Garlinghouse, Cyrus Wells, Sylvester Curtis, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Jenkins, Hugh Gregg, George Fox, Abram Wiley, Gideon Gates, David Pierpont, Caldwell. Other settlers in the town were Joshua Phillips, Nathan Hicks, Elijah Wheeler, Pierce Chamberlain, Asa Dennison, Levi Blackmer, Roswell Turner, Calvin Ward, Philip Reed, Colonel Lyman Hawes, Geo. McClure, Amos and John Dixon, Oliver Lyon, Wm. Warner, Parley Brown, Parley Drury, Luther Stanley, Mr. Frisbie, James McCrossen, Rufus Bullock, Caleb and Thomas Briggs, James Green, Stephen Frost, Gates Pemberton, Caleb Smith, Nelson Skinner, John Norton, James Parker, Abijah Wright,

Wm. Arnold, Amos Jones, Jesse Stephens, A. S. Bushnell, Philip Short, Walter Stephens, Caleb Arnold, Abel Short, Artemas Briggs, John Beecher and Gilbert Kinyon.

The early settlers of that part of the town which extends south to the county line were Hugh Hamilton, George Gordon, William Layne, David Knapp, John Parker, Edmund Downs, Wm. Judevine, Job Wood, Jacob Flanders, Colonel John Green, the Skinner family, the Vinals, James Moore, Daniel Smith, Aaron J. Hunt, Andrew Bray, Jacob Bowers.

The persons above mentioned, many of whom were heads of families, were the pioneers and early settlers of Richmond, but in naming them no effort has been made to fix date of settlement, place of residence in the town, or to recall any events in connection with their family life, or services in the town. However, in another department of this work will be found detailed mention of many of these pioneers and their descendants, many of whom have largely contributed to the prosperity of the town. From the number of names mentioned it will be seen that the early settlement of the town was quite rapid, although prior to 1800 the inhabitants were few and scattered. However, in 1796 it was deemed advisable to complete the town organization, and a meeting therefor was held on April 5, at which time these officers were chosen; Supervisor, Lemuel Chipman; town clerk, Gideon Pitts; assessors, Philip Reed, Wm. Pitts, Solomon Woodruff; constable and collector, Jonas Belknap; commissioners of highways, Solomon Woodruff, Gideon Pitts, Elijah Parker; fence viewers, Stiles Parker; Roswell Turner; pound-master, Edward Hazen; pathmasters, Peter Pitts, Cyrus Chipman, Solomon Woodruff, Aaron Hunt, Roswell Turner; overseers of the poor, Peter Pitts, Philip Reed; commissioners of schools, Philip Reed, Cyrus Chipman, Jonas Belknap.

In this connection we furnish the names of the supervisors of Richmond who have from time to time represented the town in the county legislature as follows: Lemuel Chipman, 1786-1800, 1806, 1814, 1821; Philip Reed, 1801-4; Gideon Pitts, 1805, 1807-1809, 1818-20; Noah Ashley, 1810, 1813, 1815; James Herendeen, 1811; Peter Allen, 1812; Noah Ashley, 1812, to fill vacancy; Amos Mead, 1816-17; Issacher Frost, 1822-23, 1828; Nathaniel Allen, 1824, 1826; John Dixon,

1825; Philip Short, 1827; Jonathan Mason, 1829; Hiram Pitts, 1830-34; Gilbert Wilson, 1835-38; Wm. F. Reed, 1839-40; Hiram Ashley, 1841-43; Robert L. Rose, 1844-45; Zach. Longyor, 1846; David A. Pierpont, 1847-48, 1852, 1855; Thomas Barkley, 1849-50; Lyman Haws, 1851; David L. Hamilton, 1853-54; Zoroaster Paul, 1856; Wm. F. Reed, 1857-58; Willard Doolittle, 1859-60; Evelyn Pierce, 1861-68; Spencer D. Short, 1868-72; Chas. E. Reed, 1873-76; Marion P. Worthy, 1887-80; Frederick L. Ashley, 1881-82; John A. Reed, 1883-86; Edwin W. Gilbert, 1887-88; David A. Pierpont, 1889-91; Charles E. Reed, 1892-93.

The Richmond contribution to the Ontario county troops who served in the War of 1812-15, so far as can be ascertained, comprised these militiamen: Peter Allen, who commanded a regiment; Captains Elijah Clark, Josiah Morehouse, Joel S. Hart, Caleb Harrington; Salma Stanley, Abraham Dox, John Brown, John Bogart, James Bogart; Paymaster Nathaniel Allen; Major James Henderson; Lieutenant Joshua Phillips, and Tilness Bently, Eli Crooks, Henry Hazen, Paul W. Hazen, Thomas Bentley, Riley Crooks, Robert Crawford, John Wheeler, Sylvester Wheeler, Benj. Leslie, Benj. Downing, David Knapp, Richard Wright, Pitts Phillips, Wm. Lane, John Flanders, Samuel Bently, Lyman Canda, Vincent Conklin, Darius French, Leonard Pemberton, Elijah Ridden, Elijah Sibley, Cyrus Booth.

The greatest number of inhabitants ever attained by the town was about the year 1840, there then being a population of 1,927. Ten years before the number was 1,876. In 1850 it decreased to 1,852; in 1860 to 1,650; in 1870 to 1,622; in 1880 it was increased to 1,772, and during the next ten years decreased to 1,511, as shown by the census reports.

The town of Richmond from its early settlement period has possessed a number of small villages, none of which has attained to the character of a corporation. The largest and most important of these hamlets is Honeoye, a pretty little village located on the outlet of Honeoye Lake, about half a mile from the main body of the latter. The land in this vicinity to the vast extent of 3,000 acres, was originally owned by pioneer Captain Pitts, though the proprietorship of the village seems to have been credited to Artemas Briggs. The pioneer in-

terests here were the tannery of Moses Risen, succeeded by Daniel Phillips; Gideon Pitts, Mr. Way and Abner Mather were the first blacksmiths; Gideon Pitts also built a saw-mill and grist-mill, the latter being on the site now occupied by the roller process mill of John Quick. In 1815 R. Davids opened a tavern, who was followed in the same occupation by Samuel G. Crooks and Smith Henry. In 1817 John Brown and Linus Giddings put in operation a fulling and cloth mill, which Joseph Blount owned later on. Hiram Pitts and Joseph Savill built the first woolen factory, and in 1822 John Brown started in trade. Erastus Hill, R. Waldron and Hawks & Whipple followed still later. Other, and perhaps later, merchants and business men of the village were as follows: Isaac G. Hazen, dealer; M. M. Gregory, hardware; Lyman Pierce and E. Pierce, ashery; Isaac Seward, tanner and shoemaker; Cornelius Hollenbeck, tanner; Oliver Adams, tanner and shoemaker; Mr. Tubbs, cabinet maker; Artemas Briggs, Ephraim Turner, John Pennell, Gideon Pitts and Erastus Hill, distillers. The present business interests of Honeoye village are the machine shops of Wm. Parks; the planing-mill of Caleb Arnold; the shops of Thos. McKey, Geo. W. Patterson and Frank Hoagland; Baun's photograph gallery; W. H. Bartlett's shoe and wagon shops; T. R. Reed's market; Mrs. Stout's hotel; Julian Tonset's and Geo. McBride's harness shops, and the stores of Frank Watrous, Ira M. Deyo (also postmaster), Rowley Knapp, Edwin W. Gilbert, M. A. Franklin, Litzendorf & Eldredge and Thomas & Plimpton.

The public properties at Honeoye are the school house and the Congregational and St. Mary's Roman Catholic churches. The First Congregational Church at Honeoye was organized in November, 1854, by Rev. Cyrus Pitts, assisted by Rev. Fisher, with less than ten original members, most of whom were formerly connected with the mother Congregational Society of the town. The church was built in 1861, and stands at the corner of Main and North streets. The succession of pastors is as follows: Revs. Cyrus Pitts, R. W. Payne, Milton Buttoff, Isaac N. Ely and S. Mills Day, the latter being the present pastor.

St. Mary's Catholic Church at Honeoye is of recent organization and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. W. Hendrick.

The First Methodist Protestant Church and Society was organized in 1832, and in the same year a church edifice was built. In 1869 the

building was destroyed by fire, an accident that so crippled the society that it soon afterward passed out of existence.

Richmond Center is a small hamlet situated near the center of the town, the early occupants of which have been mentioned in this chapter, but the place at this time has no business interests worthy of mention. It is the location, however, of the original Congregational Church of the town, organized November 4, 1802, and including in its membership a number of the prominent pioneer families of the vicinity. In 1804 the society purchased land of David Crooks to be used as a burying ground and also a site for a meeting-house. About 1810 the Presbyterian form of government was adopted, but in 1843 the society returned to Congregationalism. The large edifice was built in 1817-18, and the parsonage in 1835. Among the early supplies and pastors of this church were Revs. Joseph Grover, Jacob Cram, Abijah Warren, Samuel Fuller, Aaron C. Collins, Warren Day, Orange Lyman, H. B. Pierpont, Jacob Burbank, L. W. Billington, Lyman Manly, Milton Buttoff. This society is not now in active existence.

Richmond Mills is a small village situate in the western part of the town, on the outlet of Hemlock Lake. This was originally the locality of the settlement made by pioneer Asa Dennison, who came to the town in 1795, and for whom the cross roads was given the name of Dennison's Corners. The pioneer built a tavern at the Corners, and in connection with it fitted up a large ball-room. He kept public house here sixty years. The present business interests here are the store of A. B. Hosford, who is also postmaster; A. W. Townsend's saw and stave mill, and Caleb Clow's blacksmith shop.

Allen's Hill is located in the northeast part of the town in the locality in which Moses Allen and his sons, Peter and Nathaniel, settled in 1796 and 1797. From this family the hamlet receives its name, although as a business or manufacturing center the village has never gained any prominence. Here are located the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches, the school of district No. 2, the store of Charles Simmons (who is also postmaster) and the blacksmith shop of Noah T. Lambert.

The Protestant Episcopal Church (St. Paul's) was organized in the town in April, 1813, and during the next two years an edifice was built.

The parish organization has always been maintained though the church has experienced many vicissitudes. Its membership is small and there is no resident or regular rector in the parish.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Richmond which is located at Allen's Hill was organized about sixty years ago, and reorganized in January, 1859. The first church edifice was in the eastern part of the town, but after the reorganization a larger and more suitable structure was built at Allen's Hill, and was dedicated July 6, 1861. The present pastor of this church is Rev. D. C. Nye.

The only church society which has had an active existence in Richmond was the Baptist, organized about 1808, and which built a church house in 1832. The society was dissolved many years ago.

Referring briefly to the educational interests of Richmond, it may be stated that the town has ten school districts, eleven frame school-houses, which are maintained at an annual expense of about \$4,000. The total value of school buildings and sites in the town is estimated at \$11,825. The number of children of school age in the town in 1892 was 424.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CANADICE.

UNDER the act of January 27, 1789, a large district of territory in Ontario county was given an organization and named "Pittstown." This organization was perfected in 1796, and in April, 1806, the name was changed to "Honeoye." Another change was made in April, 1815, and the town then became known as "Richmond." Within the boundaries of this town, under its various early names, and down to 1829, was included all that now comprises the town of Canadice.

The town of Canadice was formed under its present name as a distinct civil division of the county on the 15th of April, 1829, although it was not until the next year that the organization was made complete. Its original territory, however, has been reduced by the annexation of

a part (lying east of Honeoye Lake) to Richmond, which was done in 1836.

In some material respects this town differs from the others of the county. On its east and west boundaries are lakes of a small size, but of some note in connection with the early history of the region. These are respectively the bodies of water known as Honeoye and Hemlock Lakes, while lying wholly within the town is the smaller, yet hardly less historic, Canadice Lake. From the latter name the town itself is derived, it being an Indian appellation, said to have been rendered *Skán-a-dice*. Honeoye Lake is the most historic of the three which touch the town, and by reference to an earlier chapter, the reader will learn the interesting events connected with its early history, and also that of the locality.

Canadice occupies a position in the southwestern part of the county, and is more remote and inaccessible from the county seat than any other of the towns. Notwithstanding all this, the town enjoys a certain prominence in Ontario county which is not common to the whole shire, and its people are noted for their hospitality, generosity, thrift, temperate and moral habits. However, on these it does not become us to dwell, but rather we may turn briefly to the pioneers who first settled in this former wilderness region, and then note the growth and development of the town through succeeding years. It is well to state, however, that the early settlement of this town was made when its territory formed a part of the mother town, and known under the various names of Pittstown, Honeoye and Richmond. When Canadice was formed and organized, 1829, pioneership had ceased, and the town then had its greatest population of 1,386 inhabitants, a number neither before nor afterward equaled.

Pioneers and Early Settlers.—The pioneer settlement of Canadice was not different from that of other towns of the county, unless, perhaps, it was not begun so early and did not progress so rapidly. It seems, too, from such meager records as are extant, that the pioneers of this region were at a disadvantage, and at the time their operations began, the lots of the town had not been regularly surveyed and staked. Therefore the first comers settled by guess, but if not on the right location they were not afterward disturbed in their possession, but were

permitted to enjoy their lands without molestation. But, we may well ask, what can be said of the pioneers of Canadice, and who were they? If the reader will turn to another portion of this work, there will be found many personal and family sketches of the people, some of them descendants of pioneer stock, who have been and still are residents of this town. In view of this and the further fact that the pioneer history of the town has been so fully written in years past, it does not seem necessary that more than the briefest reference be made here to those who made the first improvements in this special region.

Drawing information from all reliable sources, it is learned that the settlement of Canadice was begun in or about the year 1795, when Aaron Hunt made an improvement, and who was accompanied by Jacob Holdren, the latter afterward gaining much prominence as a builder of mills at an early day.

In 1804 three Yankees from Vermont, Gideon and John Walker and Josiah Jackman, came to the town, built cabins and made improvements, and then returned east for the winter. The next spring they brought their families to the region and became permanent settlers at the foot of Canadice Lake. John is said to have built the first frame house in the town, in 1813. John Wilson and Simeon Stevens were also early settlers, whose coming was induced by that of the Vermonters just mentioned.

Ezekiel and Frederick Wilson and Ebenezer Kimball and their families came to the town in 1807, locating in the neighborhood that has always been called "Canadice Hollow." Kimball was the head of a large family. John Phillips was also an early settler in the same locality. Seth Knowles, David Badgro, Reuben Gilbert, Justus Grout (also a Vermonter), Butler Lewis, John Leggatt, James and Jesse Penfield (the latter a famous fiddler), were also settlers in 1808, or about that year. Later comers, yet all pioneers, were William Gould (also a Vermonter and Revolutionary soldier), Sylvanus Stacey, Abram Stacey, James Button, Ebenezer Ingraham and his sons Abel and Andrew, John Alger (another early mill builder), John Willson. Ezra Davis was a pioneer of 1808, a cabinet maker, and also the town undertaker for a time.

In the same pioneer connection we may also mention the names of other heads of families, among them James Anderson, John Richard-

son (1810), Elmer Chilson (1810), Jesse Ballard, Samuel Bentley, Cornelius Johnson, Hiram and Samuel Hogans (all 1809), Albert Finch and Luther Gould (1810). About this same period, too, there came to Canadice, or the territory afterward so named, Moses Hartwell, Samuel Wilson, Bartlett Clark, Timothy Parker, Nathan Beers, Darius Finch, Tobias Finch, Robert Wilson, John Winch, S. B. Spencer, Wm. Gould, C. Bailey, John Darling, Harry Armstrong, Homer Blake, John Edgett and Harry Jones. Later, and within a few years, others came and made improvements, among whom there can be recalled the names of Wm. Utley, Cornelius Holden, James Hull, Elisha Hewitt, John Wheeler, Preston Thayer (1820), Joseph S. Spencer, James Bowker, Norman and David Butler (1815), Isaac Sergeant, Jehiel Spicer (1812), Reuben Cole, John Cole, David Tibbals (1818), Hezekiah Cole, Wm. Burns, William Sullivan, Deacon Benoni Hogans (1812), James Hyde, Amos Thornton (1813), Shadrach Ward, James Bemis, Henry Armstrong, John Kelley (1813), Daniel Knowles, Peter Welch, Hiram and Samuel Hogans, John Green, Reuben Mann, George and James Adams, Jonathan Chaplin, Elijah Parker, James Adams, Wm. Clare, Jacob Cannon, Thos. Peabody, Asa Bushnell, Abram McKee, Ralph Stanwood, Robert Baldwin, Green Waite.

Following this time, settlement became quite rapid and it was not many years later before the desirable lands of the town were all occupied. In 1814 there was a considerable influx of pioneers, among whom may be mentioned Ebenezer and Samuel Knapp, James Seeley, Jedediah Howland, Eli Darling, Dr. Williams, John Reeves, Jabez Hicks, James Bennett, Charles Hyde, Amos Jones, John Bourn, Rufus Garey, Alden Wheelock, Benjamin Jersey, Andrew Wemett; and in the next year (1815) there came Benjamin, Philip and Peter Snyder, Jonathan Waters and Captain Granby. Still other names of early settlers may be recorded, and we mention Alvin Anderson, John Ray, Elisha Prior, E. Weed, Rev. Silas Reynolds, Abel Eastman, Matthew Standish, Luke Johnson, Abram D. Patterson, Daniel Peabody, Joshua Herrick, Reuben Gilbert, David Phillips, Levi Walling, Robert Callister, John Simmons, Isaac and Robert Smith, Joseph Lobdell, Jesse Stewart, Thomas Johnson, Amos Peck, Jenks Bagley, Enoch Macomber, Orange Potter, Ephraim Tucker, Nathaniel Bearmore, Justus Davis, Andrew

Hampton, Jonas Quick, Benjamin Conklin, Daniel Beardsley, Andrew Beckwith, Abiather Phillips, Asa Farrar, James and Henry Hewitt, James Hampton, and others whose names are equally worthy of mention, but among the many have undoubtedly been lost.

Notwithstanding the troublous period of the War of 1812-15, settlement in Canadice continued throughout those years almost without interruption, and many of the militia men from the town did duty on the frontier. In a preceding paragraph the fact is stated that in 1830 Canadice contained its maximum population; in proof of which we here note the fluctuations of population from that until the present time. The town was set off from Richmond in 1829, and the census of 1830 showed the number of inhabitants as 1,386; in 1840, 1,341; in 1850, 1,075; 1860, 1,026; 1870, 905; 1880, 895; and 1890, 730. From this it will be seen that Canadice to day has little more than half as many inhabitants as it contained sixty years ago.

Military.—The martial spirit of the people of Canadice was clearly shown during the War of 1812-15, in which the town contributed a full quota of available militia, there being numbered among them David Badgro, Jesse Brown, Albert Finch, Luther Gould, Captain Grandy, Justus Grout, Laban Howland, Cornelius Johnson, James and John Kelly, Ira Kimball, Joseph King, Morris North, Daniel Norton, Jonas Quick, Silas Reynolds, Amasa and Jonathan Richardson, Robert, Samuel and William Smith, Ora and Ira Spencer, George Struble, David Tibbals, Benjamin and Green Waite, Andrew Ward and Frederick Westbrook.

During the War of 1861-65 the town showed a spirit of patriotism and loyalty fully equal to its old time record, for during that period it furnished a total of nearly ninety men, or about one per cent. of its whole population at that time.

Church History.—Of the many church and religious organizations which have from time to time been formed and found an abiding place in Canadice but one is now in existence. During the early history of the locality the people found time to attend to spiritual as well as temporal matters, and although they had no regular organization their primitive gatherings were none the less sacred or worthy. Rev. Ebenezer Ingraham frequently held meetings as early as 1809 in the log

school-house, and three years later Elder Wright conducted a successful revival. Other early ministers held frequent services, and in 1828 the Presbyterian church of Richmond formed a branch society in the south part of the town, which, in 1832, became known as the Canadice Presbyterian Church. Its meetings were held in school-houses and other convenient places, but no church home was ever provided for it. The society was weak and gradually passed out of existence.

The Regular Baptist Church of Canadice, commonly called Close Communion Baptist, was organized in the town about 1835, and numbered among its first members James Hyde, Ezra Smith, Daniel Pursel, Robert Armstrong and their wives, and John and Edmund Pursel, Arnold Green and Elias Welch. The organization was accomplished at the Bush school-house, and while the society prospered for a time, it afterward declined, and, having no place of meeting of its own, gradually passed out of existence.

In March, 1845, a Wesleyan Methodist Society was formed in Canadice, and, like some preceding it, flourished for a time and then ceased to exist. Of the same character and final ending was a Congregational society which once had an organization in Canadice.

The Christian Church of Canadice and Springwater was the outgrowth of early meetings in the towns named, but not until 1830 was any organization effected. Six years later a church edifice was built, and dedicated in December, 1837. In 1871 the building was repaired, but after ten years more the membership and congregation became so much reduced that regular services were abandoned. The early ministers of this church in Canadice were Revs. Munroe, Hendricks, Rutherford, Fancher, Haines, Rice, Stearns, Newell, Chambers, Welton, Morehouse, Lamont and Hebard.

The Methodist Church and society alone has found a permanent foothold in this town, and indeed this may be said to be the mother church of Canadice, as the first religious gatherings were of that denomination. The class was formed in 1817, and the early meetings were held in school-houses and occasionally in barns. The first trustees were elected in 1831, and two years later the church edifice was built and dedicated. Among the early ministers of this denomination were Elder Ingraham and Revs. Bartlett, Clark, Spicer, Reynolds and

Walker. The church is located at Canadice Corners, and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Walter Dynes.

Town Organization.—Canadice was set off from Richmond in 1829, and the first town meeting was held April 6, 1830, at which time the officers were elected. At that time the town was well populated, and a list of names of the first town officers would only be a repetition of names already mentioned. However, it is appropriate that we here append the succession of supervisors of the town from the year of organization as follows: Reuben Hamilton, 1830-32; John Winch, 1833; Andrew Ward, 1834; John Shank, 1835-36; Hiram Colegrove, 1837-40; Robert Armstrong, 1841; Hiram Colegrove, 1842-43; 1845-46; 1852-54; Mark L. Ray, 1844; Joseph S. Secor, 1847; Maurice Brown, 1848-50; Z. C. Andrus, 1851; Nathaniel G. Austin, 1855; Jonas C. Putnam, 1856; Walling Armstrong, 1857-62; Alanson W. Austin, 1863-65; George Andrus, 1866-69; Amasa T. Winch, 1870-76; Oscar F. Ray, 1877-79; Caleb B. Hyde, 1880-81; Horatio H. Hickok, 1882; D. Willard Beam, 1883; Albert H. Tibbals, 1884-85; B. H. Burch, 1886-87; Thomas Eldridge, 1888-89; Caleb B. Hyde, 1890-91; Lorenzo Winch, 1892-93.

Canadice Corners is the only business center in the town, and the business interests here comprise the general store of R. R. Crooks and two or three small shops. In the southeast part of the town is the steam mill of Stillman Bros., where are made barrels, staves and lumber. The only water-power of the town was that at the foot of Canadice Lake, but quite recently all operations at this point have been suspended, and the property and water franchise and privilege have been purchased by the Rochester Water Works for the purpose of increasing the city water supply.

Schools.—The first school in this town was taught by Betsey Walker, sister to Gideon and John Walker, the pioneers. The first school on Kimball Hill was built in 1812, and the earliest teachers were Belinda Jackson, Eliza Wilds and Almira Hubbard. In the northeast part of the town the first school-house was built in 1812, and Abigail Root was the first teacher. Under the school system now and for many years past employed, the town is now divided into twelve school districts. Of these districts Nos. 4, 10 and 12 are joint with other towns

and have no school-house within their limits. The school population is 222, and employment is given to sixteen teachers. The total value of school property in the town is \$4,800. During the last current year the total school tax of the town was \$857.97, and from all sources there was raised for school purposes the sum of \$2,014.91, of which \$1,679 was paid to teachers.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

NATHANIEL WOODHULL HOWELL.

Nathaniel Woodhull Howell was born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., on the 1st of January, 1770. His father was Hezekiah Howell (whose ancestors came from Marsh Gibbons, Bucks county, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1639), who was born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., in 1741. His mother was Juliana Woodhull, of Mastic, Long Island, and born in 1736.

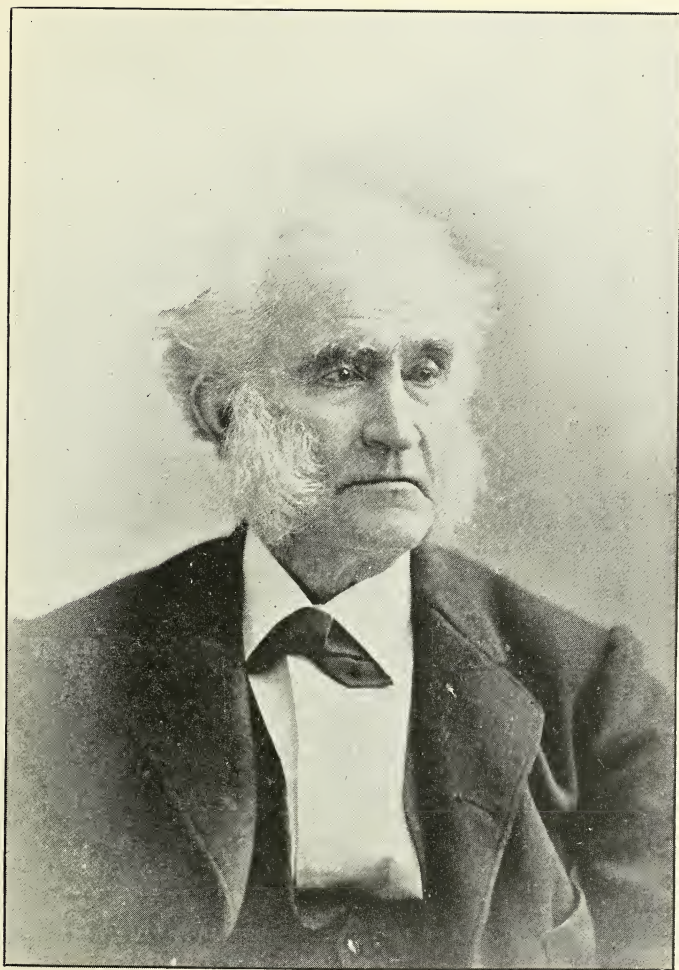
In 1783 Judge Howell was sent from his father's home to a grammar school in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., where he pursued a preparatory English, classical and mathematical education till May, 1787, when he entered the Junior class six months advanced in Princeton College, where he graduated with honor in September of the ensuing year. From the spring of 1789 for more than three years he had the charge of an academy in the village of Montgomery, N. Y. During this time he had informally begun the study of the law, but in the autumn of 1792 he entered the office of Josiah O. Hoffman, of New York city, where he diligently pursued the preparatory course, till he was licensed as an attorney of the Supreme Court in October, 1794. He began his professional practice in Tioga county, and for a time determined on settling there, but afterwards having occasion to attend the Court of Common Pleas held in Canandaigua (then called Canandarquar), Ontario county, where he tried the first jury cause which had ever been tried in that county, he was so attracted by the beauty and the society of the place, that he came to reside in that village in May, 1796.

In 1799 he was appointed by the Council of Appointment, on the nomination of Governor Jay, assistant attorney general for the Western counties of New York State, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until his resignation in 1802. In 1819 he was appointed by the same council, on the nomination of Governor De Witt Clinton, first judge of the county of Ontario, which office he held for thirteen years. He was an early representative in the State Legislature, and in 1813 to 1814 he represented in the Congress of the United States the double district, composed of Ontario and the five counties west of it. In 1827 he received from Hamilton College the honorary degree of LL.D.

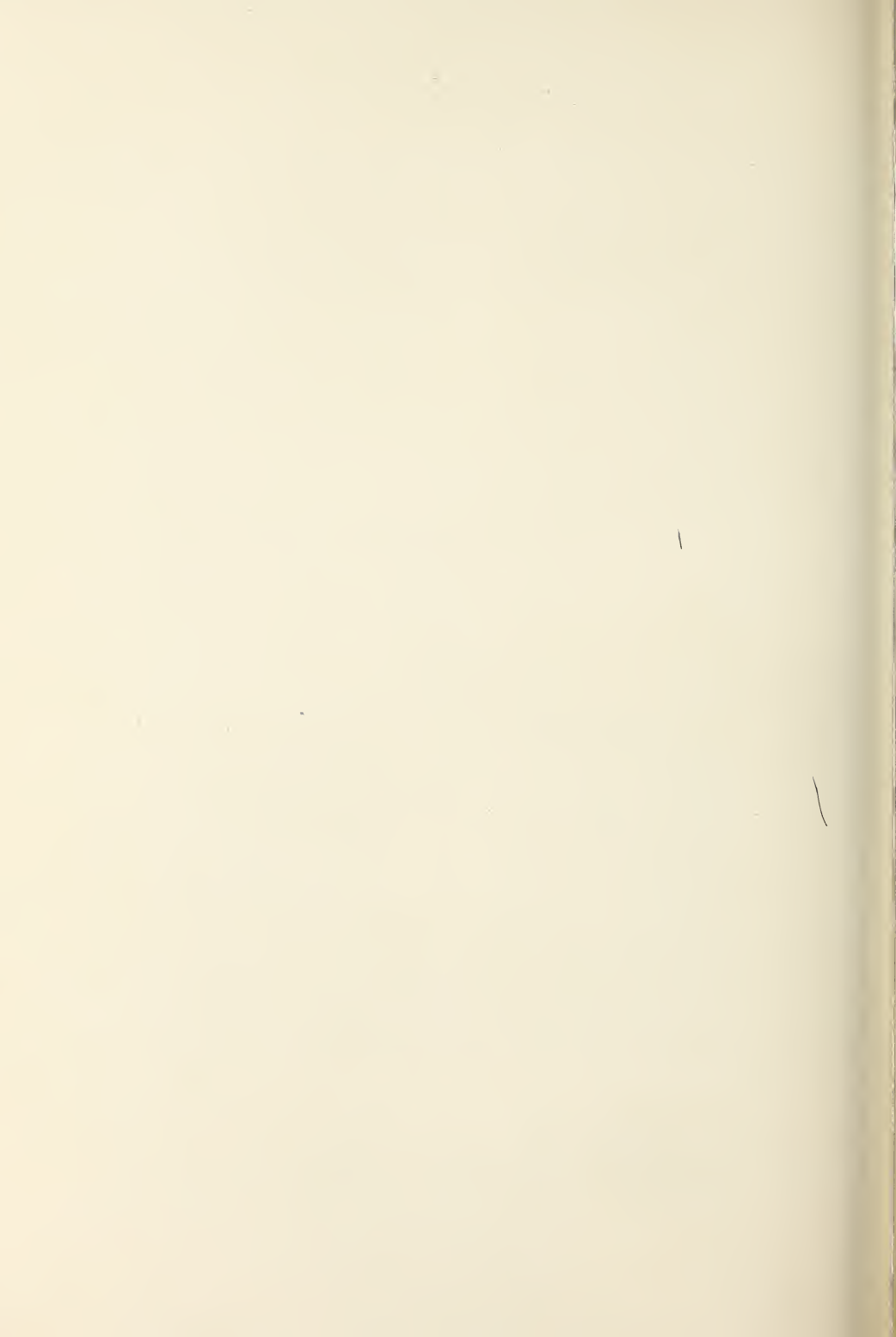
“Among Judge Howell’s intellectual qualities, perhaps the most obvious and remarkable was his great clearness, both of thought and expression. It characterized the workings of his mind on all subjects and on all occasions. He was singularly prompt and firm, both in his intellectual and moral action. When he was called to judge or act, his opinions and resolutions were taken up and held with a strong grasp, so as to be made most efficient. He was distinguished in the eyes of all who knew him for high minded integrity. By this is meant not merely that he was an honest man in pecuniary dealings, but that he was at the furthest remove from all fraud, double dealing, or hypocrisy. His integrity was not only incorruptible, but unimpeachable. Judge Howell’s religious character was entirely in harmony with the prominent traits before mentioned. He did not confound religion with any superficial observances, nor with mere morality. His views of Christian truth were evangelical and clear. He married on March 17, 1798, Sally, daughter of Gen. Israel Chapin, who had been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs by General Washington. She died in 1808, leaving two children, Juliana and Alexander Hamilton Howell. Judge Howell’s second wife was Fanny, daughter of Seth Coleman. She died February 9, 1842, leaving several children. The last nineteen years of Judge Howell’s life were spent in the retirement of home. During this time, as before, he had met with severe bereavements, but recognized in them the divine discipline. He retained to the last the powers of his mind. In his domestic habits, and religious duties, he continued to present a picture of healthful serene old age, such as is seldom witnessed. On the 15th of October, 1852, Judge Nathaniel W. Howell’s life of more than eighty-one years peacefully ended.”

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOWELL.

Alexander Hamilton Howell, the second child and eldest son of Nathaniel Woodhull and Sally Chapin Howell, was born in Canandaigua on the 30th day of September, 1805. He died at his home in that village on May 8, 1893, falling but a few months short of completing his eighty-eight years—years begun when Canandaigua streets were but blazed paths and trails, and closed in the full development of modern civilization. At an age when later day parents hesitate sending their too young children even to the kindergarten, his father sent him, but eight years old, to the then noted Banselles school in New York city, where he remained many homesick months, and later to a school in Schenectady. At the former he became a proficient French scholar, and at the latter laid the foundations in Latin and Greek, fitting himself for college. In 1822 he entered Hamilton College, where he remained until his Junior year was nearly completed, when he withdrew and entered Union, graduating thence in 1826. Returning at once to his native town, he commenced the study of the law in his father's office (Howell & Greig) and was admitted to practice in the year 1829, entering into partnership with Mark H. Sibley. On the 15th of July, 1830, he was married to Emily, daughter of Amasa and Mary Phelps Jackson, who was a loving, helpful consort to him, and who, with their only child and daughter, made him a home which was a home indeed. Mrs. Howell died 25th December, 1887; the daughter still survives. Shortly after his marriage he was induced by specious promises to relinquish the practice of the law and remove to New York city, engaging in mercantile business, which proved better in promise than in reality. His bent of mind, early and later education, were all toward the law or kindred work, and in 1842 he returned to Canandaigua and associated himself with Emory B. Pottle, once more at work in his chosen field. In 1843 he was elected county clerk of Ontario county, holding the office most acceptably to all for two terms. His latest and longest work was the management of some local estates, and in which he was engaged until he gave up all work and rested. In the spring of 1872 he went abroad, and after a brief trip to France, spent several months in Scotland, returning home in the fall, having visited in a peculiarly pleasant manner many people of rank and seen all places of note and



Alex. M. Woodall



interest, his letters home being published, to the instruction and entertainment of his family and friends. While possessing attributes of manhood complete and perfect, there were two points of character in Mr. Howell which stood out with unmistakable prominence. The one was a stern, unshrinking and incorruptible integrity; the other, supreme gentleness—the first his father's gift, the last his mother's.

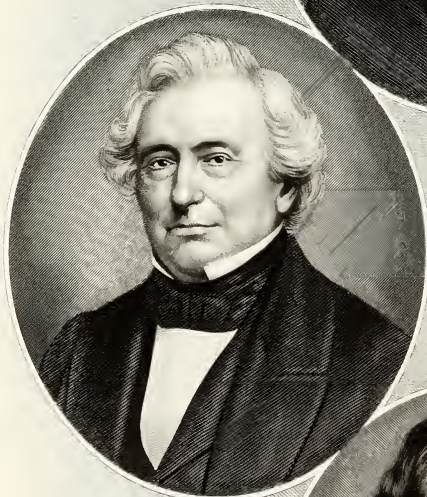
As the sun got low in his life and its slanting rays touched only the whitened head, it found him waiting in gentleness, patience and cheerfulness, and reaping the reward his own home tenderness had earned. And so into the life of Canandaigua he came, and so he lived and died, winning love and respect by every act of his life, and when he died we laid them on his memory.

“Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.”

THOMAS MORRIS HOWELL.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were English, lived in Buckinghamshire, and sent their first representative to America while members of the first Pilgrim band still lived in Massachusetts. Edward Howell came to this country in 1639 and settled on Long Island, where that branch of the family lived until late in the eighteenth century, when Hezekiah H., grandfather of Thomas M., removed to Blooming Grove, N. Y. His name is found as sheriff of Orange county in 1785, indicating that he was a man of some prominence. Among his children was a son, Nathaniel W., who settled in Canandaigua in 1796 and became one of the foremost and honored citizens of the town and county. He was elected to the Assembly in 1804 for Genesee and Ontario counties, serving one term. He was sent to the Thirteenth Congress from the 21st District, 1813-14. He was a member of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court under a law passed April 15, 1817, to appraise the property of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, preparatory to building the Erie Canal. Elected county judge of the Common Pleas, he assumed the office March 13, 1819, and continued in the position nearly fifteen years. His death occurred in Canandaigua, October 15, 1851.

Thomas Morris Howell, son of Nathaniel W., was born in Canandaigua, December 7, 1811. After a preparatory course in the academy here, he entered Amherst College in 1828 and graduated from that institution three years later. He at once took up the study of law in the office of Willson & Lester, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar. He began practice at first with his father, but after making a prospecting tour through the Western States and determining on Canandaigua as his future home, he formed a partnership with Walter Hubbell, then one of the distinguished lawyers of Western New York. Through the prestige of his older partner, and his own native ability, Mr. Howell soon found himself a sharer in a very large practice. This was particularly true as to criminal business, for the successful prosecution of which Mr. Howell was eminently qualified and for which he had a decided taste. He soon gained a reputation which extended beyond his own county for his skill and success in this branch of his profession. This was one factor that led to his appointment as district attorney, which responsible office he assumed in May, 1840, and held until 1847, discharging its duties with vigor, fearlessness and ability. Under the provisions of the new constitution he was succeeded in 1847 by Bartzillai Slosson, who was the opposing candidate for election. Mr. Howell was a Democrat in politics and lived in a district which was largely Whig and later Republican, but the estimation in which he was held by his constituents is clearly shown by his frequent nominations for high office. In 1854 he received the nomination for member of Congress in the 26th District; in 1853 was nominated for the high office of judge of the Supreme Court for the 7th District; in 1855 was the Democratic nominee for first judge of the county, and again in 1859. On all of these occasions he was unable, even with his strong popularity, to overcome the opposing majority, though he often reduced it materially. In the political field Mr. Howell performed effective work for his party. He was an impressive speaker, and his commanding personal appearance added to the effective persuasiveness of his language upon any topic. He was repeatedly sent as a delegate to town and county conventions, and in 1856 was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. After Mr. Buchanan's election, Mr. Howell's name was urgently pressed as



Gideon Granger
W. Granger John A. Granger
Gideon Granger

candidate for the high office of United States district attorney, but the position was given to one who adhered to what was known as the "soft" Democracy. In 1849 Mr. Howell was made United States commissioner for the Northern District of New York, and held the office until his death.

In 1871, with the creation of the office of police justice in Canandaigua, the place was tendered to Mr. Howell, and during the succeeding four years he discharged its duties to the eminent satisfaction of the community and the terror of evil doers of every stripe. Mr. Howell honored his ancestry in his patriotism, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he came forward as a "War Democrat," and his allegiance to his country's cause during the great struggle never wavered.

For the prosperity and advancement of his native village Mr. Howell was ever ready to devote his best efforts. His public spirit in this respect was alert, active and self-sacrificing, and many local improvements may be partially or wholly credited to him. He laid out Howell street through his lands, built the Atwater block, and otherwise contributed to the prosperity of the place. He was called to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the present court-house. He was an able and fluent writer, contributing freely to the local press, particularly upon early and Indian history, upon which he was a recognized authority.

Mr. Howell regularly attended the Congregational Church, and was formerly a teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school. Socially his was an attractive personality and his friends were almost innumerable. He was married, May 16, 1838, to Louisa Young, daughter of Hon. Samuel Young, of Saratoga, N. Y. She died November 7, 1881. Their eldest daughter married John R. Hazard, and died August 20, 1891. Their second daughter married B. B. Foster, of Brooklyn. Mr. Howell died October 27, 1892.

THE GRANGER FAMILY.

The name of Granger is a conspicuous one in the civil and political history of this State and nation, while its lustre has been for more than three-quarters of a century reflected upon the county of which this

volume gives the history. Two of the family held for many years one of the most honorable and responsible offices under the national government, as well as numerous other official positions in the State government, while three who honored Canandaigua with their residence were graduates of one of the foremost institutions of learning in this country, were illustrious members of the legal profession, and all were men of culture, refinement, integrity and the other good qualities that constitute the American citizen in his best estate.

The family is of English descent, their ancestor, Launcelot Granger, having come to this country from England in 1652 and settled at Newbury, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Thence he removed to Suffield, Conn., in 1674, and here Gideon Granger was born July 19, 1767, the first of the name to make his home in Canandaigua. We are not familiar with the details of his early life, except that he was given opportunity to obtain a liberal education, of which he availed himself, graduating from Yale College in 1787, at the age of twenty. He entered upon the study of the law soon afterward, and rose to distinction in the bar of his native State. He was a man of public spirit, and imbued with the Jeffersonian principles of free government. He was early and deeply impressed with the importance of the most energetic work for the advancement of the public school system, and was one of the foremost laborers for the establishment of the public school fund in Connecticut, giving liberally himself towards its foundation, and being often called its father. While still a young man his reputation had reached the national capital, and in 1801, when he was thirty-five years of age, he was called by President Jefferson to take a position in his cabinet as postmaster-general. For thirteen years he filled that honorable and responsible office, during which period he was instrumental in the rapid development of the great postal system of the country. His administration of the office continued through both of Mr. Jefferson's terms as president, and most of Mr. Madison's. On his retirement from Washington in 1814, he settled in Canandaigua, whither his reputation had preceded him, and where he was at once accorded the station to which his abilities entitled him. In 1820 he was elected to the State Senate, and in that body served two years. He promptly took a leading position as a legislator, and became conspicuous in co-operation with

Governor De Witt Clinton in promoting the great system of internal improvements of which the Erie Canal was the most important feature. In 1821 he retired from public life, and died on the 31st day of December, 1822, at the comparatively early age of fifty five years, leaving a record of a career distinguished for its purity, its spotless integrity, and its devotion to the public good.

Francis Granger, second son of Gideon Granger, was born in Suffield, Conn., on the 1st day of December 1792, and in 1811, at the age of nineteen years, was graduated with honor from Yale College. He followed the example of his distinguished father by studying for the bar, and soon after the removal of the family to Canandaigua took up the practice of his profession in that village. He promptly entered public life and for many years the suffrages of his constituents placed him in positions of honor and responsibility, where his natural and acquired qualifications enabled him to occupy the foremost rank. A man of striking and commanding personality, polished manners, and courteous and dignified bearing, he soon drew to himself a host of warm friends and admirers, who lost no opportunity of demonstrating their confidence and esteem by conferring upon him such public honors as were at their disposal. In 1826 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served by re-elections in 1828, 1830 and 1832. In that legislative body his winning personality, persuasive eloquence, sound judgment and practical ability gave him a commanding influence and won for him friends throughout the State. Twice (in 1830 and 1832) he was nominated for governor of the State, and was defeated by an insignificant Democrat majority. Under the then existing conditions of the great political parties, these defeats were in every sense a reason for congratulation to him and his political friends. In 1836 he received the nomination for the vice-presidency of the nation, in the campaign of Gen. Harrison for the presidency, but the success of his party was destined to further postponement, as recorded in the political history of the country. In 1835 he was nominated and elected to Congress, where he served with distinguished ability and influence until 1841, when he resigned to accept the high station so long and honorably filled by his father, the postmaster-generalship, General Harrison having been elected to the presidency. The duties of this office he dis

charged until the memorable disruption of the cabinet under President Tyler. Declining a foreign mission which had been tendered him, he was again pressed to accept the nomination for Congress, but his determination to retire from public life had become fixed and in the succeeding years he resisted all persuasion to again accept political preferment. He, however, occasionally presided at meetings of his political friends when interests of more than common importance were at issue. It was during his political career that the branch of the Whig party which became known as the "Silver Grays" received its peculiar title in a convention of which he was the chairman, from his flowing locks of gray hair.

During the troubled era of 1861-65, when the very foundations of the Union were threatened, Mr. Granger was a staunch supporter of the government. He was induced through the solicitation of many friends to go to Washington as one of the so called Peace Convention in 1861, in which he bore a conspicuous part in the proceedings held to avert the threatened war.

It has been written of him that "he was a man of great native intelligence, of quick wit, of warm heart, of popular manners, of imposing personal appearance, and of impressive speech, both in public and in private. Few persons have had more friends in all parts of the country. Webster and Clay, Preston and Crittenden, Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, and many more of all parties and sections, were on terms of intimacy with him, to which they admitted few others. His nature was peculiarly attractive to young and old, and he seemed incapable of making an enemy of any one. Singularly happy in his own temperament, he made everybody happy around him. His sunny disposition was never quenched or clouded, either by disappointment or old age, and when he was at last called to die under circumstances full of sadness, he uttered no word of impatience or repining, but threw himself with quiet resignation and perfect trust upon the mercies of his God. He died in Canandaigua on the 28th of August, 1868, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Gideon Granger, son of Francis Granger, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1821. His early life was surrounded by all the refinements of a beautiful home, and the most liberal opportuni-

ties for gaining a thorough education. Like his father and his grandfather, he was a graduate of Yale College, where he took his degree in 1843. Like them, too, he studied for the legal profession, and had he been so inclined, might without doubt have taken a foremost position at the bar. Born with a heart in sympathy with suffering of all kinds, he gave much of his professional skill and time to the service of the poor and needy. This was true also of the labor of his life outside of his profession; the empty hand or the troubled mind never sought his aid in vain. Prevented by ill-health from serving his country in the field, he acted as chairman of the war committee for raising troops during the great struggle for the support of the Union, laboring faithfully to fill the depleted ranks of the army, and to care for the families left behind. The widows and orphans of those who fell on the field he made his especial care, and his strength and substance were given out freely for their relief. The revival of the Agricultural Society of the county was also largely due to his activity and interest. Indeed, wherever and whenever a public good could be advanced, a charitable deed done, or a gentle word spoken, Gideon Granger was ever foremost, in every act of his daily life following the example of the Saviour, to to whose cause he had consecrated himself.

He died in Canandaigua, September 3, 1868, aged forty-seven years, five days after his father, Francis Granger.

John Albert Granger, third son of Gideon (Yale 1787) and Mindwell (Pease) Granger, was born in Suffield, Conn., on the 11th day of September, 1795, and died in Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 26th day of May, 1870.

Originally intended for the navy, his early education, commenced in Suffield and there continued until the removal of the family to Washington, D. C., was along lines of instruction which, when the idea of the sea was abandoned, found him without the classical training required for a college course. He spent some years under the tutorage of "Parson" Gay, of Fairfield, Conn., a noted instructor in those days, from whose hands he entered a business career at an early age. Some years were spent in Washington during the period of his father's connection with the cabinets of Jefferson and Madison (1801-1814), and at the time of the family leaving that city he went in advance to Whites-

town, N. Y., (now Whitesboro), which place his father had decided on as their future home. They had barely settled there, however, before a business connection with the Hon. Oliver Phelps, of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, induced their further removal to and permanent settlement in Canandaigua, which was ever after the family home. He assisted his father largely in the building of the Granger homestead there and drew from the Genesee country most of the timber which constituted its frame.

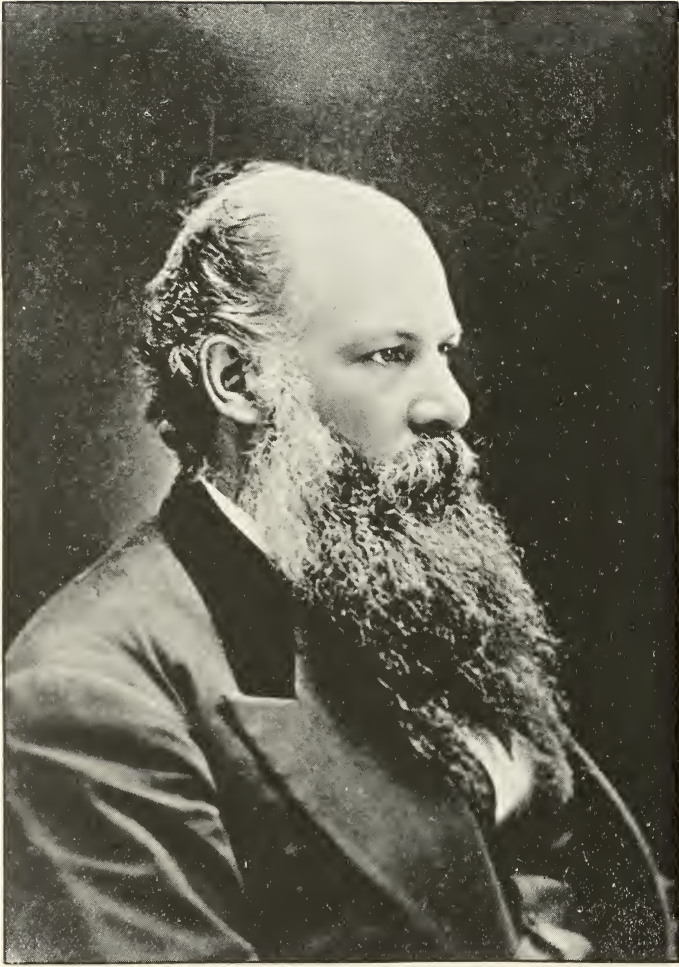
In 1820 Mr. Granger married Julia Ann Williams, daughter of Dr. William Augustus Williams (Yale 1780), and Elizabeth Chapin, daughter of Gen. Israel Chapin, the United States agent to the Indians and commissioner of Indian affairs in the new county. His wife died in 1822, leaving two daughters: Delia, who married Alexander Jeffrey, and died in 1847; and Julia, who married Sanders Irving, nephew of Washington Irving, still survives (1893).

In 1829 he married Harriet, daughter of Amasa and Mary (Phelps) Jackson and granddaughter of the Hon. Oliver Phelps before referred to.

Mrs. Granger died in 1868, having had two children: Harriet Mindwell Granger, who married Caleb Brinton, of Westchester, Pa., and died in 1860; and John Albert Granger (Yale 1855), who married Annie, daughter of Edwin D. Townsend, of Palmyra, N. Y., and is still living (1893).

About the time of his first marriage Mr. Granger settled in the Genesee country at Moscow, Livingston county, where he lived with but few neighbors except the Indians, with whom he became very friendly and was adopted into their tribe. Here he lived until the death of his wife left him with two children of such tender years that the simple care of them required services he could not obtain so far from neighbors, and he therefore returned to Canandaigua. For a few years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and later acted as agent in the purchase of wool for some Boston houses, but about the year 1840 he retired from active business and devoted himself to the management of landed interests inherited from his father. This he continued until his death, and in it found full employment.

At this period he became interested in and identified with the National Guard of the State, rising from subaltern to become major-general commanding the division,



Corydon Wheat

His love for such service was very great, and he was not only a very zealous officer but a very liberal one, paying out of his own pocket—and largely too—very many of the expenses incident to the advancement of his command.

He was a strikingly handsome man, a superb horseman, and on the days of the annual parade and inspection made, with a brilliant staff and well drilled regiments, a display which would do credit to these days of Upton and State camps.

There was that in the character of Mr. Granger which won esteem at the outset, and so nourished it that it soon became love and affection. Generous and hospitable, almost to a fault it might be said, his hand was ever open, and his table ever spread to one in want. No halting, trembling hand of the unfortunate, groping in the dark, amid cares and anxieties, but found his helping grasp with aid and brotherhood.

Save here and there an election to some unimportant local office he never sought or cared for political preferment. He loved his home and his home loved him, and he passed in and out always with a tender, loving greeting, born in a warm heart and fostered by countless kindnesses to all.

His home life was but his outer life intensified. The same genial courtliness and gentle courtesies were extended to all. The coat made no difference to him. His heart was full of cordial greetings he could not hide, nor did he seek to, and when the time came that he sickened and passed weary months in pain and steady sinking, the neighborhood, and village even, took on the shadow, crept into it, as it were, to share it with the family, and all made common sorrow and common mourning when he passed away.

He was a "just man, made perfect" when his time had come, and many a hand was raised in benison, and many a voice whispered benedictions at the end.

CORYDON WHEAT.

Among the pioneers of the town of Phelps in Ontario county, was Benjamin Wheat, who came from Conway, Conn., in 1795, and purchased from Phelps and Gorham a farm which embraced one hundred

and sixty acres of land just north of the site of the village of Orleans, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. He had a son, also named Benjamin, who followed in the footsteps of his father, as far as his life work was concerned, remaining on the farm. He was born April 1, 1781, and on the 30th of January, 1805, was married to Luany Sprague. Their son, Corydon Wheat, the subject of this sketch, was born June 4, 1824, at the homestead, Orleans, Ontario county. His ancestry on his mother's side was distinguished in the early history of the country, and is traced back to the Sprague who came over in the *Mayflower*. His grandfather was Ebenezer Sprague, who lived in Connecticut at the time of the Revolutionary War, and after twice having his dwellings burned by the British, he started westward in 1780. He had on the 17th of January, 1775, taken for his wife Mary Chamberlin. In about the year 1790 he aided in building on the site of the city of Rochester the first grist-mill in this part of the State; but that location was then considered unhealthy, and in 1793 he sold out his mill interest and removed to Chapinville in this county. He received one hundred dollars in the sale of his property and for that he was offered eighty acres of land lying in what is now the heart of the city of Rochester. His daughter, Luany Sprague, who married Benjamin Wheat, was born February 24, 1784.

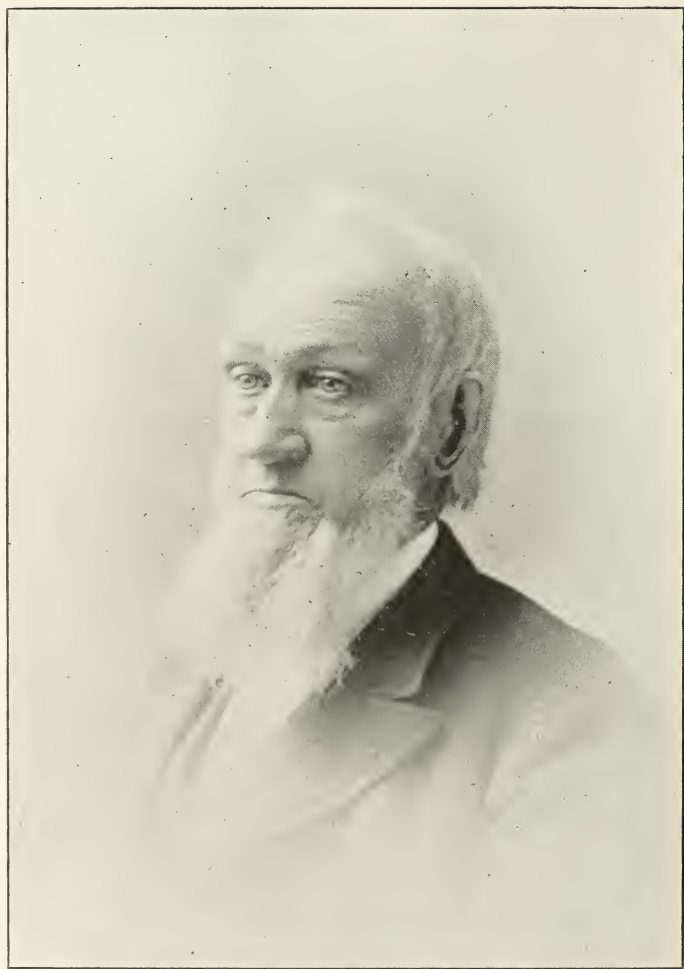
When Benjamin Wheat came into Ontario county, the land was a wilderness of forest, but under the zealous labors of the pioneers it soon took a different aspect and sufficient of it was cleared to produce under cultivation the grain and vegetables for the growing families. Corydon Wheat's father built in 1814 the first brick house in that part of the country, and the old homestead is still standing. Though a well-to-do farmer, Benjamin Wheat was not able to give his son the best of educational advantages, though they were better than were enjoyed by the majority of young men at that time. After attending the common schools he was sent to the Lima Seminary in 1840, and studied there two or three years until the institution was burned. He then went to Michigan and entered a store of his brother-in-law as a clerk. It had been his intention to adopt the legal profession, and after the seminary was rebuilt, he returned to it with a view of completing his course, and then taking up the study of law. But his brief experience in mercan-

tile business in the West had developed his taste and adaptability for that vocation. Coming to Geneva in 1845, just as he reached his majority, he thereafter was an important factor in the business life of the place until his death, and in many other respects occupied a prominent position in the community. His first occupation in Geneva was as a clerk in the dry goods store of Platt & Sons, after which he was employed in a similar capacity with C. C. Seeley. He then organized the dry goods firm of Wheat & Simms (Enoch Simms), which was succeeded by Mr. Wheat alone. For a number of years he successfully conducted the business alone; but finally sold it out and soon afterward purchased the crockery business of Lauren W. Lacy, his father-in-law. This he continued to about the year 1870, when he sold it to Charles Kipp and retired from active business, except as his time and attention were demanded by the various positions which he held.

As a citizen of Geneva, Mr. Wheat took a deep and active interest in all public matters that seemed likely to promote the growth and prosperity of the community. He was a director in both the Geneva and Southwestern and the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad companies, and was conspicuous in the movement which led to establishing the first named road. He was at first a director in the Geneva Optical Company, and for a number of years previous to its being merged in the Standard Optical Company he held the office of president of the company. He was a director in the Geneva Gas Company and in the First National Bank. He was conspicuously instrumental in establishing the beautiful Glenwood Cemetery and aided in laying it out. His associates in every one of these positions ever found him the same energetic and genial co-worker, whose reliable judgment and willingness to bear more than his share of the burdens were unflinching, while his courtesy and geniality, and his staunch integrity, commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him. In the educational affairs of the place Mr. Wheat was one of the most active and interested workers, and was a member of the Board of Education for about thirty years, giving freely of his time and energies for the advancement of the cause and the improvement of the local schools. He was not a politician in any sense, though he entertained strong convictions upon all important public questions. In the days of the Know-nothing movement he

became actively interested in that party, who made him their nominee for member of assembly, but he afterwards identified himself with the Republican organization. He was in this field, as in all other respects, a self-reliant and independent thinker; had read extensively on scientific, literary and historical subjects, and maintained his ideas and conclusions on such and kindred topics with forcible speech and courteous persistence on all proper occasions. Mr. Wheat was active in religious affairs, and was at different times connected with the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and finally with Trinity Episcopal Church. In the Sunday-school work in these churches he was especially interested, and accomplished much for their welfare.

Mr. Wheat was a prominent Free Mason, uniting with the order some time before 1860, and progressed step by step. In 1857 he was master of Ark Lodge and one of its best presiding officers. He subsequently advanced to high standing in the order. Mr. Wheat accumulated a fortune in Geneva, much of which was invested in real estate, which greatly appreciated in value. His life was one of great activity and usefulness, and when the time came for him to cast aside its burdens, he did it with calm faith in his future and in the enjoyment of the deepest respect of the community. This is shown to some extent in the various memorials and resolutions that were adopted by the different bodies with which he was connected. In a memorial placed upon the records of the Board of Education, it was said of him: "The recent death of Mr. Corydon Wheat closed a term of service on the Board of Education of more than thirty years. During all that long period it is the testimony of those who were associated with him that he was a faithful public servant, and he retained to the last his interest in the public schools. . . . In all of the growth of the schools in Geneva Mr. Wheat has been thoroughly identified. He was quick to appreciate any improvement in the methods of teaching and ready to adopt it, and he had during his administration the satisfaction of seeing most of those changes which have made our schools the pride and glory of our country. In addition to this ability as an officer, Mr. Wheat lent to school occasions a peculiar grace by his rare eloquence. He had the ability which very few possess of charming into quiet and attention the restive schoolboy and making him listen as long as he desired. In his



L. W. Lacy

death this Board has suffered a profound loss, and we desire as a body to place upon record this simple tribute to his memory."

The directors of the First National Bank of Geneva also testified to their respect and admiration for Mr. Wheat, saying among other things: "While we bow with humble submission to his behests, we sorrow that we have lost the genial presence, the wise and conservative counsels, and sound judgment of our co-director for the past many years. His name is indissolubly connected with the organization of the First National Bank now nearly a quarter of a century ago, and he has been one of its directors since that time. We accord to him a generous measure of praise for our success in the management of our institution."

On the 1st of September, 1852, Mr. Wheat was married to Emilie A., daughter of Lauren Walton Lacy. They had four children, only one of whom, Henry Axtell Wheat, of Geneva, is now living. Corydon Wheat died December 24, 1890.

Lauren Walton Lacy was born at Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 2, 1811. His father was Edward Lacy, who was formerly from Reading, Conn. The family name was originally De Lacy. They were of Huguenot origin. His mother was Huldah Heath, whose home was in Sharon, Conn. She, too, was a descendant of the Sprague who came over in the *Mayflower*. They were parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh. Lauren W. Lacy started in mercantile business in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1838, and removed to Geneva in 1846, where he started the first crockery store in the place. This business he successfully conducted until 1862, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Corydon Wheat, as before stated. Mr. Lacy has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Geneva for many years, and throughout his life in this place has held the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married on the 7th of January, 1832, to Eliza Cook, who was the youngest daughter of Joseph Cook, of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. She died in April, 1878. Their children were Orville Brayton, who died at the age of three years; and Emilie A., who married Corydon Wheat.

The old Lacy and Cook homesteads, one of them ninety and the other nearly one hundred years old, are still in a good state of preservation. Mr. Lacy is living in Geneva, at the age of eighty-three years.

ANDREW PEIRCE.

Conspicuous among the men of more or less prominence who, though not born in Ontario county, have in the past become to some extent identified with its interests, is the subject of this notice. Andrew Peirce was a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Dover on the 31st of July, 1814. His early life and his ancestry foreshadowed his future, and his first business experiences gave indication of the most significant traits of his character. His paternal grandfather was born in Dover in 1761, and early in his life removed to Gloucester, Mass., where in 1792 he purchased land. In 1806 he sold his real estate and returned to Dover. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Peirce, of Norwich, Norfolk county, England, who came to this country in 1637 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His father was born in Gloucester in 1792, but after 1806 resided in Dover until his death. He was engaged in navigation in early years, and built two packets to run between Dover and Boston, one of which he commanded. He was also interested in the construction, ownership and management of the steam mill in Dover. He held the office of State senator and other positions of trust, and was a man of sound judgment in all business matters, with a practical mind and remarkable energy in the prosecution of all his undertakings. His moral character was above reproach—traits which were transmitted to his son.

The mother of Andrew Peirce was Betsey Wentworth, born in 1791, and his maternal grandfather was Col. John Wentworth (a descendant of Elder Wm. Wentworth from near Alford, England, and one of the thirty-five signers at Exeter, N. H., for a combination government, July 4, 1637), an officer in the Revolutionary army, serving at one period under Washington. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature three years, and colonel of the Second Regiment in 1789.

At the early age of twelve years Andrew Peirce was employed as a clerk in a Dover store, where he remained about two years, after which he attended a short time at the Strafford Academy. Another short period of clerkship followed, and also a second period at the academy. When he had reached the age of sixteen years he was imbued with an ardent desire to become a man of business, and to begin his career at once. At this youthful age he was taken by his father to Boston on

one of his vessels, and against the prevalent predictions of neighbors and well-intentioned friends, purchased a small stock of goods on four months' credit, and became responsible for the payment.

If the father had any misgivings as to the results of what he had done, the fact is not known, and his confidence in his young son was not misplaced. He promptly exhibited business ability of an unusual order, while his manly and winning qualities gained him friends and a large trade. The business dated from April 22, 1831, and four years later when he had reached the age of twenty, his establishment had greatly increased, while his credit was thoroughly established wherever he had become known. His trade had taken on a wholesale character, which extended into several adjoining States.

On the 11th of April, 1834, Mr. Peirce married Rebecca W. Dunaway, of Gloucester, Mass. Up to this time the business had been conducted in the name of his father, but now it was taken under his own name after his turning over to his father one-half of the profits already made. The business was at once still further extended and in 1837 he built a brick store. In the next year his father was taken by him as a partner, but withdrew two years later and his place was taken by a brother, Thomas W. Peirce. This connection continued two years. Another brother and two other men were at times associated in the business, none of whom paid in any money and all of whom drew profits from it. During his business career in Dover he also joined with his father in a considerable shipping business, vessels being sent to Thomaston, Me., to New York and Philadelphia, and later to southern ports. In the latter direction they were pioneers in shipping to Texas, before that Territory became a State. They also furnished the iron for the first railroad there. Several vessels were built for them especially for this industry, one of which (a brig) was under charter to the United States government during the Mexican War and was wrecked near Vera Cruz. As his capital increased he acquired an interest in the steam mill at Dover; built several houses, and purchased, repaired and enlarged the Rogers wharf and buildings on Cocheco River, which were used for landing and storing their goods.

We have already said that the early business life of Mr. Peirce indicated and developed his principal characteristics, and the foregoing

must not only verify that statement, but also show the trend of his native qualifications, the ambition which prompted him, and the personal attributes which enabled him thus early in life to extend his business relations far beyond the confines of his native town. He was not and never would be content with small things in the practical affairs of life, and we shall show in the course of this sketch that while he was thus driven onward by his ambition and by the genius which led him imperatively to the consideration and active prosecution of large undertakings, the factor of personal gain, in and for itself, was one of the least in his thoughts. It never entered into the range of possibilities with him that any honorable and permanent business success could be achieved, that was not founded upon the staunchest integrity. No man can be so great or so sure of his personal powers that he can carry on any undertaking of magnitude standing wholly alone; he must in many ways lean upon and be associated with others. Without the unbounded confidence of all such, progress is impossible except of a transient character. Mr. Peirce, long before he became extensively known in the business world at large, had inspired just that confidence which enables one to command men rather than resign to the command of others. His word in any transaction was as good as his bond. As he became better known to the public his political influence was sought and he became prominent and active in the councils of his party—the Democratic. He was repeatedly sent as delegate to county and State conventions, and once was chosen delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in Baltimore. Still he had little inclination for the often devious ways of politics, while his manifold cares of a business character prevented him from accepting proffered office.

In 1843 Mr. Peirce succeeded by active effort and through the subscription by himself and his father to about one-fifth of its capital stock in successfully organizing the Dover Bank, under the individual liability act, to succeed one whose charter was about to expire. A few years later, the banking facilities of the place still being inadequate, he procured a charter and organized the Langdon Bank, of which he was elected president. He was also largely instrumental in organizing a five cent savings bank. In these financial institutions he was conspicuous as a manager and director. He was one of the stockholders and

active managers of the Cocheco Railroad Company, and aided greatly by his means and otherwise in the construction of the road. After its completion he had entire charge of its operating department for several years, and finally figured prominently in the arrangements for leasing it to the Boston and Maine Company.

At the beginning of the year 1851 Mr. Peirce determined to enlarge the scope of his business operations and to this end removed to Boston and entered the firm of Peirce & Bacon, in which his brother Thomas W. and George Bacon were interested. Beginning as extensive wholesale grocers and commission merchants with large southern connections, particularly in Texas, they soon gave up the trade in groceries and confined themselves wholly to commission operations. For several years it is probable that they handled as much or more cotton than any other northern firm. They purchased and built ten or twelve vessels which plied between New York and Galveston, and at times chartered many others and owned large interests in two ships for foreign trade in connection with their export business. The breaking out of the war in 1861 paralyzed their vast interests and caused the firm heavy losses, but not sufficient to seriously cripple them. On June 6, 1861, he married Mary Frances Gilman, of Nashua, N. H. At the close of the war their business was resumed, but after about a year the firm was dissolved.

It will be readily understood that in the business world of Boston Mr. Peirce now occupied a conspicuous position. He was known to the leading men of that city as well as to many others in various parts of the country, as a broad-minded and practically successful man of affairs, with a character upon which there was not a shadow; a man of action rather than of speech, for he was noted for ability to express himself upon any subject with which he was at all familiar in few words that were always fraught with his meaning; a man whose aggressiveness and energy were such as to carry him to the consummation of any undertaking to which he turned his hand. It was, therefore, a natural consequence that when the Boston and Maine Railroad, in 1856-7, seemed to be suffering through more or less weakness in its management, Mr. Peirce was called upon by a number of the leading men who were interested in the company and asked to take the presidency. He had already been elected a reform director, in which office his efforts for the

more efficient and successful management of the affairs of the company had resulted to the entire satisfaction of the managers. Although the salary attached to the presidency was a very large one, they offered to increase it to equal his business profits, but he declined.

Mr. Peirce had become largely interested as a bondholder in the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a few other prominent Boston men (together commonly known as the Boston Party). After the failure of General Fremont and others in the construction of this road, Mr. Peirce went to St. Louis in 1868, representing the Boston Party as general manager of the road and of its further construction. They were to control the Atlantic and Pacific charter should the railway be extended to Springfield within a specified time, which was accomplished. Under his management it was built from Arlington, Mo., to Vinita, Indian Territory, a distance of 237 miles. This was a part of what became known as the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. When locating the road he went on horseback or walked every mile of the way many times. The construction of the road from Rolla to Springfield was an Herculean task; the country through which it passed was broken and very rough, and under the most economic managements parts of the line cost \$65,000 per mile. The Missouri Pacific road was leased to the Boston Party in 1870 or 1871, Mr. Peirce remaining at the head and holding the office of president, which placed about nine hundred miles of road under the one management—the most extensive at that time of any railroad combination in the country. Under Mr. Peirce's administration more than a million dollars were expended on the track of the Missouri Pacific, thus placing it in first-class condition. The time came when it was determined to separate these roads, and Mr. Peirce turned the Missouri Pacific over to Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison, by whom it was transferred to Jay Gould. Mr. Peirce organized the St. Louis and San Francisco corporation as before stated, and under his successful management it became a profitable property. In 1872 the company had an office in New York and he removed there. He retired from the presidency in 1877. In this direct connection it is proper to quote from a western paper the following comments upon the valuable services of Mr. Peirce: "How much did he do for Missouri? No one can estimate the value of his services. Directly after the Civil War the country was poor. There was little

money to be found to be put into railroad construction. Since then it has been easier to procure money to build twenty miles of railroad than one mile then. When others had failed Mr. Peirce succeeded. He made of the Missouri Pacific a first-class railroad. He made of the South Pacific (now the St. Louis and San Francisco) a first-class railroad and thereby enhanced the value of property in Southwest Missouri millions of dollars. By his work, indefatigably and zealously pursued, he made it possible for new towns and cities to be built all over the Southwest. As evidence of this witness Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Springfield, Billings, Aurora, Verona, Peirce City, Ritchie, Seneca and Vinita. All these cities and towns, now the centers of wealth, of thriving and intelligent communities, are monuments to his great energy, skill and unflinching perseverance. Whether in St. Louis or Wall street, his advice was sought by business men who were engaged in large enterprises. They all recognized in him a man of clear principles, large experience and unerring judgment. He furnished largely the means that enabled his brother, the late Thomas W. Peirce, to continue the construction of the Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad in Texas, at times when he was embarrassed, now constituting a part of the Southern Pacific system. The results of his labor were beneficial not only to Missouri, but to Texas and the whole Southwest. He was in every sense a self-made man. He was a superb type of the New England character very rare in this day."

In February, 1877, Mr. Peirce took his family to Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the benefit of his wife's health. His own health being somewhat impaired, the following summer he resigned his office and intended to make that place a temporary abode or home. Here his health was restored, as also was that of his wife in the course of time. When he arrived at the Sanitarium that institution was not enjoying the great prosperity that now attends it, and the physical features surrounding it were such as to arouse in the practical mind of Mr. Peirce an ardent desire to see them placed in a more beautiful and better sanitary condition. His natural generous impulses led him to enter with deep sympathy into the plan of Dr. Foster for the relief of afflicted humanity and he promptly brought to bear his large practical experience in business affairs and his still indomitable energy for the improvement of the institution which

he was making his temporary home. The somewhat dilapidated surroundings of the springs in front of the Sanitarium building were transformed into a scene of beauty, as it stands to-day, by the erection of a beautiful pavilion at a cost of between six and seven thousand dollars; and this was followed by the expenditure of some nine thousand dollars more in filling up unsightly and low grounds, making roadways, and filling up about twenty-five acres of land, making walks, setting trees, building the present masonry in the bed of a part of the stream, and in many other ways that need not be detailed, bringing about the present beautiful landscape presented when one approaches the place. In this task Mr. Peirce simply continued his native propensity for securing the best results by taking the helm in his own hands, and day after day he arose at early hours, and personally directed the work he had taken in hand, which occupied him for about two years. He was made a trustee of the institution and chairman of the executive committee, and by his wise counsel endeared himself to his associate officers. His benevolence and desire to do good also found other channels for exercise at Clifton Springs, and the Peirce Library, connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, was largely due to gifts from him. He also took a practical interest in local institutions in the village. Through his influence the Central R. R. Co. built a new station. The following resolution was adopted as giving expression to the appreciation of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company for the work of Mr. Peirce in connection with the institution:

"The trustees of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company desire to put on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the Sanitarium by Mr. Andrew Peirce during the last two years, by his generous donation of upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, and by his careful supervision, good taste and strict economy in expenditure for repairs and improvements in and on the buildings and grounds of the institution."

While Mr. Peirce never made a public profession of religion, his faith in an All-wise Creator was strong and abiding and governed the course of his life.

It seems proper in every sense to close this brief sketch of the life and character of Mr. Peirce with the following extracts from a paper which was read at the conclusion of the funeral services.

“ He was a man of remarkable characteristics, cool and clear-headed, full of nerve, with rare business tact, with indomitable energy, and a persistent will, with the courage of his convictions and with confidence in his own judgments, he was fitted to lead in great business enterprises and to master herculean difficulties. He was high-minded, high-spirited, just, truthful, honorable. There was nothing mean or craven in his nature. From the testimony of those who knew him before he came to Clifton Springs, I feel prepared to say that wherever he has lived his name has been synonymous with incorruptible integrity. Mr. Peirce was very kind hearted and sympathetic. The misfortunes and sorrows of others enlisted his ready sympathy and generosity. His quiet, unostentatious acts of kindness were numerous. His large hopefulness led him to take a cheerful view of life. He was never disheartened by the dark things of God’s providence, but thought that God ruled and whatever might come would be for the best. In business affairs he was often trustful to a fault, which in his later years involved him in some unfortunate business complications. In the last months of his life he frequently conversed very calmly and trustfully about dying, arranged every detail, and feeling prepared to go whenever the Lord might call upon him.”

Mr. Peirce’s death took place December 19, 1891, at his home in Clifton Springs.

HENRY B. GIBSON.

This distinguished early citizen of Canandaigua was born in Reading, Penn., April 13, 1783. His father was John Gibson, of Irish ancestry, who removed to Saratoga, N. Y., when Henry B. was nine years of age. The son’s education was principally obtained in Saratoga, a career at the bar having been designed for him by his parents; but his studies developed an unusual natural aptitude for mathematics and an inclination towards commercial life which finally determined his occupations for life. He accordingly left home at sixteen years of age for Coopers-town, where he entered the employ of the leading merchant of the place, Judge Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, the famous novelist, who was Mr. Gibson’s lifelong friend. After a period in the capacity of clerk,

he sought a broader field by removal to Utica about 1808 with Mr. Hugh Cunningham, one of the early merchants of that village. This connection continued only a short time, when Mr. Gibson accepted employment in the county clerk's office under Francis A. Bloodgood, until 1812, when he was appointed teller in the Bank of Utica. This position he soon resigned, owing to some minor disagreement with the cashier, Washington Hunt. Mr. Gibson had already and thus early in his life set his mind fully and with characteristic determination upon becoming a successful man of business, and he clearly saw the road that must inevitably be traveled to that goal. His passing years were noted for unflagging industry, exceeding frugality for one at his time of life, and those personal habits of temperance in all things which he practiced to the end of his life. His small savings he early made to contribute to his earnings by loaning them in small amounts, evincing in such transactions the germs of the great business sagacity he afterwards displayed.

In the year 1802 Watts Sherman, who afterwards became Mr. Gibson's partner in law, formed a partnership in mercantile business in Utica with Arnold Wells (as we learn from a history of that city lately edited by Dr. M. M. Bagg). Mr. Sherman was one of the pioneers of Utica, locating there in 1795, and for a time working as a cabinet-maker, but afterwards becoming a merchant. He was from Newport, R. I., and descended from an old and prominent family. Mr. Sherman was more ambitious for advancement than his partner and they soon separated, Mr. Sherman largely extending his operations. He was one of the most prominent men in founding the first glass works there, with the factory at Vernon and was one of the directors of the company. Under date of May, 1813, he informed the public that he had taken into partnership Henry B. Gibson and Alexander Seymour, under the firm name of Sherman, Gibson & Co. The junior member of this firm remained and carried on the business in Utica, while Mr. Sherman and Mr. Gibson went to New York city and established a wholesale house. Meanwhile and on December 9, 1812, only a few months prior to the formation of the business partnership just described, Mr. Gibson formed a still more intimate relation with the family of his partner by marrying his daughter, Miss Sarah. Mr. Gibson's business operations in New

York continued until 1819, and with remarkable success for that period. At the end of that time he found himself the possessor of about \$30,000, a considerable fortune in those early years when the millionaires of the country were very few in number. In the year 1813 the Ontario Bank was founded in Canandaigua, with many of the leading men of that section included in its direction. It had started under apparently favorable auspices; had erected in 1813 a large and imposing bank building, still standing on Main street, and entered into competition for the banking business of what is now Western New York. But its affairs did not prosper as had been anticipated and it was determined to change to some extent the management. Mr. Gibson's reputation as a skillful and prudent financier had preceded him to Ontario county, and indeed was more or less known through his New York commercial connections throughout the State. The result was that he was invited to accept the cashiership of this bank, which he did and entered upon his duties in 1820. It is more than probable that his acceptance of this office in a bank located in a rural community, where the actual payment for his services could not possibly approach in amount what he might reasonably hope to gain in business in the metropolis, was prompted to a large extent by his predilection for that highest of all commercial occupation, the conduct of a bank and the possibilities thereby opened for the exhibition of financial skill and large financial transactions. Mr. Gibson attacked the task before him of placing the affairs of the Ontario Bank upon a foundation that would commend it to the business community and secure the confidence of depositors, with the utmost vigor and all of his accustomed industry. That he was from the first and during all of his long connection with the institution eminently successful, is only another evidence of his thorough fitness for such a post and his consummate ability as a financier; while his personal characteristics were such as to win for him in all business circles the utmost confidence. This unbounded confidence was of such a character that in the minds of many he came to be considered a special favorite of fortune, and it was a common expression that every operation in which he took an interest could not fail. The calmer judgment of later years defined the elements of his success more clearly and it was seen that success followed his undertakings wholly because he had the judgment, foresight and

sagacity to see from the beginning the sure results of following certain well known business methods ; that he was successful because he deserved to be on account of his industry, shrewdness, integrity and rigid adherence to the principles of temperance, the latter being always kept in view by him. His bank became one of the best known and most successful in the interior of the State, while through it and his other extensive operations he amassed one of the largest fortunes of the time outside of the great business centers of the country.

It was written of Mr. Gibson at the time of his death by one who knew him intimately, that " his character was so strongly marked as to impress his individuality upon all who knew him. His great aim was to succeed in business by an honorable course. His fortune was won by those qualities which bring success in any avocation. His management of the Ontario Bank was uniformly prosperous, and it was his boast that it was so because he devoted himself solely to banking and not to outside speculation. He was not a cold and crafty man in any sense, but was ardent in his temperament, impulsive in his kindness as well as in his displeasure, artless and open in his intercourse and was never betrayed into ostentation or arrogance. He was singularly quick in his perceptions and *leaped* to conclusions. He was rigid in temperance and regular in all of his habits, and his commercial integrity was beyond suspicion."

Mr. Gibson's benevolence was of a practical character and his respect for and belief in the beneficence of all religious organizations led him to ready contribution to their support. With politics, excepting as they influenced the prosperity of the community, he seldom interfered, and never wished for nor accepted purely political preferment. He held the office of county clerk from 1843 to 1849. He felt a deep interest in the early railroads and gave them practical aid ; was president of the Auburn and Rochester Road and after the consolidation which brought into existence the New York Central he held the office of director. He was a man who in many ways left a marked impress upon the community and inspired in many instances which can never be definitely specified an example to the young that could not fail to be salutary. It was well said of Mr. Gibson by one who knew him intimately " That in his management of the bank he was never seduced to receive hazardous



W. H. B. & C. 1877

Henry Hausing

paper by any prospect of unusual gain." His death took place in Canandaigua on the 20th of November, 1863. Mrs. Gibson died June 28, 1881. They had nine children, three of whom were sons; one of the latter died in infancy. His daughter, Catharine O. Gibson, married in 1838 Henry Livingston Lansing, and is the only one of the nine children now (1893) surviving. She resides in the old Ontario Bank building in Canandaigua, which has been converted into a residence.

HENRY LIVINGSTON LANSING.

Henry Livingston Lansing, a native of Rome, N. Y. The father of the subject of our sketch, Barent B. Lansing, was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and was the son of Colonel Gerrit G. Lansing, an officer in the War of the Revolution, and who served gallantly in the "forlorn hope" at the battle of Yorktown, Va., attached to Colonel Alexander Hamilton's command. Colonel Lansing married a daughter of Edward Antill, who was a granddaughter of Lewis Morris, esq., the first governor of New Jersey, at the city of Albany, N. Y., in the year 1786. Edward Antill was also an officer in the War of the Revolution, being the lieutenant colonel of a regiment, the origin and condition of which was different from any other in the service, it being unattached to the quota of any State, was raised and recruited in Canada, and made up entirely of Canadians, and was known and called "Congress's Own." Colonel Lansing had by his wife, Mary Antill, three sons, Richard R., Barent B., and Edward Antill. The second son, Barent Bleecker, was born at Oriskany, N. Y., in the year 1793, and in the year 1815 married Sarah, daughter of Arthur Breese, esq. At an early age he was clerk for William G. Tracy, esq., at Whitesboro', and after that engaged in business with James Platt, esq., of Utica, N. Y. This partnership lasted only a short time and subsequently Mr. Lansing accepted an offer and became cashier of the Bank of Belleville, N. J., and from there he was called to the cashiership of the Oneida Bank, Utica, which place he held until his death in 1853. Mr. Lansing died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Morse, the wife of the eldest son of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, at Brooklyn. His remains were taken to Utica for inter-

ment and were buried from the Presbyterian Church. The stores were generally closed on the day of his funeral as a voluntary tribute of respect for one who had many friends and no enemies. Mr. Lansing had a loving and affectionate nature and was distinguished for honesty and truthfulness. He was the father of five children: Arthur B., Henry Livingston, Henry Seymour, Manette Antill, and Barent B. The second son and subject of our sketch, Henry Livingston, was born in Rome, N. Y., in the year 1818. He was educated for a business career, and on leaving school engaged in the mercantile business at Utica. In 1836 he accepted an offer of a clerkship in the Ontario Bank at Canandaigua, N. Y., an institution in which his paternal and maternal grandfathers were large stockholders, and in the year 1838 married Catherine Olivia, daughter of Henry B. Gibson, cashier and manager of that bank. Mr. Lansing remained in the bank with his father-in-law for a number of years, and then went with his family to Detroit, Mich., where he accepted the cashiership of the bank called "The Michigan Insurance." Remaining only a year or so in this bank Mr. Lansing was called to the cashiership of the Oliver Lee & Company Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., which institution he remained in as cashier, and afterwards as president, until the bank was forced, in the great panic of 1857, to shut its doors. Some time after the failure of the bank Mr. Lansing accepted the office of treasurer and secretary of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, with its office at Buffalo. This position he held for a number of years, filling the office with great acceptability to the directors of the company. Resigning his office, Mr. Lansing, about the year 1873, purchased a charming country place at Niagara, Ontario, and there he passed his summers until the time of his death in 1889. Mr. Lansing was essentially a domestic man, he was fond of his home and devoted to his family. He was ever led to seek the highest happiness in his own domestic circle and possessed in a high degree those social qualities which belong to the refined and cultured gentleman. In a certain sense Mr. Lansing was the fruit of hereditary culture; his father and grandfather on the paternal and maternal side were *bon vivants* and *connoisseurs*. He prided himself upon his accurate judgment and discrimination in the choice of and selection of fine wines, and was an epicure in the best sense of the word, a lover of life's good things. In one

particular, in which business men are too generally negligent, Mr. Lansing excelled; he had cultivated the art of letter writing until his epistolary style became of rare excellence. He could express himself in the readiest and neatest way with great apparent ease, his letters were bubbling over in sentiment, expressed with great felicity and beauty, as all who ever received them will bear testimony. Mr. Lansing was extremely fond of the sylvan sports, was an exceedingly good shot and an expert fisherman. In the years long gone by, in order to indulge in the latter sport, he was compelled to make his own flies, and it was that accomplished gentleman and skillful sportsman, Alexander Jeffrey, of Lexington, Ky., but who at that time lived at Canandaigua, who taught him how to make and use them, and it was this same gentleman who taught Seth Green, of Rochester, N. Y., who became the State's most expert fisherman, all he knew about angling. Mr. Lansing was a most delightful companion and enjoyed good company, but it had to be the best in order to afford him any pleasure. He was extremely fond of poetry and had no end of quotations upon his tongue's end, and possessed the unusual faculty of being able to repeat from memory whole pieces, no matter how long they were, provided they awakened a responsive chord. Mr. Lansing, coming as he did from a military family, very naturally inherited military tastes, and shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed by the governor of New York chairman of the Senatorial Committee of his Senatorial District, which was composed of the following very prominent citizens of Buffalo: Nathan K. Hall, Stephen G. Austin, Jacob Beyer, John Ganson, Philip Dorsheimer, and Alexander W. Harvey. At this time Mr. Lansing was brigadier-general of one of the brigades attached to the Eighth Division of the State militia. Mr. Lansing served faithfully upon this committee and through its efforts Colonel Chapin's regiment, the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteers, and McMahon's Irish regiment, the Corcoran Guards, were organized, recruited and sent to the front, where they did most excellent service. Mr. Lansing departed this life, after a tedious illness which he bore with great fortitude, at Canandaigua, on the morning of the 30th of September, 1889, and left him surviving a widow and two sons, Livingston and Watts Sherman Lansing. He was buried at Forestlawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

HARVEY JEWETT, M.D.

Harvey Jewett, M.D., was born in Langdon, N. H., November 19, 1809. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., September 5, 1888. His father was Eleazer Jewett and his mother, Submit Porter, both natives of Connecticut. Dr. Jewett was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire until he was fifteen years old, when, upon the death of his mother, he took up his residence in the family of his eldest brother, Dr. Lester Jewett, in Seneca, Ontario county, New York. After further study under the supervision of his brother, he entered Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., riding on horseback from Seneca to that institution, a distance of about ten miles, and returning each day. He remained in college a year and a half, when he assumed the duties of a school teacher in Ontario county, and at the same time prosecuted the study of medicine with his brother. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, in 1831-32, and received a diploma from that school in the same year.

Dr. Jewett began the practice of his calling immediately upon graduating, at Allen's Hill, in Ontario county. He subsequently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Buffalo Medical College in 1851, and was appointed a curator of that institution, which position he held to the time of his death.

In 1835 he was married to Mary M. Dixson, daughter of John Dixson, of Richmond, Ontario county, who died September 30, 1878. The children born of this marriage were Mary M., who died in 1864, aged twenty-three years; Alice A., who survived her father three years and died March 14, 1891, and John H., who at present resides at Canandaigua and succeeds to the practice of his father.

After an extensive and laborious country practice at Allen's Hill for twenty years, Dr. Jewett took up his residence in Canandaigua in 1852, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

Dr. Jewett was for twenty-seven years consulting physician at Brigham Hall, a private asylum for the insane at Canandaigua, and for several months following the tragical and untimely death of its superintendent, Dr. George Cook, by the hands of a patient, he had sole charge of that establishment. He was also, at the time of his death and for a series of years previously, one of the trustees of the Canandaigua Academy

and of the Ontario Orphan Asylum. He served for a long time as physician to the latter institution, to be succeeded, upon his resignation of that office, by his son, in the same capacity. He contributed to the organization of the Wood Library Association, in Canandaigua, and was chosen its second president. He was elected to the presidency of the Medical Association of Western New York in 1875, and to the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1882.

The address of Dr. Jewett before the latter society at its seventy-seventh annual meeting in Albany, the 7th of February, 1883, entitled "Some of the Perils to Life from Preventable Diseases," was published in the *Medical News* of Philadelphia and afterwards in the transactions of the society, and elicited much favorable comment.

In 1853, in the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, Dr. Jewett published an article on "The Influence of Tobacco in Producing Sciatica."

In the same year and in the same journal he recorded the second reported case of the cure of ununited fracture by subcutaneous perforation and drilling of the bone, after the method of Dr. Brainard, of Chicago.

The transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for 1869 contained a paper by him on Apocynum Cannabinum in dropsical affections. His success in the use of this drug by a special method drew the attention of the profession of the United States and brought letters of inquiry and corroboration from nearly every State in the Union.

Dr. Jewett had a large and varied acquaintance with general surgery, and his operations were boldly performed and yielded more than the usual measure of success which attends that branch of practice. In his earlier experience he devoted much attention to the operation for cataract, and if he had lived in a large city, with opportunities multiplying on his hands, it is probable that he would have drifted into an exclusive practice, in which his remarkable anatomical knowledge and manual dexterity would have advanced him to deserved prominence in that line.

Dr. Jewett's tastes and sensibilities were of a gentle and refined order. He loved the quiet walks of life rather than the ways of strife and variance. His religious convictions, like his convictions on other

subjects, were strong and abiding, and his daily deportment was an exemplification of the faith which he professed, which displayed good will to man in the loftiest as well as the lowliest illustration of that principle.

His end was as peaceful as his life. On the evening of September 4, 1888, after a day of usual professional activity he retired to rest. On the morning of September 5 his lifeless body was found in bed, the end having come without a struggle, but most unexpected to all.

*
GEORGE BRADLEY ANDERSON,

The leading dry goods merchant of Canandaigua, was born in that town on the 18th of April, 1841. His father was James Anderson, a native of Scotland, and one of the early settlers of Canandaigua. His mother was a woman of Southern birth, and from this excellent parentage the son inherited those sterling qualities which have enabled him to reach an enviable degree of success. He obtained in the common schools and the Rushville Academy a good English education, and determined upon mercantile business as his life work. After a period as clerk he became in 1865 a member of the firm of Squires, Anderson & Co. in Canandaigua, which partnership continued for five years. It may as well be said right here that the cardinal principle of his business career has been integrity in every business relation; and he is a firm believer that in no other manner can any worthy and permanent success be attained. This fact and some natural foresight and that sagacity which prompts men to do the right thing at the right time, have contributed largely to his prosperity. When the business was first established, the science and practice of liberal advertising was almost unknown in small towns. Mr. Anderson was one of the first to grasp the full advantages of a liberal use of the columns of newspapers and other approved avenues for that purpose, and to this day, after nearly thirty years of active business life, this element of success receives his most careful personal attention. Believing, moreover, that every person, high or low, rich or poor, is entitled to the same kind of treatment at the hands of the tradesman, he early adopted what has been known as

the "One Price System," and was the pioneer in that feature of trade in Canandaigua. In 1880 the partnership alluded to was broken by the retirement of Mr. Anderson, and his opening a store in the Hubbell block, which he successfully conducted as it then existed for about five years. He then bought the remainder of a stock of goods of Moore Brothers and removed to their former store No. 224 Main street, where he continued nine years, when to the consternation of his friends he leased the McKechnie Block store, and taking immediate possession, paid rent on both stores for a year. It was a shrewd business move, and those who at first doubted its wisdom saw the venture entirely successful.

This is an example of his boldness in business operations. He believes that when he has once resolved to adopt a certain measure, the wise course is to make the most of it, at whatever cost. At the present time Mr. Anderson is at the head of one of the largest and best equipped dry goods houses in the interior of the State, and carries a stock of goods that is greater in value and more comprehensive in character than many much more pretentious city establishments. The example of Mr. Anderson's long business career to young men, and of the principles upon which his success has been built up, his persistent adherence to one line of industry, and his fair treatment of his patrons on all occasions, is one that will bear patient study and emulation.

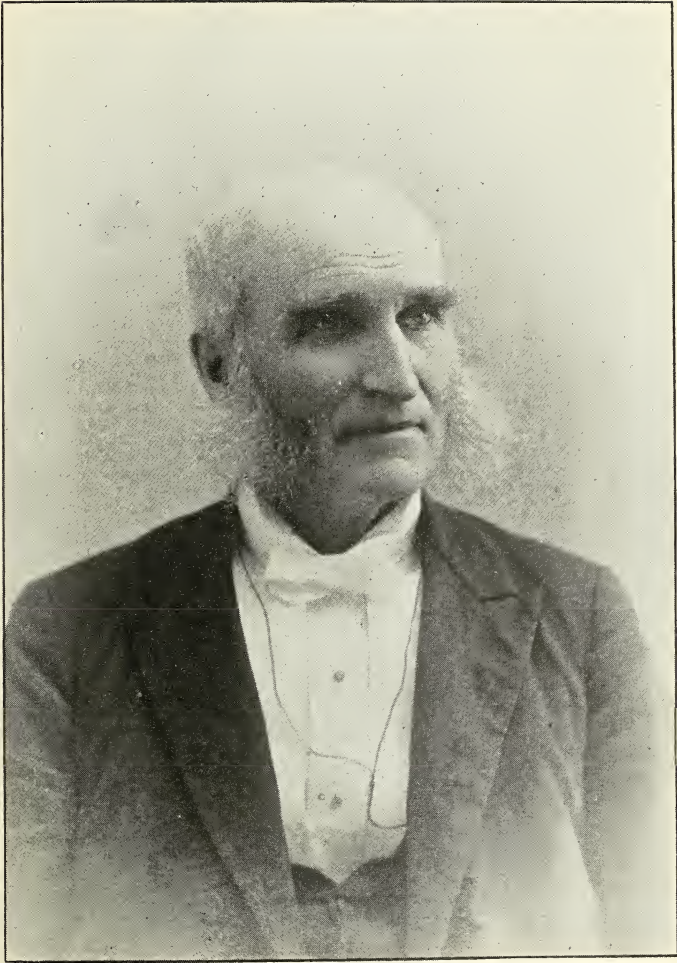
In the political affairs of Canandaigua, its educational, religious, and social circles, Mr. Anderson has always shown a proper public spirit and earnest desire for the welfare of the community. He has mingled little in political contests, but has given consistent and continuous support to the Republican party. During the war period he gave freely of time and money in aid of the government, and was prominent in the local efforts to furnish the several quotas of the town for the army. The academy and other schools of Canandaigua have found in him a faithful and generous helper, and his efforts have always tended to the advancement of the community towards better educational facilities, better government, and more elevated morality. He and his family are active members of the Congregational Church, to the support of which, and the general up-building of religious sentiment and practical Christianity, they have consistently given encouragement.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson to Charlotte A. Leland, of Seneca Falls, took place in 1872. They have three sons: Fred L., Charles W., and G. Elmer.

EDWIN HICKS.

Among the pioneers of the town of Bristol, Ontario county, was Aaron Hicks, a native of Massachusetts, whence he emigrated to the "Western Country" in 1795. He followed farming all his life, performing his modest part in laying the foundations of what has become a numerous and prosperous community. He was born in the town of Dighton, Bristol county, Mass., on December 12, 1788. His ancestors were of English extraction and among the earliest emigrants who settled Massachusetts colony. He died April 9, 1872. On the 1st day of June, 1812, he was married to Hannah Cornell, who was born on the 17th of January, 1795. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Cornell, who was one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and resided in Boston as early as 1638. She died April 2, 1874. Of this marriage were born ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the ninth.

Edwin Hicks was born on the homestead in the town of Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., February 14, 1830, and there his early years were passed in alternate attendance at the district school and labor on his father's farm. He was a persistent student and was given such advantages as were possible under the circumstances to obtain a good English education. Between the year of his leaving school and 1850 he taught school several years in different parts of his native county, an occupation which gave him further opportunity for study. In 1850 he took the first step towards the consummation of his early-formed plans for adopting the legal profession as his life-work by entering the law office of Seward, Blatchford & Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., where he remained one year, finishing his legal study with Benjamin F. Harwood, in Dansville, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1854, and on the 1st of January following began practice in Canandaigua. For nearly forty years Mr. Hicks has now (1893) been a prominent member of the bar of his county, his practice being at all times extensive and including cases of importance. He has, moreover, received from his fellow



Edwin Hucks



citizens many evidences of their confidence in his ability and respect for his character.

The Republican party was on the eve of its organization when Mr. Hicks entered upon the practice of his profession in Canandaigua. He was in full sympathy with its principles, and has never wavered in his loyalty thereto. He has given unstintedly of his services for the interest of his party and his voice has been heard in public in nearly every campaign since the party was organized. Mr. Hicks was made vice-president of the first Republican club organized in Canandaigua, which was among the earliest in the county. That he early took a prominent position in his profession is shown by his appointment in 1857 as district attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Thomas O. Perkins. In 1863 he was elected to that office and held it four consecutive terms, winning his elections over popular candidates of the opposing party and by majorities reaching in one instance 1,600. As district attorney Mr. Hicks prosecuted the criminal business of the county with vigor, efficiency and integrity. It is remembered that in one term he tried fourteen cases, twelve of which were for felony, and secured conviction in every case. Among them were several of more than ordinary importance, notably that of the people against Munson for burglary in East Bloomfield, in which the accused was sent to State prison. He prosecuted the case of the people against Eighmey, indicted for murder, the prisoner being convicted and hung—the first case of capital punishment in Ontario county. In March, 1876, he was engaged for the prosecution in the somewhat celebrated trial of George E. Crozier for the murder of his wife at Benton, in Yates county, in which the prisoner was convicted. In his civil law business Mr. Hicks has been entrusted with many cases where important interests were at stake, and has met with a gratifying degree of success.

In his political career he has been repeatedly chosen to represent his party in important State and other conventions and deservedly honored by his fellow citizens with public office. In 1874 he was nominated for the office of State senator for the 26th District, then composed of the counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates, which for four years had been represented by a Democrat, but was defeated by Stephen H. Hammond, of Geneva, by a majority of 318. Again nominated for the same office in

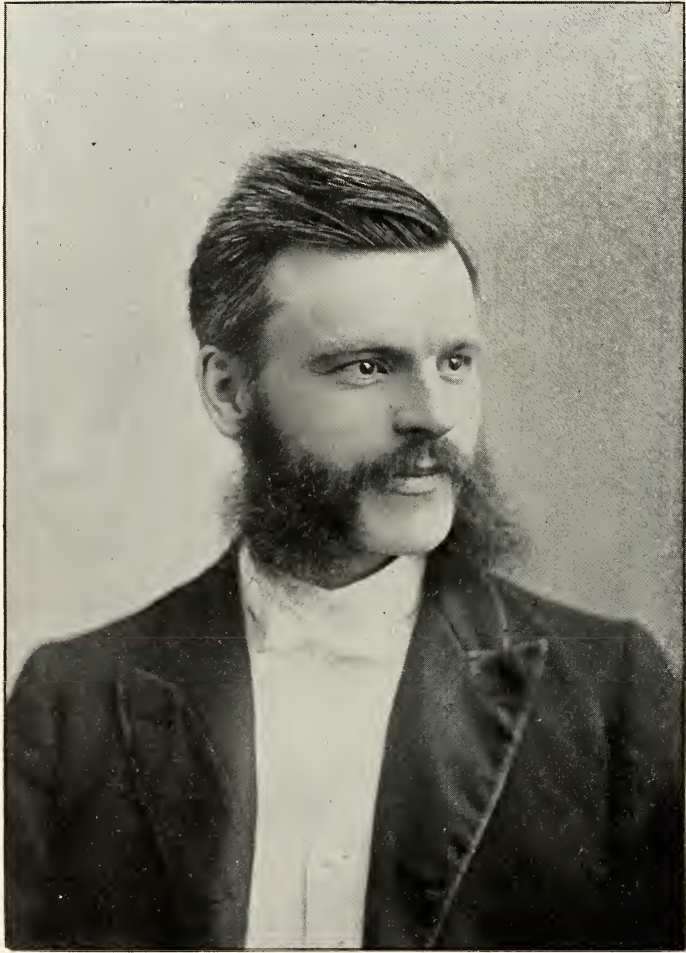
1877, he defeated his former opponent by a majority of 381. In the Senate he was placed on the judiciary committee, was chairman of the committee on literature, a member of the committee on public expenditures and the committee on salt. In the session of 1878 he was appointed with Senators Edick and Hughes a special committee for the revision of the civil and criminal codes, a work of great responsibility and importance. Their report was made to the Legislature in 1879. The senatorial career of Mr. Hicks was honorable to himself and wholly satisfactory to his constituents.

Retiring from his service in the Senate, Mr. Hicks returned to his law practice, and has since been constantly and successfully engaged. In his personal intercourse with acquaintances and friends, and in all of his business relations, he has gained that confidence and esteem that are always accorded the public spirited citizen. Genial and courteous to all, with a disposition prone to good will and kindness, Mr. Hicks occupies an enviable social station.

On the 16th of October, 1855, Mr. Hicks was married to Mary Elizabeth Jones, of Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y. Of this marriage one child was born July 9, 1859, Charles Winter Hicks, who at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar, and now holds the responsible position of chief clerk of the freight department of the Southern California Railroad, at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Hicks died June 18, 1864. On the 24th of June, 1869, Mr. Hicks was again married to Sara J. Clark, of Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y. Of this marriage were born two children: Jessie Cornell Hicks, August 17, 1873, who graduated with credit at the late commencement of Granger Place School, Canandaigua, class of '93, and Kenneth Clark Hicks, February 16, 1875, now in his junior year at Colgate University.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS.

George H. Phillips was born in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., September 7, 1816. At the age of eighteen he left his father's farm, went to Troy, N. Y., and learned the carpenter trade of Ira Wood, whose daughter, Laura G., he afterward married. After a



Henry L. Taylor, Ph.D.

few years he became a partner of Mr. Wood, and later on conducted the business alone.

In 1852 Mr. Phillips identified himself with the stove firm of Davy, Anthony & Phillips, remaining in the same business, but with different partners, until 1868, when he retired and founded the stove business of G. H. Phillips & Co., admitting into partnership John M. Howk and Walter A. Clark.

In 1885 the firm of Phillips & Clark removed from Troy to Geneva, N. Y., where it was incorporated under the name of Phillips & Clark Stove Co. Beyond question it is to day one of the most flourishing companies in the State. While a resident of Troy Mr. Phillips was an active worker in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and was for over a quarter of a century its treasurer. He was also for many years one of the governors and managers of the Marchels Infirmity.

Although not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, yet he represented the Republicans of the Fourth ward in the Common Council during the years 1873, '74, '75 and '76.

Since moving to Geneva he has made many warm friends by his genial ways, loving a joke now as well as in former years. Although seventy-seven years of age, yet each day finds him looking after his business interests.

Mr. Phillips has two daughters, Mrs. John M. Howk, now of Lee, Mass., and Mrs. Walter A. Clark, whose husband has for many years been associated with him in the manufacturing business now in Geneva, N. Y.

HENRY L. TAYLOR.

Henry L. Taylor, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., was born in Fort Edward, Washington county, N. Y., on the 1st of January, 1855. His father was Rev. Henry B. Taylor, A.M., the founder and many years the efficient financial agent of Fort Edward Institute, an institution that has had an excellent reputation throughout the State. When the subject of this sketch was about four years of age his parents moved to Illinois, where they remained until 1864. They then returned to this State, settling in Clinton county, where they have since resided.

Henry L. Taylor was educated in the Fort Edward Institute, which he entered at an early age. This was followed by a period in the

State Normal School at Albany, and after graduation he taught the sciences in Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. In 1880 he entered Syracuse University, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1884.

Leaving college, Mr. Taylor accepted the principalship of the Yates Union Free School and Academy at Chittenango, N. Y., which position he filled three years, leaving it to accept the more responsible work of organizing the academical department of the Union Free School in Canandaigua. Since that time he has remained at the head of this school.

In giving to the readers of this volume a brief record of Doctor Taylor's career, it was not his wish that it should be extended beyond the facts above noted; but it seems eminently proper to add that at the present time he occupies a conspicuous position among the advanced and progressive educators of this State. In the organization of the department over which he now presides, he exhibited executive ability of a commendable order, and his practical labors since that time have produced results which give the school a high reputation and gain for him the full approbation of the Board of Education.

Doctor Taylor was married in 1885 to Marion E. Giddings, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. They have three children: Mabel, Beth and Henry Burr Taylor.

JEREMIAH HAWKINS.

W. F. Hawkins was born at the old homestead farm north of the village of Victor, April 8, 1827. He was educated in district schools and Canandaigua Academy, and was a farmer, but now retired from business. In April, 1855, he married Phebe J. Mulock, of Middletown, Orange county, and they have four children: Jeremiah W., born November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, Lima Seminary and Canandaigua Academy, and is a farmer. December 28, 1881, he married Helen E., daughter of George H. Bennett, of Lima, Livingston county. They have one son, George W., born October 22, 1885; Nettie E., who married Dr. Daniel Tillotson, a graduate of Buffalo Medical College and now a successful practicing physician of the

city of Corning, Steuben county. They have one daughter, Callie L ; G. Frank is a farmer on the homestead and unmarried ; Nellie M., who resides with her parents. Mr. Hawkins's father, Jeremiah Hawkins, was born in Otisville, Orange county, March 5, 1792. When quite young he began to learn the carpenter's trade. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812-14, and drew a pension for his service during his life. He married Mahala Tooker, of Newburg, Orange county. After exacting a promise from his brother to care for his father and mother, he started with his wife and household possessions on a one-horse wagon which he made himself. After looking over the territory, he located one-half mile east of where his son, William F., now resides. He followed his trade together with farming for ten years. At one time he owned 1,000 acres of the best farm lands in Victor and vicinity. He was a man of strict integrity, great energy and indomitable perseverance, a quick, active mind and sound judgment ; in politics a steadfast Republican. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to projects for the advancement of town and county interests, he frequently represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, and as frequently performed the duties of commissioner of highway and other minor offices. He was a liberal subscriber for the stock of the old Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and took an active interest in the New York Central, holding a large amount of its stock until a short time prior to his death. Kind hearted and generous, the worthy poor never asked help in vain.

In early life he became a member of the M. E. Church in Victor, paying his subscription for the building of the first M. E. Church built in Victor in making sash for its windows, he being the only competent carpenter in town, and too poor to pay his subscription in cash. Toward the fund for the erection of the church in which the society now worships, he was a liberal subscriber, besides donating \$1,000 for the purchase of an organ.

He died November 20, 1875, and his wife July 6, 1889.

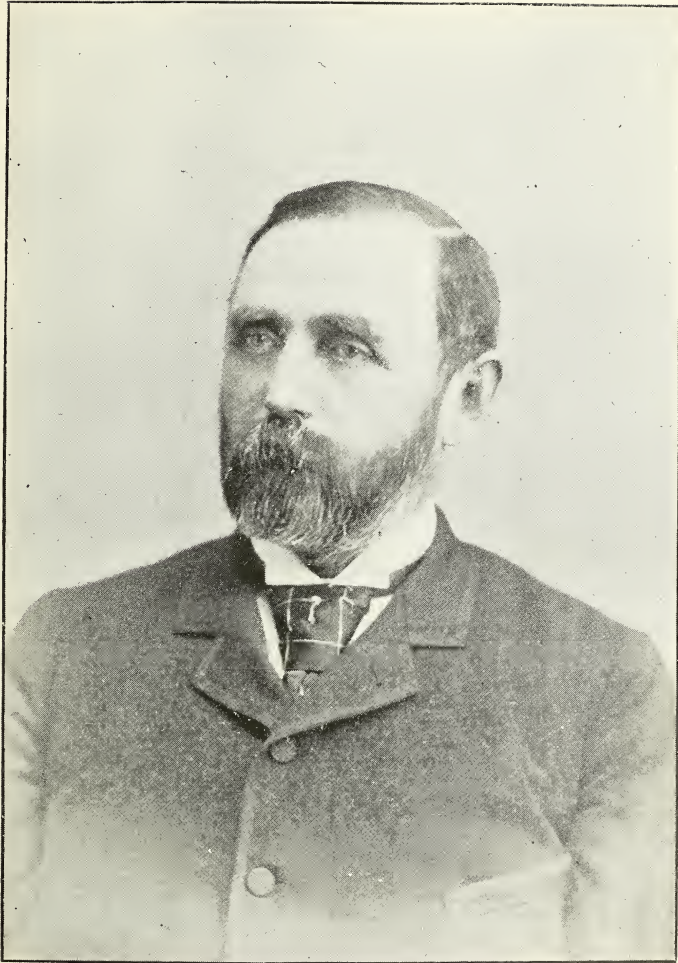
FRANK O. CHAMBERLAIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., on the 2d of April, 1830. His boyhood was passed in

attendance at the district schools and labor on his father's farm. Leaving home at the age of fifteen years he went to Rushville, where he continued farm work for a time and then learned the milling business. For a few years afterward he managed the Rushville mill and then associated himself with Lyman Loomis in the livery business. Early in life he took an interest in politics and in 1852 was appointed postmaster of Rushville, which office he held eight years. In 1860 he took the management of the Rushville hotel, where he was engaged at the breaking out of the war. Believing that the government had a valid claim upon the services of every citizen, he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Eighth New York Cavalry, but after one year of active service in the field he was forced to resign on account of ill health. During his term of service he participated in the celebrated retreat of General Banks, acting at that time as quartermaster, with the rank of major, which gives him his familiar title.

Returning to Rushville he conducted a farm and livery for about four years. In 1865 he removed to Canandaigua where he took the management of the Webster House, the leading hotel of the village. This house he successfully conducted ten years, making it one of the popular hotels of Western New York and largely extending his acquaintance. While proprietor of the hotel he purchased the farm of 153 acres, on the west shore of Canandaigua Lake, which is his present residence, and in 1873 removed his family thereto, but conducting the hotel two years longer. This farm is most beautifully situated and the extensive improvements made by Mr. Chamberlain in its buildings and otherwise make it one of the finest country residences on the lake.

Mr. Chamberlain's intelligent participation in politics after his removal to Canandaigua soon brought him into public notice. His ardent support of Republican principles and his standing in the community as a man of affairs and high character, gave him the confidence of his fellow citizens who honored him with repeated positions of responsibility. In 1869 he was elected supervisor of the town, and for four years he was watchful in that body for the promotion of the welfare of the community. Subsequently for a term he served as under sheriff, and was chairman of the Republican County Committee during the presidential administration of R. B. Hayes. In 1876 he was appointed by the president as postmaster of Canandaigua and held the office two terms.



J. O. Chamberlain



In 1890 Mr. Chamberlain was nominated for the lower house of the State Legislature, against a very popular Democrat who had held the office one term ; but Mr. Chamberlain won the election by a majority of 230 votes. At the expiration of his term in 1891 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority of 835. In the Assembly he was a member of the committees on railroads and on public education, in which positions he gained the respect of his colleagues and the approbation of his constituents.

Outside of his political career Mr. Chamberlain has long occupied a position among the foremost of the advanced agriculturists of the western part of the State. This fact has led to his selection for important offices and duties in connection with the County and State Agricultural Societies. He was for three years the president and several years treasurer of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, and a trustee a number of years of the State Agricultural Society, resigning the office recently on account of ill health. He was a conspicuous member of the committee for the permanent location of the State fair grounds in 1889, and during the four years ending with 1892 was treasurer of that society. When the Canandaigua Street Railway Company was organized he was elected its president, and resigned this office also in 1892, with the several other positions which the condition of his health prompted him to abandon. Mr. Chamberlain is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and with his family is an attendant of the Congregational church. In all of these relations of life, public and private, he has made a record which reflects ability, integrity and honor.

Mr. Chamberlain was first married in 1849 to Fear Yeackley ; they had three sons : Oliver H., now a government employe of Washington ; James H., now in the Wagner Palace Car service ; and Frank D., in the Northern Central Railroad offices in Canandaigua. Mrs. Chamberlain died in 1863. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth H. Hulse, of Yates county, N. Y.



ANSEL ELLIOTT MACKEY.

Ansel Elliott Mackey, youngest son of Alexander and Clarrissa Elliott Mackey, was born in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county,

N. Y., June 3, 1836. His parents and three of his brothers have already departed this life. His brother, James E., was a resident of Albany, Alexander, jr., of Guthrie Centre, Ia., Willet B. in the vicinity of Preston Hollow, and Horace W., the surviving brother, still retains possession of the old homestead in said town. Major Alexander Mackey, their grandfather, was one of the early settlers of the town above mentioned, a man of sterling qualities, worthy of honor. When he was twelve years of age he enlisted, with an older brother, in the drum corps of a branch of Gen. Washington's army, then stationed in New Jersey. Later in life, by industry and frugality, he gained possession of a large tract of land, and made ample provision for each member of his family. He was nearly eighty years of age when called to the spirit land. He was of Scotch and Dutch descent. Their grandfather Elliott was of English descent, and lived to be nearly eighty-six years of age. The last years of his life were spent with his youngest son, Ansel Elliott, of Peach Orchard, Schuyler county, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was given an academic education, and at the age of eighteen was duly licensed to teach, and in November, 1854, he entered his chosen field of labor. After five years of faithful service in the public schools (of this State) he decided to take a business course of study at the Albany Business College, in which institution, soon after graduation, he became principal teacher, and the school prospered during his stay there as never before.

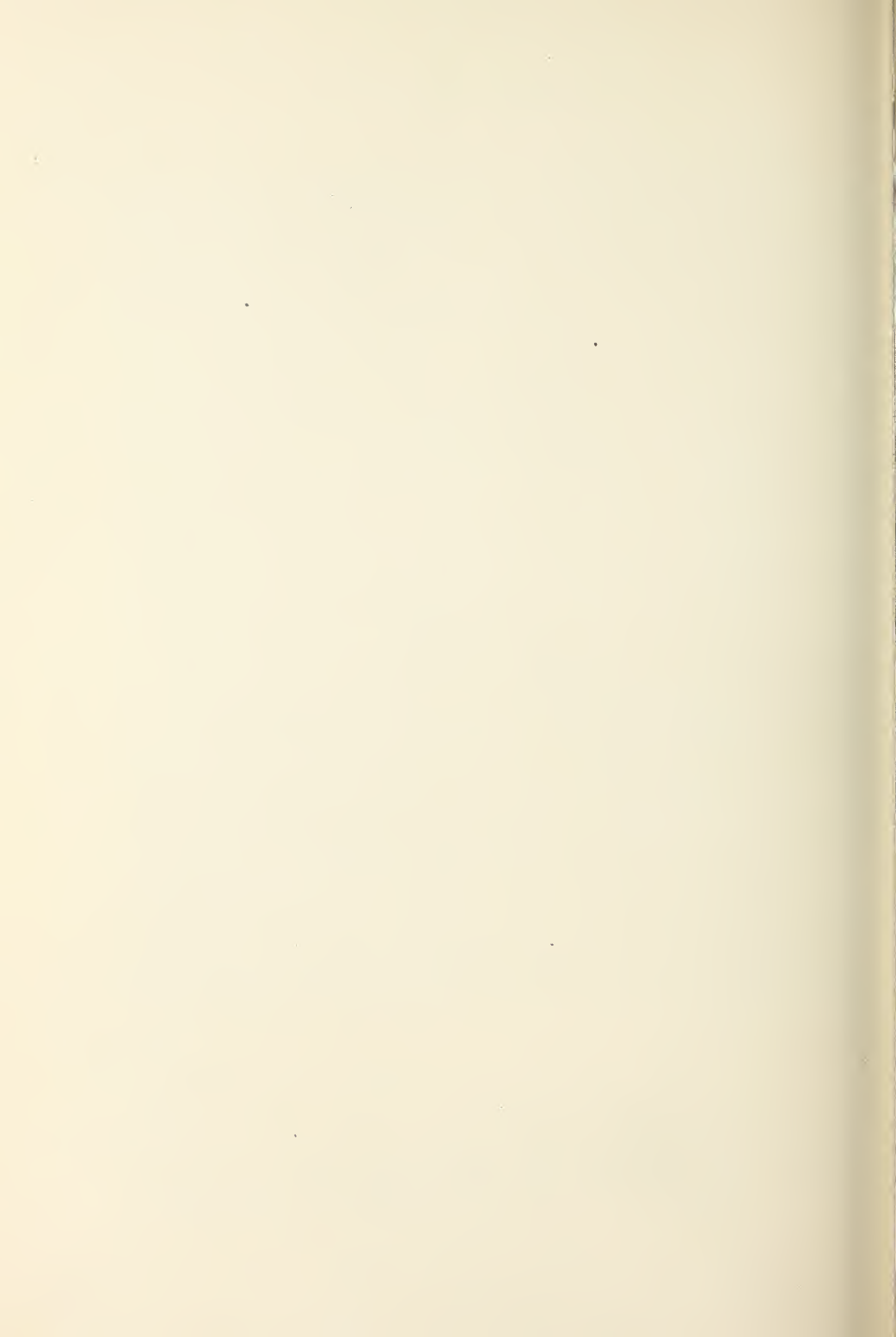
Prof. Mackey was married to Carrie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Casper F. and Anna C. Hoag, of Schenectady, N. Y., November 7, 1867. Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, officiated in his usual happy manner. Mr. Hoag was a sea captain in early life, after which he located in said city and engaged in the manufacture of hollow-ware with marked success. Mrs. Hoag was the youngest daughter of Peter I. Clute, a wealthy citizen of the city, and a remote descendant of *King Canute*.

A *coat of arms* is in possession of the family.

Prof. M. spent a good portion of his vacation seasons in search of practical information to aid him in his professional duties. He was bookkeeper, cashier and salesman for several leading firms in Albany, and for a time he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business,



Amos Elliott Mackey



in which he had a financial interest. In October, 1873, he removed from Albany to Hudson, for the purpose of establishing a commercial department in that city. Though the great panic of 1873 was at its high water mark, the school was opened at the appointed time in November, and it gradually increased in interest, till the spacious rooms were filled with a select class of students. After five years of successful service, he sold out his interest there and removed to Elmira, N. Y. He was associate principal of the Elmira Business College two years, during which time the prosperity of the school was greatly enhanced, and really took out a new lease of life and activity. In August, 1880, he decided to locate a college in Geneva. The school was formally opened September 6, and though the attendance was limited at first, he assured the good people of Geneva that he came to stay. "*Perseverancia omnia vincit*" appears to be his favorite motto. It was not long before the attendance assumed a more encouraging aspect, and with patient persevering effort the school soon became what it was designed to be, a model business college. The college rooms are pleasantly located in the Hydrant Hose building, easy of access, well lighted, nicely furnished, with business offices, banks, etc., in the main department for the use of students in business practice. Modern improvements, modern methods of imparting instruction, etc, all combine to make the institution first-class in every respect. Telegraphy, shorthand, typewriting, card writing, engrossing, etc., receive special attention from competent teachers. There appears to be an increased demand for well-trained men and women in almost every branch of business, a fact never before so apparent as at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago, Ill.

The Geneva Business Training College, as it is now called, is one of the permanent institutions of the county, and one deserving the generous patronage of the public, especially of those who desire to prepare for business life in a brief period of time. Residents of this and adjoining counties are highly favored in having such a desirable enterprise in their midst, and it rarely occurs that any one who has a personal knowledge of its merit will be induced to go elsewhere for a business course of study. Home patronage should always be considered first in every business relation, let it be large or small. Thou-

sands of dollars have been saved to the county already, and thousands more may be, with discretion in the right direction.

A business course of study is not an expensive luxury, but an actual necessity for successful competition, so much so that no young man or middle aged person can well afford to go on through life without it when it can be obtained at so little expense. Graduates of the college have thus far been very successful in securing lucrative positions, many of whom have already become partners, while others are holding desirable positions in business offices, banks, etc., with credit to themselves and to the institution. The citizens of Geneva and vicinity have done much to aid and encourage the enterprise in various ways, and the growth of the village since 1880 has been progressive and rapid. Business enterprises have multiplied on every hand, and the outlook is indeed flattering to all classes who are willing to put head and shoulder to the wheel of business adventure.

The parents of Prof. M. were very ambitious and frugal, always kind and helpful to those in need. They contributed freely to the building and support of churches, schools, colleges and societies, at home and abroad. Both lived to be aged, the mother nearly seventy-eight, the father nearly eighty-one. Their second son, Alexander, jr., gave the best part of his life to the gospel ministry, which was his chief delight. James, Willet and Horace were actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. It may seem strange that their youngest son should be inclined to leave a luxurious home so early in life, and go out to battle with the world; still, it may be accounted for in a measure, in that at the age of ten he was seriously impressed with the idea of being an exemplary Christian, according to his ability, and he manifested an earnest desire to do good to others, as he might have opportunity; "choosing rather to suffer afflictions with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." After a few years of probation he united with the Baptist church of Preston Hollow, of which his parents and brothers were active members, and soon became very active in church and Sunday school work, as teacher and superintendent, lending a helping hand in support of good morals and progressive christianity. He also took part in the Y. M. C. A. work at Albany, while located there, and at Hudson as member and secretary.

He is now identified with the active members of the Geneva Y. M. C. A., and freely contributes to its support, and to the First Baptist Church of Geneva, of which he is a consistent member, and to other benevolent objects. He is also a member of the Business Educators' Association of America, and has contributed several valuable articles for publication. For several years he has edited and published a college annual in the interest of the Geneva Business Training College, of which he is president and proprietor, and in the interest of business education in a general sense.

His success as a teacher is largely due to his natural adaptation to his work, to his untiring interest in and devotion to the same, and to his large and varied experience in his profession. Whatever he attempts to do he generally succeeds in doing, and does it well. This is evidently a marked characteristic of his nature, worthy of imitation. He seldom fails to impress moral and religious sentiments and strict temperate habits in the mind and heart of those entrusted to his care. His daughter, Anna C., and son, Casper A., have recently completed courses of study and practice at the G. B. T. College, and their names have been added to the roll of honor.

His political views have always been of a conservative nature, giving preference to men of pure morals and superior qualifications, whenever great and responsible interests are at stake. He does not believe in supporting men merely on account of their partisan principles, when they are known to be corrupt and unworthy. He is a strong advocate of reform in every branch of the government, independent of party affiliations, which legalizes anything that tends to degrade and destroy the life and happiness of our American citizens. He may be addressed at the Geneva Business Training College, or at his family residence, No. 26 North Main street, Geneva, N. Y.

JOSEPH S. LEWIS.

Joseph S. Lewis, who is familiarly known to all his acquaintances by the title of "Captain," was born in Washington county, N. Y., on the 7th of July, 1810. His father was Barnet Lewis, who removed

while his son was still an infant to Madison county, where Joseph served an apprenticeship at the trade of harness making. While still a young man he started out to make his own way in the world. Going first to Oswego, N. Y., he worked about three months in a hotel, after which and on the 29th of November, 1830, he came to Geneva, and has since made it his permanent home. His first employment was in the old Franklin House, then kept by Solomon St. John. That hotel was built in 1824, and is still in use for its original purpose. A few months later Mr. Lewis transferred his services to the proprietor of the old Geneva Hotel, the frame of which still stands in a part of Dr. Smith's Geneva Sanitarium. He remained with that house in the administration of proprietors Beebe and Hemingway, respectively, and during the proprietorship of the last named man he had special charge of the stages which made that popular hostelry their headquarters. Not long after this Mr. Lewis engaged in his first business venture, by starting a small grocery and confectionery store, in company with a Mr. Naglee. This connection continued only one year, but Mr. Lewis left the business with a fair profit, and returned to the care of the stages at the old hotel.

In the year 1836 there was only one steamer running on Seneca Lake. It is an evidence of the confidence felt in Mr. Lewis in this community that he was appointed captain of the steamer, thus gaining his right to the title by which he has since been popularly known. After two seasons on this boat, Captain Lewis took command of the *Keuka*, the first steamer on Keuka (or Crooked Lake.) He commanded this boat for five years. His popularity in these positions was great, and he became widely known to the traveling public throughout Central New York. About this time Captain Lewis secured an interest in a line of stages that ran into Geneva, and in 1841 he took up his residence here. He purchased the livery business connected with the Franklin House, and thereafter for twenty years ran the stage lines between this place and Penn Yan, Lyons and Ovid. During another period of twenty years he carried on a livery business on Seneca street, with D. W. Colvin as a partner. During the war period Captain Lewis carried on an extensive wool business, associated with S. S. Cobb, and was conspicuous in raising the recruits for the 126th and the 128th Regiments of Infantry.

Captain Lewis made investments of his accumulated means in Geneva property, and for some years past has given his attention to its care and development. He has twice filled the office of village trustee, and once held the office of president of the village. In these positions he evinced a commendable public spirit, and gave freely of his energies for the welfare of the community. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs, and held the position of president of the Board of Education for about ten years preceding December, 1891. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, one of the Cemetery Commissioners, and a director of the Geneva National Bank, in which he is a large stockholder. All this indicates that Captain Lewis has led a busy life, and has been conspicuously identified with the public affairs of Geneva. In his advancing years he looks back upon a well spent life, and has made a record for public spirit and good citizenship.

JAMES COSSLETT SMITH.

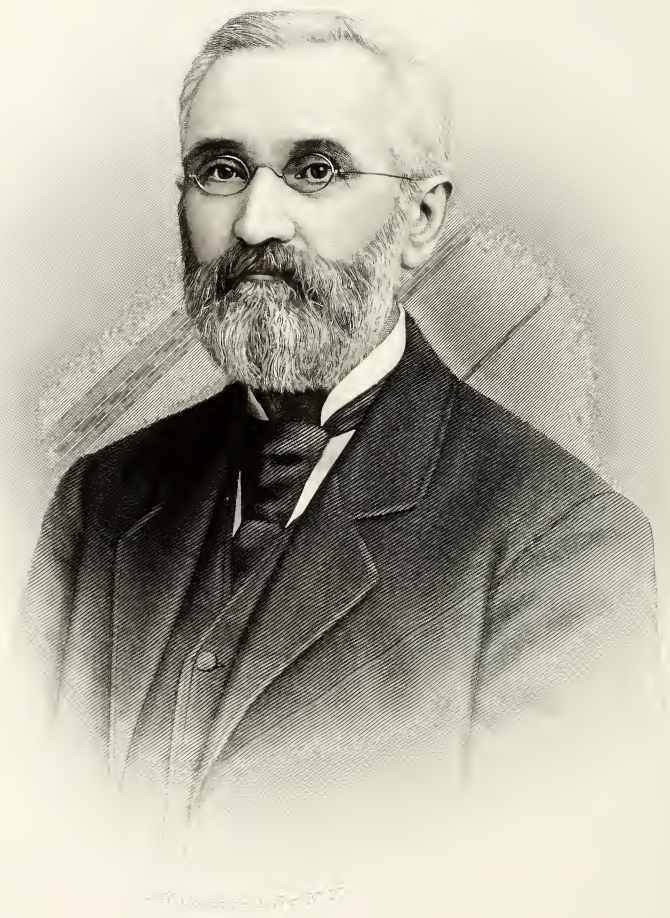
James Cosslett Smith, son of Thomas and Rachel Cosslett, born at Phelps, N. Y., August 14, 1817, received a preparatory education in the district and classical schools in that village; entered Geneva (now Hobart) College in September, 1831, and remained in that institution until 1834, when he went to Union College, where he graduated in July, 1835; resided one year in Marshall, Mich.; returned to this State in 1836 and entered the office of Walter Hubbell, of Canandaigua, as a law student; in April, 1838, removed to Lyons, Wayne county, and continued his law studies in the office of Lyman Sherwood; was admitted to practice in October, 1838, and formed a partnership with Mr. Sherwood; in April, 1842, was appointed by Governor Bouck surrogate of Wayne county, which office he held till July, 1847; in 1854, removed to Canandaigua, and entered into partnership with Elbridge G. Lapham; was one of the commissioners from the State of New York to the Peace Congress, held in Washington in 1861; in May, 1862, the office of justice of the Supreme Court having become vacant by the resignation of the late Judge Knox, Governor Morgan appointed Mr. Smith to that office, which he continued to hold by successive elections

till December 31, 1887, when his term ended by constitutional limitation. Since that time Mr. Smith has continued to reside at Canandaigua, and has engaged in the practice of his profession as a counselor, and also in the trial of causes as a referee. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Hobart, Union and Hamilton Colleges. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1890 to propose amendments to the constitution of the State.

In 1846 Mr. Smith married Emily Ward, daughter of the late John Adams of Lyons. Their three sons and two of their three daughters are now living.

JOHN CALLISTER.

John Callister was born in Albany, N. Y., in February, 1828. He was one of eight children, and by the death of both his parents before he reached early manhood he was thrown wholly upon his own resources. When he was eleven years old his parents removed to the vicinity of Rochester, where they died. In Rochester the lad was taken from school at thirteen years of age, and very much against his wishes was apprenticed to a man named Gray to learn the finishing of leather as a part of the tanner's trade. He possessed from his early boyhood an intense desire to obtain a good education, and in order to attain his ambition in this direction he devoted his evening hours to the work. His employer took him from his other work when about fourteen and sent him out into the country to purchase hides on commission. In this business he was remarkably successful, and might have continued in it to his own and his employer's gain; but he had other objects, and with the first money he thus earned he purchased a Greek Testament and began a course of lingual study which did not cease wholly while he lived. After nine months of work for Mr. Gray, he arranged to buy the remainder of his time as an apprentice by paying \$50 which he had saved from his earnings, and giving his father's note for the remainder, which he himself made good. He was then fifteen years old, and he came to Canandaigua and entered the academy, giving his nights to study and his days, or portions of them at least, to work in a tannery to pay his expenses. At the close of his studies in



A B Smith M. D.

the academy he entered the law office of Hon. E. G. Lapham, and in due course was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he formed a partnership with J. P. Faurot, which continued a few years, and after its conclusion he practiced alone until his death. On the 6th of May, 1857, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Walker, of Canandaigua. She still survives him. They had no children.

Of unquestioned integrity and devoted to his business, Mr. Callister drew around himself a large clientage. His industry was unintermittent, and through his foresight and sagacity in making investments, he was enabled to accumulate a large property. In politics he was an unwavering Democrat; but his inclinations were not towards public office, which he never sought. He was supervisor of the town several years, but he accepted the position because he thought it his duty and would enable him to benefit the community. For several years he held the position of president of the Ontario County National Bank, in which office his rare financial ability rendered him a valued and efficient officer.

Socially Mr. Callister was modest and unassuming, courteous to all, and one whose friendship, when once bestowed, could be trusted under all circumstances. His death took place on the 23d of August, 1888.

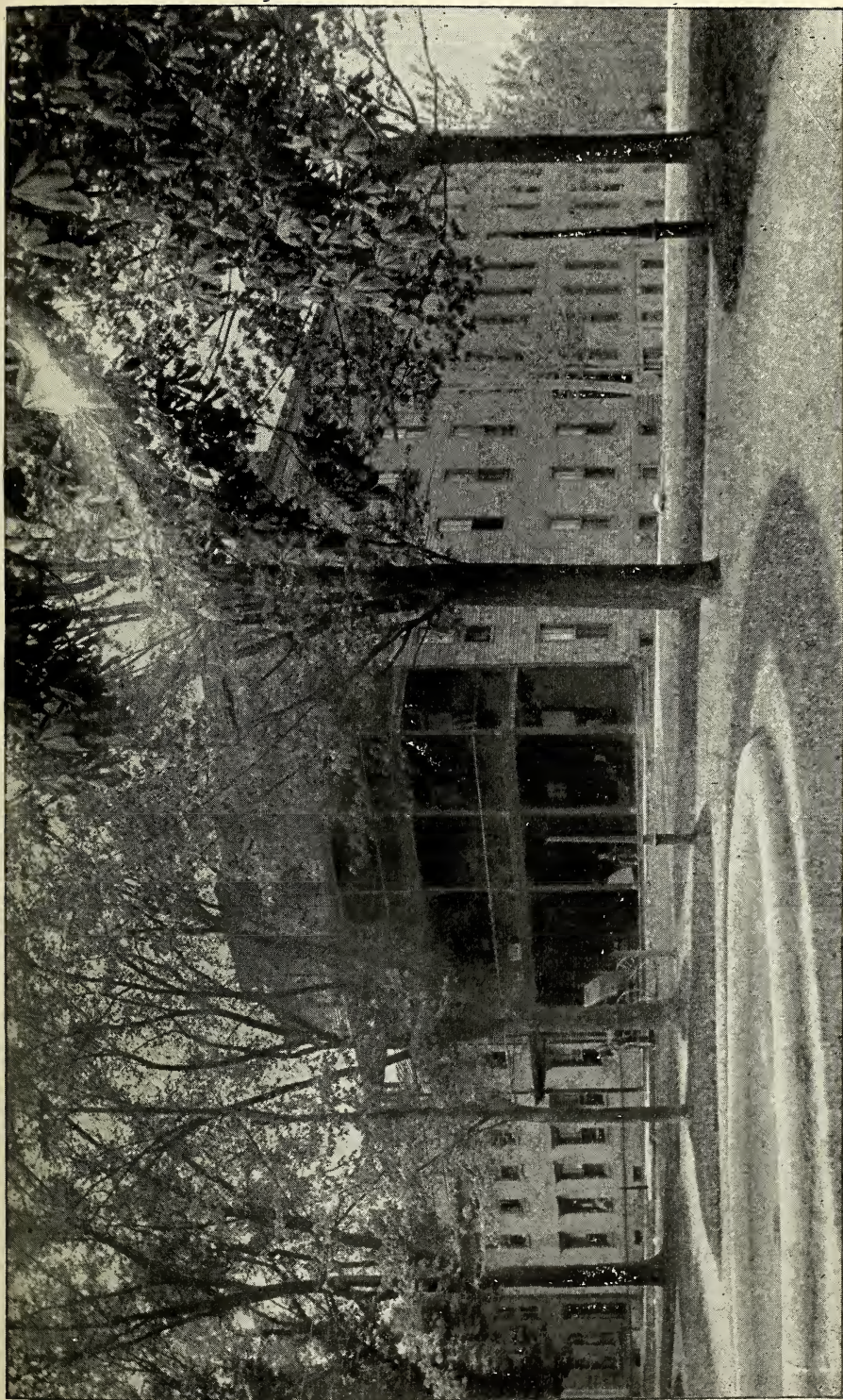
DR. A. B. SMITH.

He is a son of the late Hon. Caleb Smith, who was one of the pioneers of that locality, settling there with his parents when a boy, and here he grew up to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence and prominence in the community. His principal occupation was farming, but his fellow citizens showed their confidence in him by selecting him for various public positions of responsibility. He was for many years a county and circuit judge, and discharged the duties of these offices with ability and discretion. Dr. Smith was educated at Lima, and studied his profession in the old Geneva Medical College, from which he graduated in 1844-5. The year following he attended lectures at the School of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he received a post graduate diploma, and settled in Ovid, N. Y., for his

first practice. Very early in his professional career he began to have grave doubts as to the reliability of the allopathic practice in which he had been taught. In a few years this led him to adopt the homœopathic school, and further study resulted in the development of theories and practice, since carried out with the most gratifying success in the celebrated institution with which he has long been identified. In 1853 Dr. Smith came to Geneva, and occupied the old hotel as a hygienic institute, at first in connection with his brother, Dr. Horace Smith. Almost from the first he began improvements in the building and its surroundings, to adapt it more fully to his purposes. These improvements have progressed until there is nothing of the early structure left but the frame.

The Institute now comprises the main building of wood and brick, which extends one hundred and fifty feet on Washington street, and is four stories high, with a front on the park of over fifty feet. Adjoining this is a wing to the south on the park with a front of fifty-two feet. Broad and light balconies extend along the front of the several stories of the main building, as shown in the opposite engraving, which command magnificent views of the lake and surrounding country.

Entering the main building in front, the visitor finds himself in a broad and airy hall which extends the entire length of the Institute, with elegant public parlors on the right in front, and offices and other rooms on the left. The halls and rooms are substantially the same on all the floors. There has been no sacrifice of comfort and sanitary conditions in the provision of the rooms, for they are large and well ventilated, and the whole building is fitted with hard wood floors. The old tortuous stairway has been removed to make way for broad, easy flights, which are supplemented with an elevator. There are modern appliances for perfect heating by steam, and lighting by electricity. The whole basement interior was long since torn out, to give place for immense boilers, which supply steam for heating and cooking, and to operate the dynamo which generates the electricity, etc. There are over eighty rooms for guests, nearly every one of which has its windows opening upon attractive views, and all of which are large and comfortable.



GENEVA HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.



On the second floor is a large and convenient gymnasium, which in this Institute is an important element in the treatment. This gymnasium is furnished with various appliances, most of which are the inventions of Dr Smith, and all adapted to some specific purpose through exercise of weakened parts; for in the course of Dr Smith's study and practice, after his radical departure from old methods, he became convinced of the futility of drugs, as taught by the old medical school, especially for chronic complaints, and he has demonstrated, not only to his own satisfaction, but through the permanent relief of scores of patients, that there is a better way. In his treatment every hygienic condition is carefully observed. The usual variety of baths are used besides the electro-thermal, galvano chemical, and turkish, with employment of electricity according to the best modern practice, by which polypoid of all the internal cavities are removed and all forms of internal and external tumors, such as ovarian and uterine, incested and fibroid, also those of the breast, are often dispersed.

By the mechanical appliances, with the co-operation of skilled assistants, introducing the Swedish movement and all forms of exercise definitely directed to desired parts of the body, the most astonishing results have been obtained, and a great array of grateful people is scattered throughout the country whose testimony is eloquent in praise of the Institute.

Besides the many who have sought and are seeking the benefits of this home-like Institute, many others suffering from general debility find here an ideal place for rest and recuperation. No better location could be selected for the purpose, for it is characterized by pure air, good water, a beautiful lake, and sanitary conditions that cannot be excelled.

For forty years Dr. Smith has made the Geneva Hygienic Institute his constant study and unflagging care. Possessing firmness tempered with gentleness, far above the thoughts of mere selfish gain, and giving his zealous and personal attention to all his large family, even to the sacrifice of his own energies, it is not wonderful that his success has been so marked.

He never fails to increase in all who come under his administration feelings of gratitude and friendship, which have often continued through

life, and endear him to-day to thousands who will, perhaps, never see him again. Dr. Smith was married in 1847 to Jane M. Hughes, who died some years ago. A niece, Miss Alice S. Reynolds, their foster daughter, married Dr. J. C. Knapp, who is associated with Dr. Smith in conducting the Institute, where his professional skill and untiring zeal have done much for the welfare of the Institute.

NATHAN J. MILLIKEN.

Nathan J. Milliken was born in Keene, Cheshire county, N. H., September 27, 1821. In 1836, being then in his fifteenth year, he entered the office of the *Cheshire Republican* in Keene as an apprentice, and there he learned the "art preservative of all arts," serving the stipulated term of three years. After that the limited education he had received in the common schools of the village was supplemented by a few months' attendance at Hancock and Keene Academies. In 1840 he became a resident of Burlington, Vt., finding employment temporarily in the printing offices there, and, although not a voter, took an active interest in the exciting presidential campaign of that year. Subsequently he was employed for a time on the *Essex County Republican* at Keesville, N. Y., and during the summer of 1842 was entrusted with the editorial and business management of the paper, while the proprietor absented himself on account of ill health. This gave Mr. Milliken his first experience as the conductor of a political journal. Two years later, in 1844, he purchased a half interest in the *Republican*, of which he had the management during the Clay campaign. Disappointed and chagrined by the defeat of the great American orator and statesman, he sold out to his partner and resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. In 1845 he purchased and assumed the management of the *Seneca County Courier* at Seneca Falls, which continued under his control until 1848, when he refused to support General Taylor, the Whig nominee for the presidency, and again sold out. Joining in the "Free Soil" movement under the leadership of Van Buren and Adams, he started a new paper, entitled *The Free Soil Union*, which was discontinued after the election. Three years later he removed to Canandaigua and established *The Onta-*

rio County Times, the first number of which was issued January 10, 1852. The *Times* at the outset took an advanced position as an organ of the Seward, or anti-slavery wing of the old Whig party, and thus became a pioneer in the Republican movement. The first Republican county convention in Ontario county was held in the fall of 1855. Mr. Milliken was then nominated for sheriff, which nomination he declined. The convention then nominated him for county clerk, which he also declined after a careful study of the situation. His associates on the ticket did likewise. The way was thus opened for the calling of a "People's Convention," which was held a few weeks later, and by which Mr. Milliken was again placed in nomination for sheriff. This nomination he finally accepted, but was defeated at the polls, as were the other candidates on the People's ticket. In 1861 he was nominated by the Republican convention for county clerk and defeated, and in 1864 was nominated and elected to that office. He was an ardent supporter of James G. Blaine, and in the campaign of 1884 was placed upon the Republican ticket as a candidate for Presidential elector. In August, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Canandaigua by President Harrison, which office he still holds. The *Times* is now published by the firm of N. J. Milliken & Son, and is a strong factor in the interests of the Republican party of this county. Mr. Milliken married in 1853 Miss Orline O. Sutton, of Seneca county, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Charles F. Milliken, is the present working editor of the paper which his father founded over forty years ago. Mr. Milliken was present at the first log-cabin mass meeting that was held in Massachusetts, in the famous campaign of 1840. It was held at Northampton.

GEORGE STILLWELL CONOVER.

George S. Conover was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 7, 1824, a son of Peter and Catherine Conover. For a time he was engaged in mercantile trade in New York; following which, in April, 1850, he left Brooklyn and took up his residence on a farm of fifty acres on the banks of Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, Seneca county; here he resided until September, 1870, when he removed to Geneva, which

place has since been his home. While not a politician as the distinction is usually understood, Mr. Conover has been more or less connected with politics, being allied to the Democratic party. Before leaving Brooklyn he was active in the interests of his party; in 1856, after coming to Varick, he was elected supervisor, and was chairman of the board; in 1872 he was trustee of the village of Geneva, and in 1873 and 1877 was elected president of the village, serving each time a term of two years. He also served as police justice for a brief period in 1880-81, filling a vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent.

But it is to his active interest and painstaking labor in local history and Indianology that Mr. Conover may attribute the high estimation and wide appreciation in which he is held. His "Kanasesaga and Geneva" has received unqualified encomiums from the press and leading members of historical societies; his lectures upon early history have been well received, and he has also rendered much valuable help to local and State historical societies by his researches and contributions. He compiled and edited "General Sullivan's Indian Expedition, 1779," published by the secretary of state in 1887, which is an accepted authority concerning that undertaking. He is an honorary member of the Waterloo (N. Y.) Library and Historical Society, of the New Jersey, the Livingston County, and the Rochester Historical Societies, and the Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Mass.; also corresponding member of Buffalo, Oneida, and New York Historical Societies.

So prominent has been his interest in horticulture that Mr. Thomas Meehan, the veteran horticultural editor, wrote him January 24, 1891: "The great eminence of Geneva as a horticultural centre is mainly due to your early encouragement and influence."

For forty years he has been a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, deeply interested in Sunday-school work, serving his church first as a deacon and afterwards for twenty years as an elder, and was several times a member of the General Synod, and each time on important committees.

Mr. Conover married, November 8, 1843, Augusta, daughter of Henry and Maria Joralemon, who died June 5, 1852, having borne him four sons and one daughter. May 4, 1854, he married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Lavina Gambee, of Varick, by whom he has had one son and two daughters.

BETWEEN two breaths what crowded mysteries lie—
The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh!
Like phantoms painted on the magic slide,
Forth from the darkness of the past we glide,
As living shadows for a moment seen;
Traced by a ray from one unchanging flame,
Then seek the dust and stillness whence we came.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

