

which the enterprise originated, and to which is due the credit of its institution, it is still in its practical operations the "South Cayuga Agricultural Society," which as the antithesis of the "North Cayuga Society," would be now its appropriate name.

As the means of the society increased, suitable buildings and show-pens have been provided including a track for the trial of the speed of horses. The history of this society, as shown by its records, presents a very gratifying exhibition of progress, indicating that the localities which for twenty years have sustained it with increasing interest, will continue to do so, and that it will remain a fixed and permanent organization.

The following gentlemen have been the Presidents of the society: Sidney Mead, C. C. Jewett, John Stoyell, James H. Jewett, C. S. Jennings, and E. Greenfield. The latter gentleman has held the office from 1866 to the present time. The following have been the Secretaries of the society: M. K. Alley, William Tallman, John L. Parker, M. L. Everson, Henry Cutler, Jr., A. H. Livingston, B. Alley, M. E. Kenyon, W. H. Day and Edward Thomas, the latter gentleman having held the office for four years. The following have been the Treasurers: E. P. K. Smith, B. F. Everson, H. H. Tuthill, B. F. Everson, Thomson Keeler, three years, M. L. Everson, C. S. Jennings, M. R. Allen, S. Edwin Day, L. D. Sayles, William E. Keeler, the latter for the past four years.

The society has had in its Board of Directors and as vice-presidents and patrons, many of the best practical farmers of the towns which patronized it. The present Directors, 1879, are: C. S. Jennings, Moravia; J. Grant, Locke; J. H. Holden and M. Rooks, Moravia; V. S. Richardson, Sempronius; O. Snider, Moravia; John Tift, Genoa. The Vice-Presidents are: D. B. Satterlee, Locke; Emmett Leghorn, Locke; Walker Wood and Chauncey Hamblin, Genoa; Delos Kimball and Harmon Mosher, Venice; Calvin Tracey, Scipio; G. B. Wyckoff, Owasco Lake; Henry A. Morgan, Aurora; John R. Austin, Owasco; A. W. Ellis and E. Brown, Niles; Julius Fitts and Gardner Mason, Dresserville; F. Mix and B. Robbins, Summer Hill; Lorin Smith, Fleming.

NORTH CAYUGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.— This society was organized in 1878 with the fol-

lowing officers: President, Harvey A. Putnam; Vice-President, Millard Colburn; Secretary, E. C. Bryant; Treasurer, D. Seward Sheldon. Directors: Brutus, W. G. Pierce, William Henderson, Phillip Martin and C. A. Wilson; Cato, W. E. Robinson and John W. Smith; Conquest, T. E. Montayne and Grover Lane; Ira, Harvey Ferris and W. H. Carr; Mentz, Orrin Paddock and O. V. Lewis; Montezuma, John Mills and James D. Ney; Sennett, John R. Page and Fred. Fellows; Sterling, H. C. Curtis and Isaac Turner; Throop, Chauncey Wethey and Egbert Hadden; Victory, John D. Lane and N. Jones; General Superintendent, Charles Dixon.

The first annual fair of this society was held at Weedsport in October, 1878, and was well patronized and attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The ten towns embraced in this society are among the richest in the County and their varied and fine productions of grain, fruits, animals and vegetables and the handicraft of their households and mechanic shops, furnish ample material for exceedingly interesting public exhibitions, which, it is believed, now that they have been inaugurated, will be permanently maintained.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Agricultural societies were early fostered and patronized by the State. Its contributions to this purpose were not large and were conditioned upon the raising of an equal amount by the societies to which the State patronage was extended. The small pittance bestowed by the State stimulated the activities of the farmers so generally as to lead to the formation of such associations in nearly all the counties and a large number of towns and districts of the State.

Their great utility, when properly managed, cannot be questioned. The best skill and the greatest success of the practical farmers of the section represented at the fairs, are brought to the notice of all who attend them. Proper emulation is excited by seeing what others have done and an ambition is aroused in many observers to imitate their example, whether it be in the production of grains or fruits, the rearing of animals, or in the utilizing of the improved tools and implements which are thus brought to their notice.

Agricultural fairs have not only an economic,

and a money value in the direction intimated ; but when instituted in and conducted by a rural population, and confined to the exhibition of farm and household products, and the tools and implements appropriate to their production, they are occasions of pure and pleasant social intercourse.

Counting the several annual County Fairs, from their first institution to the present time, they cover a period of over fifty years, and the interest in them is greater to-day than at any former period of our history. Under the present County Society, they embrace a period of thirty-eight years, in which the organization has been maintained intact, and exhibitions continuous. The district associations which had been formed, independently of the central society, have withdrawn some of the patronage which the latter would otherwise have enjoyed ; yet these local societies have done, and are doing great good. They have brought nearer home the exhibitions of agricultural progress and success ; and a larger number can therefore conveniently patronize and attend them, than could be induced to gather at a County center. Large and deeply interested throngs attend them, the premiums offered are satisfactory, and the receipts equal or exceed the expenses.

The town, district and County associations, are auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society, to which they report. The State society was formed in 1832, revived and extended in its scope in 1841, when the first State fair and cattle show was held. Since the latter date, annual fairs have been held, and a large and exceedingly valuable volume of the "transactions" of the society annually published. That work has now reached its thirty-eighth volume. These transactions have been published in large numbers and widely circulated in this County and throughout this State. They comprise papers of great value to our farmers, and have tended greatly to improve the agriculture of the State.

Cayuga County has supplied but one president of the State society, Col. John M. Sherwood, of Auburn. Col. Sherwood began his agricultural career at 50 years of age. He had spent his life till then in management of the great stage lines running from Albany to Buffalo, of which a full account is given under the head of transportation and travel. He carried to his farm the same

energy and force of character which had marked his management of the great stage lines of John M. Sherwood & Co., but not with equal success. His large farm was finely improved and thoroughly cultivated and stocked with the choicest of flocks and herds. He reared none but the finest animals which he spared no care nor cost to procure. In that respect he benefited his County and State more than himself. The flocks and herds which have descended from those of his introduction still remain and some have been exported as very superior animals. Col. Sherwood was president of the first reorganized agricultural society of the County in 1842.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE ORDER.—This association of the tillers of the soil originated with O. H. Kelly, a farmer of Minnesota, his purpose being to unite and secure the cooperation of the various agricultural societies of the country, for their mutual aid and benefit. He submitted his plans to various gentlemen in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, in cooperation with whom the draft of the first degree of the Order was completed on August 6th, 1867.

In September following, a circular was prepared by the leader of the movement, and sent to individuals, prominent in agriculture, by whom the plan was very cordially and generally approved. Some fifty different names were suggested ; yet "Patrons of Husbandry" was chosen as the most appropriate name and the word "Grange" selected to designate the place of meeting. These facts then should be borne in mind,—the individual is a "Patron of Husbandry," the place of meeting is a "Grange."

The National Grange was organized, December 4th, 1867, at the office of Master Wm. B. Saunders, at Washington, D. C., there being less than twenty members present.

The following were the first officers : Master, William B. Saunders, Washington, D. C. ; Overseer, Anson Bartlett, of Ohio ; Lecturer, J. R. Thompson, of Vermont ; Steward, Wm. Muir, of Pennsylvania ; Assistant Steward, A. L. Moses, of New York ; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grosh, of Pennsylvania ; Treasurer, Wm. M. Ireland, of Pennsylvania ; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Minnesota ; Gate-Keeper, Edward P. Farris, of Illinois.

The Patrons of Husbandry embrace the following subordinate organizations: First degree, *Laborer*, (man), *Maid*, (woman); second degree, *Cultivator*, (man), *Shepherdess*, (woman); third degree, *Harvester*, (man), *Gleaner*, (woman); fourth degree, *Husbandman*, (man), *Matron*, (woman). State Grange—fifth degree, *Pomona*, (hope). National Grange—sixth degree, *Flora*, (charity); seventh degree, *Ceres*, (faith).

New York State Grange was organized in November, 1873, first Master, George D. Hinkley.

CAYUGA COUNTY PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The first introduction of the Order into this County, was made January 12th, 1874, by the organization of Cayuga Grange, No. 47, at Meridian, in the town of Cato. This was followed, at different times, by the organization of the following in the different towns: Brutus, No. 48; Mentz, No. 49; Throop, No. 70; Union, of Owasco, No. —; Scipio, No. 74; Union, of Springport, No. 86; Logan, No. 107; Kings Ferry, No. 125; Springport, No. 182; Levanna, No. 187; Moravia, No. 201; Sherwood, No. 208; Home, No. 232; Fleming, No. 258; Owasco, No. 271; Aurelius, No. 371; Sennett, No. 383; Genoa, No. —; making a total of 19 Granges with a total membership of about 1,500.

Embraced in the number are very many of the best agriculturists of the County, and by frank intercourse with each other in the Grange, very interesting social and business acquaintances have been made.

Among the many worthy gentlemen who have served in the several offices of the Order, may be mentioned, Milton Rude, M. C. Remington, Milton Munroe, H. H. Treat, J. E. Hadden, H. A. Putnam, E. B. Marvin, Abraham Brinkerhoff, from the north, and J. W. Shank, J. and A. Baker, John Shank, J. C. Peckham, Wm. Peckham, J. L. Searing, Wm. P. Sisson, D. C. Gould, L. C. Goodyear, J. Corwin, from the south part of the County, together with a large number of other gentlemen, equally active and efficient, whose names we have not the space to record.

In the spring of 1876, the National and State Granges recommended the counties to organize the *Pomona*, or fifth degree. This was not satisfactory to the delegates in Cayuga County; but the latter determined to reorganize the local

council, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This constitution was adopted by the council on June 1st, and the following officers elected: Master, Wm. Sisson; Overseer, Abraham Brinkerhoff; Lecturer, J. C. Peckham; Chaplain, Milton Rude; Steward, William Peckham; Assistant Steward, Edgar Howell; Secretary, C. W. Brown; Treasurer, A. House; Gate-Keeper, Millard Coburn; *Ceres*, Sarah Van Sickle; *Flora*, Mrs. E. Culver; *Pomona*, Catherine Eaker; Lady Assistant Steward, Minerva Hadden. Executive Committee, E. B. Marvin, H. H. Treat and J. W. Shank. Purchasing Agent, M. C. Remington.

The annual meeting of this council is held in the city of Auburn, on the first Tuesday in June, and quarterly meetings are held in June, September, December and March, at the different Granges, as may be determined, and special meetings are called at the pleasure of the council.

Though this council was not strictly regular, or in full compliance with the rules of the Order, it was nevertheless of much practical benefit in the purchase of agricultural implements, groceries and fertilizers. The executive committee arranged with dealers in Auburn and elsewhere, to procure goods for awhile at highly satisfactory discounts; yet from neglect, or other cause, the members of the Order did not generally avail themselves of the full benefits thus offered them. The purchasers were too generally anxious to avail themselves of the advantage of wholesale discounts on the purchase of single articles, or goods in small quantities; and dealers soon saw that in a trade so conducted, the advantages were all on one side, and the measure, for the time, was, to a large extent, a failure. At present there is no organized system of trade existing in the Order in this County, though purchases are made by some of the Granges, through systems successfully maintained in other counties, and an indirect and decided benefit has resulted, particularly in the purchase of fertilizers.

In this item alone there has been saved by the farmers of the County many thousands of dollars, and intelligence has been gained, which will inure to their future benefit. In the sale of their products, in the purchase of implements and tools, in the benefits of the Patrons' Fire Relief Association, in the social and educational influence of the Order, by which each of its members become pos-

essed of the information of all, consists a part of the advantages which the Patrons of Husbandry confer upon its members. It is more comprehensive than the Farmers' Club, in that it embraces both sexes and is rendered more attractive by a pleasing ritual, and the subtle charm of secrecy.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This association was the happy thought of the Hon. Milton Rude, of Weedsport, and first made known at a meeting of the County councils of the "Patrons" on the first day of March, 1877. A committee was appointed to draft articles of association, consisting of Milton Rude, H. H. Treat, Elisha Cook, J. J. Ammerman, and J. L. Giles. These articles were adopted by the council on the seventh day of June following. On June 30th, 1877, pursuant to request of the council to send one representative from each grange to perfect their organization, there met in convention in Auburn the following representatives :

	P. O. Address.	No. of Grange.
Milton Rude----	Weedsport, N. Y.	48
J. L. Searing----	Poplar Ridge, N. Y.	208
H. H. Treat----	Box 80, Auburn, N. Y.	70
J. L. Giles----	Skaneateles, N. Y.	271
Pardon Brown--	Aurora, N. Y.	187
D. B. Post-----	Owasco Lake, N. Y.	258
S. C. Van Sickle	Cayuga, N. Y.	86
J. H. Baker ----	Aurelius, N. Y.	371
George W. Bell--	Montezuma, N. Y.	107
C. H. Corwin--	Five Corners, N. Y.	132
Alfred Lanterman	Kings Ferry, N. Y.	125
Joseph Eldridge_	Union Springs, N. Y.	182
L. W. Treat----	Port Byron, N. Y.	49

Upon consultation it was found that there were fifty-six applications for insurance in the proposed organization, of property to an amount exceeding \$100,000, and that the plan was received with great favor. By-laws were adopted and the following officers chosen :

Milton Rude, President, Weedsport, N. Y., Grange No. 48.

J. L. Searing, Vice-Pres't, Poplar Ridge, N. Y., Grange No. 203.

J. H. Baker, Secretary, Aurelius, N. Y., Grange No. 371.

H. H. Treat, Treasurer, Auburn, N. Y., Box 80. Grange No. 70.

The members present were declared directors of the association. The members reassembled pursuant to adjournment, on July 28, at which applications for insurance were reported, amount-

ing to \$133,611, and the decision was made to carry out the purpose of the organization. The rates fixed in the first instance were one-ninth of one per cent. on the less hazardous, and one-seventh on the more hazardous risks, the money thus obtained being intended to meet the few expenses incident to the organization and maintenance of the business.

The necessary books and blanks were procured by the treasurer, the cost of which was \$113.12, and the association was now ready to commence business. The first policies were issued on the eleventh day of August, 1877, and at the next annual meeting on September 19th, \$197,412 worth of property had been insured owned by eighty-one persons.

The compensation of the officers is two dollars per day for necessary services, and the secretary is allowed fifty cents additional for the issuing of each policy. The local directors are each allowed one dollar for survey and application.

On the 27th of July, 1878, one year after the organization of the association, there had been one hundred and twenty-one policies issued on property to the amount of \$302,921, with no loss during the year, nor any assessment.

No one can become a member of this association who is not a member in good standing, of the Patrons of Husbandry. All the farm property usually insured is embraced in the policies of the association.

The successful initiation and progress of this association is certainly remarkable. It is entirely voluntary, without legal sanction, and bound together only by the honor of its members. The principle on which it is founded is clearly a sound one. It is a mutual insurance company in which the risks and benefits are as nearly equal as it is possible to have them. The members are all engaged in the same pursuit and their property is about equally exposed to destruction by fire, and when so destroyed, the associates are united to mutually bear the loss in proportion to their respective interests in the common organization as represented by their several policies.

The following tables taken from the census of 1875, will show by towns the area of farm lands, the value of farms, of farm buildings, of live stock and of implements, the area of crops and the amount of agricultural productions :

Civil Divisions.	AREA OF LAND IN FARMS.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.				Cost of Fertilizers bought in 1874.	Amount of Gross Sales from Farms in 1874.
	IMPROVED.	UNIMPROVED.		Of Farms.	Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Of Stock.	Of Tools and Implements.		
		Acres.	Woodland						
City of Auburn.	2,643	96	848	608,100	66,250	37,100	12,180	734	31,336
Aurelius	16,614	1,314	942	1,743,472	202,659	158,607	56,190	1,778	184,442
Brutus	10,234	1,242	1,001	918,292	134,825	100,795	37,528	571	115,881
Cato	15,854	3,797	837	1,444,735	244,360	158,843	80,118	476	174,385
Conquest	13,895	3,831	2,643	1,195,952	141,830	141,093	45,407	538	170,154
Fleming	12,403	1,267	40	1,330,454	153,750	130,106	63,345	5,742	116,549
Genoa	20,222	3,805	315	1,828,575	211,010	172,615	65,236	5,442	153,228
Ira	17,134	3,026	996	1,467,763	174,730	177,778	81,534	31	157,711
Ledyard	18,342	2,544	3	1,423,365	211,264	190,623	80,243	7,968	132,343
Locke	11,819	2,179	677	727,065	54,060	92,247	18,877	550	67,623
Mentz	7,246	991	1,845	762,800	94,625	70,185	26,333	385	63,138
Montezuma	7,528	844	1,178	625,440	72,545	74,054	26,431	356	67,594
Moravia	12,424	2,722	1,836	1,144,135	126,559	145,795	44,844	409	105,471
Niles	18,152	3,863	1,202	1,368,610	211,540	181,919	56,984	2,931	161,372
Owasco	11,112	1,606	544	792,505	165,225	94,555	34,921	2,591	86,228
Scipio	20,206	2,297	.....	1,507,580	196,040	164,019	45,902	2,854	157,543
Sempronius	13,174	4,308	775	779,420	118,515	117,950	38,567	.....	76,103
Sennett	16,070	1,801	206	1,594,973	195,225	154,005	42,137	1,245	140,462
Springport	11,885	1,222	.....	1,416,035	147,195	126,077	39,124	1,484	134,949
Sterling	18,343	5,017	3,388	1,696,350	187,900	202,018	63,537	261	132,753
Summer Hill	11,822	2,489	1,764	672,605	92,110	109,613	24,126	218	88,146
Throop	10,002	821	640	1,014,115	115,310	99,909	35,353	1,243	104,654
Venice	20,956	3,854	186	1,544,800	205,800	171,335	54,685	7,020	144,805
Victory	16,085	4,641	508	1,257,129	159,150	144,172	53,826	191	99,685
Total	336,165	59,667	22,373	28,864,270	3,682,477	3,215,413	1,127,428	45,018	2,866,435

Civil Divisions.	AREA PLOWED.		GRASS LANDS.				BARLEY.				
	In 1874.	In 1875.	AREA IN PASTURE.		AREA MOWN.		Hay produced 1874.	Grass Seed prod'd 1874.	AREA.		Produced. 1874.
			In 1874.	In 1875.	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
City of Auburn	897	1,000	698	657	828	755	1,128	10	142	181	3,743
Aurelius	5,730	5,231	3,160	3,319	3,902	3,586	4,746	1,085	1,209	1,507	33,628
Brutus	3,423	3,319	2,622	2,602	2,529	2,430	3,585	1,244	664	808	16,322
Cato	5,552	5,371	3,515	3,510	2,878	2,767	4,064	280	1,520	1,875	33,197
Conquest	4,903	5,010	4,218	4,124	2,870	2,717	3,681	147	492	508	11,106
Fleming	4,729	4,880	2,505	2,552	2,718	2,482	3,549	360	915	1,204	21,518
Genoa	7,015	6,530	5,076	5,511	4,380	4,217	5,196	182	1,071	1,333	24,818
Ira	5,024	5,051	4,064	4,065	3,454	3,434	5,330	120	767	1,031	17,736
Ledyard	7,053	6,833	3,570	3,589	3,570	3,344	4,022	729	1,051	1,499	23,398
Locke	2,792	2,872	5,145	5,072	3,279	3,131	3,661	140	53	96	1,285
Mentz	2,541	2,400	1,894	1,876	1,713	1,673	2,692	99	143	280	3,349
Montezuma	2,810	2,744	2,265	2,197	1,731	1,570	2,241	.....	541	662	15,378
Moravia	3,189	3,223	4,729	4,703	3,966	3,856	6,094	144	200	214	5,214
Niles	5,590	5,554	5,356	5,389	4,710	4,705	6,086	364	1,058	1,386	25,385
Owasco	3,601	3,192	2,558	2,561	2,442	2,249	2,910	22	472	626	11,196
Scipio	5,297	5,733	3,111	3,606	3,746	3,196	5,004	16	1,710	1,568	37,569
Sempronius	1,953	2,061	5,095	5,090	4,751	4,736	5,525	70	50	61	1,057
Sennett	4,878	4,859	4,204	4,198	3,727	3,479	4,554	79	888	936	22,784
Springport	4,990	3,336	2,353	2,389	1,969	1,782	2,519	17	977	1,174	29,318
Sterling	7,062	7,477	5,613	5,489	4,494	4,653	5,806	229	160	313	3,707
Summer Hill	1,872	2,035	5,346	5,164	4,556	4,444	5,388	9	33	19	765
Throop	3,251	3,135	2,497	2,419	2,526	2,347	3,145	7	223	223	5,633
Venice	5,969	5,645	5,248	5,204	4,955	4,523	5,826	478	1,017	1,206	25,587
Victory	5,184	5,005	5,057	5,181	3,840	3,881	4,514	180	133	180	2,865
Total	105,305	102,526	89,899	90,467	79,534	75,957	101,266	6,011	15,489	18,890	376,608

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Civil Divisions.	BUCKWHEAT.			INDIAN CORN.			OATS.			RYE.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA SOWN.		Produced.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1874.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
City of Auburn...	8	4	184	275	262	12,220	158	208	6,035	....	....	....
Aurelius.....	86	60	1,630	1,323	1,516	48,205	1,615	1,828	62,974	1	11	15
Brutus.....	45	23	529	900	1,026	31,569	730	840	24,471	1	1	15
Cato.....	127	38	2,078	1,841	1,828	72,981	1,163	1,090	45,887	9	..	155
Conquest.....	165	113	2,405	1,547	1,620	107,412	1,784	2,074	62,997	117	31	1,162
Fleming.....	220	200	5,002	1,080	1,181	42,110	1,071	1,328	35,055	...	....	....
Genoa.....	383	85	8,629	2,022	2,116	82,945	2,392	2,398	78,377	....	....	....
Ira.....	208	203	2,877	1,532	1,633	54,845	1,485	1,407	51,625	33	22	578
Ledyard.....	211	221	3,897	1,631	1,803	59,100	1,637	1,671	51,205	...	..	...
Locke.....	183	174	2,882	702	790	45,436	1,255	1,374	40,583	4	2	42
Mentz.....	59	79	897	657	751	19,454	918	909	32,079	4	16	40
Montezuma.....	76	90	1,243	633	709	42,655	734	725	27,589	19	15	100
Moravia.....	125	110	2,243	612	769	24,833	1,264	1,315	44,062	4	..	25
Niles.....	175	99	3,134	1,076	1,191	43,267	1,788	2,135	57,416	1	1	20
Owasco.....	175	10	2,881	750	892	25,026	1,098	1,185	35,100	..	...	...
Scipio.....	336	153	7,008	1,688	1,325	60,793	1,762	1,477	57,417	...	....	..
Sempronius.....	139	41	2,590	314	298	17,505	1,062	1,159	35,737	...	....	...
Sennett.....	133	59	2,015	1,172	1,285	39,542	1,297	1,453	41,371	5	5	97
Springport.....	28	17	535	1,026	1,067	47,023	848	853	37,222	....	....	...
Sterling.....	376	369	4,936	1,564	1,655	57,606	2,626	2,613	83,160	128	67	1,556
Summer Hill.....	183	171	3,116	285	285	10,269	974	1,138	32,222	....	...	...
Throop.....	49	34	678	867	979	32,040	1,156	1,289	43,410	....	....	..
Venice.....	312	39	6,484	1,524	1,690	56,546	2,165	2,469	74,606	...	....	...
Victory.....	414	216	6,104	1,554	1,577	50,160	1,939	1,992	63,343	55	62	923
Total.....	4,216	2,608	73,978	26,575	28,249	1,083,548	32,921	34,930	1,123,643	381	237	4,728

Civil Divisions.	SPRING WHEAT.			WINTER WHEAT.			CORN SOWN FOR FODDER.		BEANS.			PEAS.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA SOWN.		Produced.	SOWN FOR FODDER.		AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
City of Auburn....	13	8	150	251	277	5,594	14	13	....	...	....	....	....
Aurelius.....	74	41	1,070	3,297	3,563	71,359	26	27	2	2	20	3	3	45
Brutus.....	84	25	1,166	1,556	1,570	31,560	8	7	21	21	352	5	4	65
Cato.....	8	....	93	2,564	2,709	53,331	6	2	34	18	549	1	....	10
Conquest.....	51	1	514	2,308	2,266	41,438	32	21	24	20	303	4	9	113
Fleming.....	39	13	489	1,509	1,521	27,903	29	27	14	6	219	6	6	120
Genoa.....	79	14	891	2,344	2,666	38,064	29	16	21	9	433	....	....	....
Ira.....	19	11	229	1,813	1,925	33,418	19	10	26	21	400	6	8	122
Ledyard.....	181	35	2,597	2,364	2,690	39,605	53	71	13	11	223	....	....	....
Locke.....	25	15	369	585	674	8,939	49	43	13	5	209	1	....	12
Mentz.....	7	4	100	1,075	1,111	20,653	28	37	16	16	190	....	....	....
Montezuma.....	....	..	....	1,276	1,433	29,069	19	22	11	46	206	....	....	....
Moravia.....	29	24	379	793	750	15,010	51	73	10	11	168	12	17	177
Niles.....	144	48	1,992	1,606	1,785	27,009	73	76	41	24	492	8	6	113
Owasco.....	20	5	253	1,277	1,371	23,290	13	3	8	5	107	7	4	148
Scipio.....	13	1	165	2,442	1,803	44,642	....	...	6	....	89	....	..	....
Sempronius.....	97	52	1,414	95	123	1,475	91	88	10	8	80	8	6	110
Sennett.....	105	86	1,337	1,811	1,850	37,878	79	53	36	27	451	5	9	120
Springport.....	57	....	718	2,951	3,018	50,273	11	58	13	14	241	....	4	....
Sterling.....	160	103	1,949	1,329	1,436	17,395	50	41	31	27	393	33	32	465
Summer Hill.....	39	29	521	121	127	2,058	132	125	5	4	62	6	....	230
Throop.....	3	3	45	1,444	1,563	27,333	33	36	7	7	129	3	2	21
Venice.....	93	27	1,084	1,833	2,112	34,144	69	58	7	....	101	....	..	....
Victory.....	31	15	371	1,609	1,630	28,002	26	26	59	38	672	21	14	371
Total.....	1371	560	17,896	38,253	39,973	709,442	940	933	428	340	6,089	129	124	2,242

Civil Divisions.	HOPS.			POTATOES.			TOBACCO.			APPLE ORCHARDS.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA		Produced.	Trees.	Fruit produced.	Cider made.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.
	Acres.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Sq. Rods.	Sq. Rods.	Pounds.	Number.	Bushels.	Barrels.
City of Auburn.....	54	48	8,105	....	....	.....	3,685	5,028	281
Aurelius.....	229	236	25,219	....	....	.....	18,154	20,779	698
Brutus.....	255	314	29,349	640	720	4,300	13,386	20,085	1,721
Cato.....	381	447	448,21	10400	8,640	86,970	15,749	37,291	1,557
Conquest.....	6	7	5,212	319	351	33,961	4,160	5,120	34,710	17,008	36,446	988
Fleming.....	183	163	21,150	....	....	.....	18,234	24,241	638
Genoa.....	212	191	25,892	....	....	.....	21,882	21,025	572
Ira.....	305	479	36,367	18240	15520	142500	19,360	80,471	1,471
Ledyard.....	134	106	14,816	....	....	.....	18,990	17,410	567
Locke.....	127	123	13,419	....	....	.....	11,521	18,765	345
Mentz.....	158	195	16,682	....	....	.....	12,659	22,855	677
Montezuma.....	139	233	22,559	....	160	.....	8,522	13,346	665
Moravia.....	6	6	3,200	159	159	18,927	....	....	.....	15,196	21,043	444
Niles.....	7	....	255	242	27,767	....	....	.....	20,949	23,874	548
Owasco.....	168	160	18,805	....	....	.....	16,071	23,546	631
Scipio.....	194	108	21,261	....	....	.....	19,319	10,624	279
Sempronius.....	152	167	18,797	....	....	.....	15,120	11,130	241
Sennett.....	8	13	2,500	489	661	62,207	1,280	1,120	9,631	18,981	12,463	1,282
Springport.....	130	124	16,190	....	....	.....	12,765	8,971	408
Sterling.....	3	....	878	1,106	88,846	640	160	4,900	39,900	64,116	1,065
Summer Hill.....	170	163	22,415	....	....	.....	11,890	13,454	253
Throop.....	224	248	27,087	80	....	500	11,242	25,309	672
Venice.....	163	143	20,936	....	....	.....	28,358	24,577	411
Victory.....	365	505	35,645	3,040	1,280	23,024	27,264	67,940	1,259
Total.....	20	36	10,912	5,893	6,672	670,683	38480	32720	306535	414205	632789	17,673

Civil Divisions.	GRAPES.		MAPLE SUGAR.		Honey collected in 1874.	HORSES ON FARMS. JUNE 1, 1875.			Mules on farms, June 1, 1875.	POULTRY.		
	Fruit produced.	Wine made.	Sugar made.	Syrup made.		Colts of 1875.	Colts of 1874.	Two years old and over.		Value owned.	Value sold.	Value of eggs sold.
	1874.	1874.	1875.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1875.	1874.	1874.	
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
City of Auburn.....	5,675	252	....	....	150	7	7	84	3	600	270	222
Aurelius.....	2,320	182	....	50	850	42	45	748	5	4,320	2,632	2,702
Brutus.....	3,950	10	105	3	285	22	27	430	10	3,012	1,660	3,088
Cato.....	820	15	300	8	2,023	57	62	741	....	4,658	2,662	4,498
Conquest.....	2,750	5	269	64	4,574	38	41	591	11	3,906	2,839	4,859
Fleming.....	1,560	4	....	32	1,890	44	34	557	8	3,667	2,794	2,992
Genoa.....	....	....	1,182	181	320	49	54	835	6	4,838	3,361	4,749
Ira.....	1,450	....	105	82	4,595	91	87	764	2	5,219	3,324	5,154
Ledyard.....	45,700	3,650	606	180	2,041	65	50	747	13	5,468	5,154	4,146
Locke.....	112	1	6,338	153	1,918	39	45	436	....	2,264	1,562	1,974
Mentz.....	3,430	127	....	20	789	22	37	342	4	2,437	957	1,638
Montezuma.....	970	....	....	....	675	15	24	357	20	2,132	1,788	1,226
Moravia.....	2,960	80	4,385	193	4,072	31	35	537	5	2,761	2,014	2,765
Niles.....	1,326	100	5,300	183	920	35	46	736	8	4,229	3,776	4,998
Owasco.....	....	31	90	81	1,810	20	21	443	2	2,598	2,681	2,466
Scipio.....	....	....	....	....	....	44	62	678	11	1,849	2,186	1,364
Sempronius.....	....	....	15,346	400	47	21	25	430	1	2,070	1,247	1,841
Sennett.....	510	....	150	10	1,155	27	40	712	14	3,481	1,928	2,139
Springport.....	28,600	....	....	....	3,225	44	40	617	2	3,074	2,126	2,091
Sterling.....	1,535	5	898	63	4,905	55	61	863	21	7,383	3,413	7,384
Summer Hill.....	365	....	26,363	392	715	35	38	381	6	1,914	1,324	1,728
Throop.....	5,070	5	....	....	1,295	25	22	463	2	2,998	2,613	3,216
Venice.....	150	14	2,310	144	2,070	27	58	689	2	4,237	4,521	3,870
Victory.....	6,375	196	600	659	7,124	71	75	679	8	5,214	2,787	6,201
Total.....	115,628	4,677	64,347	2,898	47,448	926	1,036	13,860	164	84,329	59,609	77,311

Civil Divisions.	SHEEP.								SWINE.			
	NUMBER SHORN.		WEIGHT OF CLIP.		LAMBS RAISED.		Slaugh-tered.	Killed by Dogs.	ON FARMS. JUNE 1, 1875.		Slaugh'd on Farms. 1874.	Pork made on Farms. 1874.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.			Pigs of 1875.	Of 1874 and older.		
	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.
City of Auburn.	236	139	1,196	700	48	33	7	...	144	145	120	29,250
Aurelius.....	2,314	2,237	11,656	10,803	1,102	954	157	46	661	965	803	181,996
Brutus.....	1,462	1,307	7,463	6,783	598	704	35	9	485	929	529	118,593
Cato.....	2,144	2,172	9,047	9,688	1,006	1,128	84	5	804	1,029	783	167,369
Conquest.....	1,793	1,728	8,416	8,053	993	981	157	27	767	500	909	204,216
Fleming.....	1,538	1,256	7,787	6,335	703	615	71	62	398	413	659	159,896
Genoa.....	6,493	3,992	36,083	23,068	1,849	2,062	147	33	811	649	962	232,448
Ira.....	2,502	2,443	12,118	11,850	1,274	1,339	62	22	708	1,444	872	232,382
Ledyard.....	6,097	5,689	34,824	32,914	2,058	2,042	238	108	520	453	759	175,730
Locke.....	1,555	1,576	7,041	7,184	830	959	30	20	237	203	336	87,433
Mentz.....	422	409	2,079	1,947	245	252	29	7	296	242	345	81,851
Montezuma...	652	638	2,922	3,030	346	390	51	48	266	387	458	107,898
Moravia.....	549	451	2,991	2,135	256	261	30	5	243	265	414	110,346
Niles.....	1,464	1,179	7,664	6,240	716	641	75	14	636	656	703	178,082
Owasco.....	1,637	1,647	7,858	7,435	601	699	46	22	280	180	421	98,115
Scipio.....	3,796	2,522	21,182	14,370	632	506	40	...	424	427	646	152,570
Sempronius...	498	326	2,377	1,609	358	313	24	6	246	161	304	84,947
Sennett.....	974	903	5,250	4,775	692	571	66	12	549	397	793	167,509
Springport...	1,683	1,605	8,596	8,536	637	725	54	12	787	1,030	711	157,369
Sterling.....	1,914	2,146	7,815	8,940	1,110	1,328	73	22	998	853	953	225,556
Summer Hill..	917	884	4,458	4,546	658	659	109	17	347	393	322	82,209
Throop.....	857	672	4,287	3,200	420	364	30	15	431	816	581	133,925
Venice.....	4,846	1,689	28,442	10,266	1,564	1,799	104	13	655	1,037	737	185,300
Victory.....	2,479	2,807	11,714	13,581	1,146	1,319	71	19	892	1,312	823	193,579
Total...	48,822	40,417	253,266	207,988	19,842	20,644	1,790	544	12,585	14,886	14,943	3,548,569

Civil Divisions.	NEAT CATTLE ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.					DAIRY PRODUCTS.						
	HEIFERS.			Bulls of all ages.	Working oxen and steers.	MILCH COWS, AVERAGE NO. KEPT.		COWS WHOSE MILK WAS SENT TO FACTORY.		Butter made in families.	Cheese made in families.	Milk sold in market.
	Two years old.	Yearlings.	Calves.			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.			
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	
Auburn..	13	19	17	13	5	286	291	40	40	7,265	200	81,925
Aurelius..	132	161	152	47	91	793	770	19	..	88,002	230	32,890
Brutus...	116	120	138	126	162	610	614	12	12	75,921	70	1,750
Cato.....	235	261	283	133	221	890	892	82	29	87,763	125	...
Conquest.	122	202	265	103	145	1,056	1,013	186	115	106,072	17,381	483
Fleming..	108	115	102	39	63	633	652	95	98	78,908	1,274	482
Genoa...	202	256	311	101	68	1,022	1,043	10	...	127,120	100	580
Ira.....	253	307	367	170	137	1,233	1,255	605	535	107,178	816	...
Ledyard..	182	198	194	101	78	642	654	...	...	93,340	1,018	3,500
Locke...	133	195	251	101	66	913	910	9	11	126,917	...	...
Mentz...	107	97	110	50	42	493	467	16	15	42,072	140	12,075
Montezu'a	106	120	148	70	119	545	556	217	207	40,395	100	...
Moravia..	285	281	340	240	48	1,466	1,519	424	458	195,195	525	7,014
Niles....	194	342	407	288	63	1,725	1,686	...	...	234,973	2,040	...
Owasco..	84	104	132	96	87	607	602	...	...	65,342	9,250	...
Scipio...	38	157	149	47	8	882	955	17	18	84,660	360	15
Sempron's	215	240	284	115	8	1,526	1,510	197	291	194,435	420	150
Sennett..	109	133	151	78	18	1,032	1,011	156	98	85,633	8,299	51,734
Springpo't	193	228	224	56	86	472	483	...	...	56,935	5,085	10,520
Sterling..	225	387	471	228	213	1,296	1,416	176	193	140,134	400	...
Sum. Hill	211	203	309	102	4	1,344	1,362	...	...	186,613	4,448	55
Throop...	84	109	134	101	70	802	782	253	214	76,168	305	17,475
Venice....	217	262	306	124	154	1,109	1,108	114	109	136,772	140	247
Victory...	222	211	253	160	197	954	974	...	...	117,545	710	...
Total..	3,786	4,708	5,498	2,689	2,153	22,341	22,525	2,628	2,443	2,555,361	53,436	220,895

STUDY OF THE CENSUS.

PROPORTION OF WOOD-LAND.—The census shows the entire County to contain 418,205 acres of land. Of this 336,165, or more than three-fourths, is *improved*, while there are in wood-land 59,667 acres, and 22,732 acres, or an average of nearly one thousand acres to a town, which is reported as not being wood-land and as "otherwise not improved." There are in the County an average of two acres of wood-land to fifteen acres of cleared-land. Sempronius and Sterling have nearly one-third of their soil covered with wood; Conquest and Cato nearly one-fourth; Victory more than one-fourth; Niles and Moravia more than one-fifth; while Springport has less than one-tenth, and Sennett less than one-twelfth, and the least proportion of wood of any town in the County.

CASH VALUE OF FARMS.—The census reports the average value of farms in Springport at about \$109 per acre, Aurelius \$91, Sennett \$83, Cato \$76, Owasco \$61, Summer Hill \$51, and Sempronius \$45, and the average value of the County at \$69.

VALUE OF STOCK.—The gross sales from all the farms of the County in 1874 were \$2,886,435, of which Aurelius supplied the largest amount, \$184,442; Cato next, \$174,375, and Conquest third, \$170,154.

USE OF FERTILIZERS.—Ledyard used the most fertilizers, the cost being \$7,968; Venice next, \$7,020. Fleming expended \$5,742 for fertilizers, and Genoa \$5,442. All the towns in the County used fertilizers more or less, the least being used in the town of Ira—but \$31 worth.

PLOWED LAND.—It will be seen that the grain-growing towns of Aurelius, Springport, Sennett, Cato, etc., plowed an average of about one-third of their improved lands, while the dairy towns of Niles, Summer Hill, Sempronius, etc., plowed about one-sixth only.

GRAPES.—Two towns, Ledyard and Springport, supplied two-thirds of the grapes grown in the County, while the northern towns, in which they would succeed finely, show a very small product.

MAPLE SUGAR—Two towns, Summer Hill and Sempronius, supply two-thirds of all the maple sugar produced in the County.

RYE.—There was but 381 acres of rye grown in the County, of which three-fourths was pro-

duced in the towns of Conquest, Sterling and Victory.

TOBACCO.—There were 32,720 pounds of tobacco grown in the County, of which Ledyard supplied nearly one-half, and in sixteen towns the plant was not cultivated.

HOPS.—There were but 36 acres planted to hops in the County.

FARM BUILDINGS.—Of the rural towns, Cato shows the greatest value in farm buildings, \$244,360; Niles next, \$211,540; Ledyard third, \$211,264, and Genoa fourth, with \$211,010.

CHAPTER XIV.

CAYUGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

FIRST SOCIETY—ITS MEMBERS AND PROCEEDINGS — SOCIETY LIBRARY — DISBANDMENT AND ITS CAUSE—FORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SOCIETY—MEMBERSHIP IN AUBURN—HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY—ITS INTRODUCTION AND PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY —HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY AND PHYSICIANS.

THE Legislature of 1806 authorized the formation of county medical societies upon which certain powers were conferred and duties imposed. Previously, all persons desiring to practice physic and surgery, were required to present evidence of their competency to the Chancellor of the State, to a Judge of the Supreme or Common Pleas court, or to a Master in Chancery, and on receiving a certificate entitling them to practice, to file it in the county clerk's office, under penalty of receiving no remuneration, or in case pay was received, to be fined \$25 each time it was received. The law authorizing medical societies conferred authority on them to grant licenses and recognize diplomas from other States and countries, but such licenses and diplomas were required to be filed in the county clerk's office under like penalty.

At that time there were not more than forty physicians in the County, which was then considerably larger than now. One-half of them met at the tavern of Daniel Avery in Aurora, August 7, 1806, and organized the *Cayuga County Medi-*

cal Society. They were Nathaniel Aspinwall, and Ebenezer Hewitt, of Genoa, David Annable, of Moravia, William C. Bennett, of Aurelius, Josiah Bevier, and Jacob Bogart, of Owasco, Nathan Branch, Joseph Cole, of Auburn, Asahel Cooley, of Fleming, Frederick Delano, of Aurora, Isaac Dunning, Luther Hanchett, Silas Holbrook, Barnabas Smith and Ezra Strong, all five of Scipio, Consider King, of Venice, Parley Kinney, of Sherwood, and James McClung, John Post and Matthew Tallman, of Scipioville. Frederick Delano was elected President, James McClung, Vice-President, Jacob Bogart, Secretary, and Consider King, Treasurer. At a meeting held in Levi Stevens' tavern, in Scipio, the first Thursday in November of that year, by-laws were adopted, five censors were elected, Doctor Barnabas Smith elected delegate to the State Medical Society, the present seal of the society ordered, and a tax of \$4 a year levied on each member, to procure a library and provide medical apparatus. The anniversary meetings were fixed to be held on the first Thursday of November, and the quarterly meetings on the first Thursday of February, May and August, and dissertations and discussions upon medical and surgical topics were provided for. The licentiates of the society were required to sign the following declaration, and the society archives contain a long file of the declarations signed by men honored in their day and generation for a faithful compliance therewith:

"I — do solemnly declare that I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, with the privileges of exercising which profession I am now to be invested; and that I will with fidelity and honor, do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge."

As the law required societies to enforce its provisions in their respective counties, Enos T. Throop was appointed law-counselor in August, 1807; thereafter the records show that prosecutions were numerous against irregular practitioners. The by-laws required then, as now, that the place of meeting should be determined from year to year. In November, 1806, the office of Doctor Barnabas Smith, of Scipio, was selected as the place of meeting for the succeeding year. The library also was directed to be kept there, and Doctor Smith was appointed librarian. The selection of the place of meeting occasioned much

strife between Auburn and Aurora, (Scipio being accepted as a compromise,) from this time until 1818, when the southern towns relinquished their claims, and the meetings have since been held at Auburn by a tacit consent, and until 1848, at Coe's or Hudson's tavern or the Western Exchange. The library ceased its peregrinations and settled there also.

The membership of the society was large, and included most of the leading physicians in the County; many of whose names recall recollections of active, useful and honorable lives. That they maintained a creditable professional standing is evidenced by the following citations from the society records entered in the words of Doctor Silas Holbrook, of Scipio:

"August 3, 1816, Doctors B. King, Silas Holbrook, August Miller, Andrew Groom, and Frederick Delano met at the house of Mr. Roger Kinney, of Scipio, where Doctor Delano performed lithotomy on the daughter of William Kinney, aged 7 years; the stone weighed 13 pennyweights, 14 grains. They then proceeded to Jonathan Winslow's, where Doctor Delano performed the same operation on a daughter of Mr. Winslow, about the same age; the stone weighing 5 pennyweights, 5 grains. The stone in the last mentioned case appeared to be a light porous substance and composed of different laminæ, with an intermediate diploe, and nearly the size of the former."

In 1834, Doctor Frank H. Hamilton was appointed to report on the botanical and agricultural products of the County; Doctor Humphries, on its mineralogy and geology; Doctor Ira H. Smith, on its diseases, and Doctor Larsingh Briggs, on its statistics, &c. In 1836, the society offered a \$25 prize for the best essay on the endemic fevers of the Western country. Doctor Frank H. Hamilton obtained the prize, and the essay was published in the medical periodicals of that day.

At the annual meeting in November, 1811, a committee of three was appointed to act in concert with the trustees of Cayuga Academy, at Aurora, to devise the best means to obtain from the Legislature a grant to the academy for the purpose of erecting and continuing an anatomical, surgical and chemical school in said academy, and the committee were empowered to use the authority and influence of the society for that purpose. The project failed at that time, but was not given up. At the annual meeting

in 1817, Doctors Pitney, I. H. Smith, and Cole were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of a medical school, at Auburn, and in 1819, the society petitioned the Inspectors of the State Prison, at Auburn, to give the bodies of deceased convicts for dissection. The Legislature subsequently by law appropriated all such bodies unclaimed by friends for that purpose. A special meeting of the society was held in January, 1820, to further the project of a medical school in Auburn, a committee was appointed to circulate a petition to the Legislature in its behalf, and Doctor Erastus D. Tuttle, then physician to the prison, was delegated to go to Albany at the expense of the society to promote this object. These efforts were put forth more especially with a view to utilizing the prison hospital for clinical instruction, and the unclaimed bodies of deceased convicts for instruction in anatomy. At the society meetings of 1825 to 1831, the undertaking was continuously prosecuted, but without avail. Hobart College, of Geneva, founded in 1825, finally succeeded in diverting the projected institution to that place. But meanwhile, aided by the grant of unclaimed deceased convicts for dissection, and the prison hospital for clinical instruction, Doctor E. D. Tuttle, the prison physician, assisted by Doctor James Douglass, of Philadelphia, and Doctors Jedediah and Ira H. Smith, as lecturers and teachers, and Doctor Thomas N. Calkins as anatomical demonstrator, opened and conducted a medical school, in a building erected by Doctor Tuttle for that purpose, next above the Bank of Auburn, on Genesee street, and from 1825 to 1829 classes of students were yearly instructed there, while the Legislature was annually besieged for a charter. At the death of Doctor Tuttle, June 22d, 1829, at the age of 39 years, Doctor John G. Morgan was appointed physician to the prison, and, associating with himself Doctor Thomas Spencer, Frank H. Hamilton and others, continued the school in a building on North street, on the west side, between Genesee and Water streets. The lectures and course of instruction at these schools were of a creditable character, and Doctors Spencer and Hamilton here commenced careers, which were so signally distinguished elsewhere, as professional instructors and practitioners.

The North Street School was at one time the

subject of a popular outburst on account of the dissections carried on there, which, however, subsided without much harm. When Geneva secured the charter for which Auburn had striven, the voluntarily maintained Auburn School received its death blow, and Doctors Spencer and Hamilton became professors at Geneva. But Geneva, not possessing the advantages of a hospital for clinical instruction, was obliged at length to yield the coveted prize to Syracuse.

The spirit and standing of the society is further illustrated by the adoption at the January meeting in 1842, of a resolution appointing a committee of five, of which Doctor S. Gilmore, now of Fleming, was chairman, to publish at the expense of the society, a journal of medical news and papers prepared by members of the society. One number of this paper was published in pamphlet form, at a cost to the society of \$80, and proved too expensive to be continued. This number contained a paper on Asiatic cholera, and several others, among which was one by Doctor Consider King, of Venice, on Acute Peritonitis, in which he advocated the use of efficient doses of calomel and opium in its treatment, an early recommendation of what is now considered a standard practice. In 1841, Doctor Joseph T. Pitney, who died in Auburn, April 20th, 1853, performed successfully on a woman in Scipio, the capital operation of tying the subclavian artery on the left side above the clavicle, in the second part of its course, for aneurism. To American surgery very much is due for establishing the propriety of successful operations upon the large arteries, and to American surgery is exclusively due the credit of originating the operation of ovariectomy. Doctor Lansingh Briggs was the first to perform the latter operation in this County—October 3d, 1867—and was successful in the result. He has performed the operation thirteen times, in eight of which he was successful. These evidences of a high standing of professional intelligence and skill might be largely added to. Previous to 1806, when the evidence of qualification to practice was certified by the courts, the following interesting incidents are recorded: October 6th, 1797, Judge Wm. Stevens, of the Court of Common Pleas, certified that Doctor John H. Frisbee had exhibited to him a certificate from the

Chevalier St. George, Surgeon-in-Chief of Kings Hospital, at Port Au Prince, of Doctor Frisbee's service under him at said hospital and of his qualification to practice medicine and surgery in any part of the world. A certificate of license for another member of the society was based upon the diploma granted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, England; and one, decidedly Hibernian, was upon the certificate of two gentlemen, who each stated that the other was a physician in Galway, county Galway, without stating from what source their own right to be deemed physicians was derived.

The number of members who have joined the society, is about 230, who have held diplomas granted by the Medical Colleges of this State, of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and by the State and County Societies.

The society library was commenced in 1806, from the support derived from a yearly tax on the membership of an amount equal to \$20. It grew to a respectable size and was valuable in its composition. Its books and journals were circulated throughout the County and it continued to flourish till 1848, when the society virtually disbanded and sold the library at auction. The explanation of this action is to be found in the act of the Legislature, passed in 1845, affecting the practice of medicine in this State, and which it was thought would prove detrimental to the interests of the profession. It has, however, worked beneficially, in resting the prestige of the profession upon its real rather than its assumed merits; but it was not until 1864 that the society aroused from the torpor which followed this action and renewed its career of usefulness. It now numbers thirty-six members, who are drawn from all parts of the County.

The following are the members who resided in Auburn at the time of joining the society, with the date of joining:

David H. Armstrong, June 6, 1866; Chester Bradford, May 1, 1828; Asahel M. Bennett, May 5, 1814; Leander Bigelow, August 7, 1828; Lansingh Briggs, May 5, 1831; J. D. Button, February 3, 1831; Truman S. Brinckerhoff, August 31, 1864; C. C. Bates, September 10, 1873; Joseph Cole, August 7, 1806; A. H. Cogswell, May 6, 1824; A. L. Cooper, August 1, 1833; T. N. Calkins, August 7, 1834; J. Ambrose

Crane, June 1, 1837; Edward C. Cadwell, January 4, 1838; Walter Channing, May 10, 1876; R. H. Chase, June, 1871; J. P. Creveling, June, 1871; Theodore Dimon, June 3, 1841; David Dimon, June 2, 1842; — Dirker, September 12, 1871; Iddo Ellis, November 6, 1806; Charles E. Ford, January 6, 1820; Walter Fosgate, August 7, 1828; Blanchard Fosgate, June 2, 1843; C. L. George, October 3, 1866; Cornelius Groot, June 6, 1866; John Gerin, October 7, 1872; Erastus Humphreys, August 6, 1824; Frank H. Hamilton, August 1, 1833; Charles A. Hyde, January 7, 1841; Edward Hall, August 31, 1864; C. M. Hobbie, June 2, 1871; Burton B. Hoxie, June 2, 1871; William O. Luce, November 10, 1875; Stephen Mosher, May 1, 1817; John G. Morgan, February 3, 1825; O. Munson, June 8, 1838; Daniel Monroe, June 3, 1869; Francis O'Brien, October 12, 1864; Joseph T. Pitney, November 5, 1812; Aaron Pitney, February 6, 1824; Ira H. Smith, November 5, 1812; A. R. Shank, January, 1868; C. J. Spratt, June 2, 1869; Charles P. Sanford, June 2, 1869; Erastus D. Tuttle, August 6, 1818; Anna H. Searing, January 14, 1874; Amanda Sanford, June, 1871; Charles Van Eps, August 7, 1828; Charles E. Van Anden, January 18, 1861; Joseph M. Wood, August 7, 1827; Sylvester Willard, May 6, 1824; Andrew D. Wood, February 2, 1832; Noel Weaver, June 4, 1838; J. W. Wilkie, June 1, 1865; H. L. Wood, June 2, 1875, John I. Brinckerhoff, Jr., June 2, 1869.

Only two women have been members of this society. Their names are included in the above list.

CAYUGA COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—The therapeutics of the Homeopathic school of medicine is founded on the theory of *similia similibus curantur*. The principle was discovered and applied by Samuel Hahnemann, an accomplished and skillful German practitioner of the old school of medicine, who abandoned a lucrative practice under Government patronage, at Gomeon, near Magdeburg, on account of conscientious scruples against administering drugs according to the vague formulas then in use. Having proved certain remedies upon himself and others, he commenced the practice of his new theory at Leipsic, whence he was soon driven by the bitter opposition he encountered to Paris, where he met with success and secured converts,

among whom was Doctor Gram of Copenhagen, who, having won the highest grade of merit in the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, came to New York in 1825, and introduced the new practice into America. It spread rapidly, notwithstanding the prejudice and bitter opposition against it, and was first introduced into Cayuga County, in May, 1841, by Doctor Horatio Robinson, sr. Dr. Robinson commenced the practice of allopathy in 1826 in the towns of Stonington, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., which he continued there 12 years, in company with his father-in-law. In 1838, he removed to the town of Potter, Yates county, N. Y., and in the fall of 1840, having been called in consultation with Doctors Williams, Heath and Childs, residing at Seneca Falls, he became acquainted with Doctor Biegler, who removed that fall to Rochester, from Albany, having settled there some five years previously from Germany. Doctor Biegler was a disciple of Hahnemann, and after a consultation with Doctor Robinson, furnished him with books and medicines and gave him directions to guide him in his experiments with the latter. Doctor Robinson became a convert to the new system of therapeutics and removed to Auburn in May, 1841, where he commenced practice. He formed a cöpartnership with Dr. E. Humphrey, then physician to the prison, whom he accompanied by invitation the next day after his arrival, to see a patient, a son of Sherman Beardsley, then one of the wealthy and influential merchants of the place. The patient was a boy about 10 years old, who had been sick seven weeks with fever, supervening measles and whose case Doctors Pitney and Bigelow, who had been in consultation with Doctor Humphrey, had considered a doubtful one. "The patient," says Doctor Robinson, "had no pain, but a dry, hot skin, dry, tickling cough, no expectoration, no soreness about the chest, constipation, constant thirst, no appetite, and extreme emaciation. The second day from this visit Doctor Humphrey left for New York, and I took charge of the patient. On visiting him in the morning, there being no change in his condition, I dissolved a few globules of aconite in a half tumblerful of water and directed a teaspoonful every four hours. In thirty-six hours the fever was entirely subdued. Hepar. sulph. soon removed the cough, and pulsatilla and chammomilla completed the

cure, and in eight days he was dismissed cured." This was the first case in Cayuga County treated homeopathically. Doctor Robinson's first convert to homeopathy was Doctor McCarthy, of Throopsville, the determining cause being a successful treatment by Doctor Robinson of a patient who had been treated by himself and Doctor Clary, and consigned to Doctor Robinson's care because considered incurable. Doctor McCarthy's duties were excessive as his ride extended over the northern part of the County. In 1858 or 1859 he was thrown from his carriage and received a severe contusion upon the right side of the head and face, which resulted in a carcinomatous tumor, involving the parotid gland, the submaxillary, and a portion of the thyroid gland. This injury so much impaired his naturally strong constitution that he sank into a premature grave in 1863. The second convert to homeopathy in this County was Doctor Cator, of Moravia, who was led to make inquiries concerning it from the effect of Doctor Robinson's treatment of a patient of his—a daughter of Judge Smith, sister of the late Doctor Smith, of Auburn—who, though suffering from tubercular phthisis in an incurable form, was so much improved as to be able to visit around the village, and inspired her friends with the hope of her recovery; and upon his, Cator's wife, who was suffering from a severe case of gastritis, which yielded to the remedies successfully. This was in the fall of 1841. Doctor Hiram Bennett, a partner of Doctor Cator's, ventured an investigation with like result. Doctor Cator removed about this time to Syracuse, and introduced homeopathy into Onondaga county, and Doctor Bennett, to Rochester, where he died. The late Doctor Smith, of Auburn, who was then pursuing his studies with Doctors Bennett and Cator, being thus left without a preceptor, took up the homeopathic practice, and continued in Moravia till 1862, when he removed to Auburn. During the first four years' practice in Auburn, Doctor E. C. Witheral, a brilliant student, graduated and settled in Cincinnati, where he worked up a splendid practice, and continued until he died, much lamented by both schools of medicine. Doctor C. E. Swift, now of Auburn, and Doctor George Allen went from Doctor Robinson's office and pursued a successful practice, although Doctor Allen's life was a short one. He was cut off

by consumption after about two years' practice. Doctor Peterson, of Union Springs, a lawyer by profession, turned his attention to the study and practice of homeopathy, but having no diploma, suit was brought against him before Squire Bostwick, of Auburn, and after a full trial the jury brought in a verdict of three-fourths of a cent to the plaintiff and donated their fees to the defendant. Doctor C. W. Boyce came to Auburn and commenced the practice of his profession in the winter of 1847. In the spring of 1851, Doctor Horatio Robinson, Jr., graduated from the Western Homeopathic College, in Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced practice in Auburn. A little later, Doctor Hewitt located in Genoa, where he still resides; Doctor Gwynn, at Throopsville; Doctor Parsels, at Weedsport; Doctors Frye, Sprague and T. K. Smith, at Auburn; and others in various parts of the County. Doctor Strong, a convert from allopathy, was located at Sennett. He subsequently removed to Owasco, where he resided several years, then left for the west.

Thus the new system of therapeutics continued to spread; the literature of the school, to increase; and new remedies, to multiply. In 1862 the Legislature of this State granted a charter to the State Homeopathic Society and in the following May, the Cayuga County Homeopathic Society was formed according to the requirements of the statute. In 1825, when Doctor Gram introduced homeopathy into New York, he stood alone in this country. In 1841, when Doctor Robinson introduced it into this County, there were not more than thirty to thirty-five practitioners in the country. But now the State numbers them by the thousands, the country, by tens of thousands. Within the last twenty years the system has made rapid progress. Its literature has been largely increased by the addition of new works on pathology, therapeutics, and a new materia medica; eight or ten colleges, one State insane asylum and numerous hospitals have been established under its auspices; and the intensely bitter opposition which heralded its inception and marked its early growth, has measurably diminished, although a strong professional prejudice against it still exists.

Following is a list of the physicians of all schools now practicing in Auburn; Loyal W. Allen, David H. Armstrong, C. C. Bates, C. W. Boyce, Lansingh Briggs, J. S. Brinkerhoff, James

D. Button, Thomas N. Calkins, Joseph P. Creveling, David Dimon, Theodore Dimon, Geo. S. Everts, Blanchard Fosgate, Charles A. Foster, Moses M. Frye, C. A. George, Edward Hartman, B. K. Hoxie, James N. Jenkins, W. O. Luce, David Munroe, Horatio Robinson, Horatio Robinson, Jr., Amanda Sanford, Charles P. Sanford, Alexander R. Shank, Truman K. Smith, William M. Sprague, Charles E. Swift, Daniel M. Tournier, Henry D. Whitbeck, T. J. Wilson, and A. A. White.

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY COURTS, COUNSELORS AND CASES.

FIRST COURTS IN ONONDAGA—IN CAYUGA—PROCEEDINGS—COURT RULES—JAIL AT CAYUGA—GRAND JURORS—JAIL AT AURORA—TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF INDIAN JOHN—TRIAL OF DAVID WILLIAMS—COUNTY SEAT AT AUBURN—COURT HOUSES—FIRST COURT AT AUBURN—CAYUGA COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

IN 1794 Onondaga County included also Cayuga, Seneca and a part of Tompkins. The first court was held in a corn-house owned by Asa Danforth; Seth Phelps of Scipio presided, assisted by John Richardson, Silas Halsey and William Stevens, Judges. Two lawyers only attended this court, Thomas R. Gould and Arthur Breese. There were then no lawyers resident in the county.

The first session of the court of Oyer and Terminer, for the County, was held at the house of Asa Danforth, on the 21st day of July 1794, at which the presiding Judge was the Hon. Egbert Benson, a Justice of the Supreme Court, assisted by Seth Phelps and Andrew Englis. Attorneys were present from Herkimer and Whitestown. James Fitzgerald was the only criminal tried, and was found guilty of assault and battery and attempted robbery. The petit jurors on this trial were John Brown, William Linsley, Thomas Morgan, Henry Watkins, Benjamin Depuy, Nehemiah Smith, Isaac Strong, John A. Thompson, Noah Olmstead, Jr., Isaac Bailey, William Stev-

ens and Thomas Osman. Several of these jurors were from this section of the County, two from Aurelius, whose attendance upon the court must have required a very tedious journey through the wilderness. That John Stoyell of Moravia, a justice of the peace, should have been fined thirty shillings for non-attendance, was no wonder, for it was a cheap means of relief.

Seth Phelps, County Judge, held a Court of Common Pleas, at Aurora, on the 4th Tuesday in December, 1795, at which the Assistant Justices were John L. Hardenbergh and Benajah Clark.

The attorneys and counselors present at this court, were Thomas Mumford and Daniel Shepard, Thaddeus M. Wood and Benjamin Hall were admitted as attorneys and counselors.

In 1796 the courts were held at Manlius, in Onondaga County; in 1797, at Ovid, in the County of Seneca; in 1798, at the house of Comfort Tyler, in Manlius, and also at Ovid.

In the latter year James Kent, a justice of the Supreme Court held a court of Oyer and Terminer at the house of Seth Phelps, at Aurora, assisted by Seth Phelps and William Stevens, Judges. At this court the following persons were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court as attorneys and counselors: Hermanus H. Bogart, Daniel Shepard, Vincent Mathews, Thaddeus M. Wood, Glen Cuyler, Thomas Mumford, Elijah Miller, George Hall, Robert W. Stoddard, Nathaniel W. Howell, Eben F. Norton and Silas Marsh.

On the 3d Tuesday in May, 1799, Seth Phelps, County Judge, held the first court in Cayuga Co., at Cayuga Ferry. At this court it was "ordered that John Harris have the liberty faithfully to keep and attend a ferry at Cayuga Village across the Cayuga Lake." The following rates of toll were permitted:

One wagon or cart, with four horses or oxen,-----	\$.88
One wagon or cart, with two horses or oxen,-----	.66
Each person,-----	.09
Man and horse,-----	.25
Horses and horned cattle, each,-----	.12½
Sheep and hogs,-----	.02

At this court it was also ordered, "that the following rules be observed by all and every of the officers, counselors, attorneys and ministers hereof and by all other persons in any wise con-

nected therewith." Here follows thirty-five specific rules, which many years since were copied verbatim from the originals by the late Hon. Christopher Morgan. This copy has been deposited in the collection of the Cayuga County Historical Society, by Michael S. Myers, Esq. Those rules furnish a clear compend of the practice of our courts three-fourths of a century ago.

At this court it was also ordered, that the "liberties of the gaol" in and for the County of Cayuga, be established at Cayuga Village. This was done in conformity to an act which gave to the County Courts authority to fix the "gaol liberties" in the several counties of the State and determine the places at which the courts were to be held.

The County courts were mostly held at Cayuga until 1804, when the "gaol liberties" were formally transferred to Aurora. Seth Phelps held County courts at Cayuga in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, at which, at different times, the Associate Judges were: Seth Sherwood, John Tillottson, William Brewster, and Joseph Annin; and the Justices were: Elisha Fitch, Ezekiel Crane, John L. Hardenbergh, and John Beardsley. At Cayuga was the easiest passage over the lake, and it was nearly central to the then territory of the County, which included parts of what are now Wayne and Tompkins counties, and all of Seneca county.

A log jail was erected at Cayuga near the shore of the lake and against the bluff bank, which at that point arose to the full height of the building. It was built of hewn logs and located at the east end of the Cayuga bridge, the toll-house of which was erected directly over it, the top of the jail being the floor of the toll-house. Prisoners were let down by ladders through a trap door.

Among the attorneys that were then prominent in the practice before the courts, were Elijah Miller, Daniel Shepard, Thaddeus M. Wood, Walter Wood, Thomas Mumford, Vincent Mathews, Glen Cuyler, Silas Marsh and Eleazer Burnham.

Morgan Lewis, afterwards Governor of the State, held a Circuit Court at Cayuga Ferry, on the 3d day of June, 1800, at which the following were the grand jurors:

Jabez Bradley, Amos Rathbun, Israel Smith, David Avery, Augustus Chidsey, Wilhemus

Mynders, Grove Smith, Adonijah Tillottson, Elijah Price, Samuel Crossett, Jonas Ward, Benjamin Hutchins, Salmon Buck, Jacob T. C. DeWitt, Ansell McCall, Noah Olmstead, Jr.

At a court of Common Pleas, held by Seth Phelps, at Cayuga Ferry, on the third Tuesday in January, 1802, Amaziah Hutchinson was licensed to keep a ferry across Cayuga Lake, on lot No. 75, in the township of Milton, at the following rates of toll :

Double team and loaded carriage,-----	\$1.25
Single " " "-----	1.00
Man and horse,-----	.50
Single team,-----	.75
Single horse, or cutter,-----	.25
A sheep,-----	.06
A hog,-----	.04

In 1801 the Court licensed James Kidder to keep a ferry across Cayuga Lake in the County of Cayuga, at the following rates of toll :

Double team and loaded carriage,-----	\$1.25
Single " " "-----	1.00
Single " without a load,-----	.75
Man and horse,-----	.50
Single horse, or cutter,-----	.25
A sheep,-----	.06
A hog-----	.09

Jonas C. Baldwin was also licensed to keep a ferry at the Jonathan Brownell landing, at the last preceding rates of toll.

Joseph L. Richardson was admitted to practice in 1802.

In 1807 the court licensed David Follett to keep a ferry across Seneca River, opposite his dwelling house, at the following rates of toll :

One span of horses, or yoke of oxen,-----	\$.25
Man and horse,-----	.12
One man,-----	.06
Cows, steers, bullocks two years old,-----	.12½
Yearlings,-----	.06
Hogs or sheep,-----	.03

JAIL CHANGED TO AURORA.—At a court held at the school house at Cayuga, in January 1804, the "gaol liberties" at Cayuga were vacated and they were removed to Aurora in the township of Scipio.

Ambrose Spencer held a court of Oyer and Terminer, at the Aurora Academy in 1804, at which the Indian "Delaware John," was arraigned for the murder of Ezekiel Crane. The prisoner plead guilty to the indictment, and thereupon the court ordered "that the said John, a Delaware Indian, otherwise called Delaware John, for the felony aforesaid, be hung by the neck until he be

dead, by the sheriff of this County, on Friday the 17th day of August next, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon of that day; and further, that the body of the said John be delivered over by the said sheriff to Frederick Delano for dissection." The sentence was duly executed, the Indian pleading earnestly to be shot, which the law would not permit. The Indian carried with him upon the scaffold pipes and tobacco, and in answer to the question why he did it, replied that they were to smoke the "pipe of peace" with Mr. Crane in the spirit world. Why he wished to do this the sequel will show.

Ezekiel Crane, the murdered man, was killed by mistake, the Indian supposing him to be another man. Crane was one of the earlier and more prosperous settlers in the town of Tyre, now in Seneca, but then in this County. At that time the settlers were sparse and widely separated, and the Indians frequently came to their cabins in quest of food, tobacco, or "fire-water." Among them was an old Indian called Delaware John who lived in the vicinity. He was of irascible temper and a full believer in the superstition of witch-craft, so common among the natives. He was a very skillful, and, hitherto, had been a successful hunter.

Late in the autumn of 1803, a settler of the name of George Phadoc and Delaware John agreed to go out together to lay in their winter supply of game. Phadoc was very successful, killing a large number of deer and other game; while the Indian, from some unexplained cause, failed in nearly every shot he made. He was sulky and silent, his anger arose to an uncontrollable degree under the belief that Phadoc had bewitched his gun, and the old superstition that it was allowable to kill witches, took possession of him. He planned Phadoc's death. They returned home on the 11th of December. On the following morning Phadoc brought home a deer which he had killed the evening before, and when near his cabin, and as he was about to lay it down, the Indian fired and only slightly wounded him, the ball first passing through the game. Phadoc fled to the house of Asa Smith, a neighbor, and gave the alarm. Meanwhile Ezekiel Crane, followed by his man Ezra Degarmo, approached Phadoc's cabin to get some venison, ignorant of what had happened. Supposing Crane to be Phadoc returned home, the Indian pierced

him with a ball, which proved fatal a few days after. Degarmo fled and carried the news to the family of Mr. Crane. The alarm spread, and toward evening, the neighbors gathered and surrounded the hut of "old John," who, after considerable bluster, consented to a parley. He was then disarmed, bound and confined in the log jail at Cayuga until the intensely cold weather set in, when he was removed to the jail at Canandaigua, whence he was taken to Aurora for trial. This was the first homicide in Cayuga County, but not committed by a settler. It resulted from the impulses of a wild Indian superstition and was the only Indian murder of the settlers of the County.

The second homicide in the County was committed by a man named David Williams who was finally decreed to be insane. The case was tried before Daniel D. Tompkins at a court held at the Academy in Aurora in 1805. He was at first declared sane by a jury impanelled to try the question, and convicted and sentenced to be executed, but on a review of the case on appeal, Williams was adjudged to be a lunatic, and confined in the Bloomingdale asylum where he died. The victim of his mania was James Lane.

Seneca county was detached from Cayuga, March 27, 1804, which so materially changed the location of the people relatively to the places where the courts had been held, as to necessitate a change to a more central position. A law was surreptitiously enacted by which the site of the Court House was fixed at Sherwood Corners in the town of Scipio and a provision was inserted, directing the raising of \$1,500 for building a Court House at that point, and appointing John Tillottson, Augustus Chidsey and John Grover commissioners to build it.

This action of the Legislature was very unsatisfactory to a large part of the people of the County and their opposition to the location was so decidedly manifested, that the commissioners above named suspended action and the obnoxious law was repealed.

On the 16th day of March, 1804, three other commissioners were appointed with power to locate the county seat. They were Edward Savage, James Burt and James Hildreth, men residing in other parts of the State and free from personal bias. In June following, they designated Hardenbergh's Corners as the site of the court house, much to the gratification of its citizens

and equally to the disappointment and disgust of their many rivals, Aurora, Sherwood, Cayuga and Levanna.

The condition of the location required the gift by the locality, of an acre of land on what was then the farm of William Bostwick, which was readily acceded to, he receiving from a few citizens \$200 for the plat on which are now located our county buildings.

From the location of the site for several years a controversy was maintained with the supervisors, who refused to levy the tax for erecting the necessary buildings. The citizens were, however, determined and finally began the erection of a court house with their own funds, taking meanwhile the necessary steps to compel the supervisors to raise the tax by procuring the passage of a law imposing a fine of \$200 upon each supervisor refusing to levy the tax. This legislation was effective, the tax was raised, and the court house completed in 1809, at a cost of \$10,000.

It was built of wood, the jail in the first, and the court room in the second story, the latter consisting of hewn logs. As yet no clerk's office had been erected. While the work of building the court house had been suspended, the courts were continued at Aurora. The records of the County were brought to Auburn in 1807, by the then county clerk, Peter Hughes, and kept in his house, now the residence of C. L. George, M. D., and they were so kept until the clerk's office was built in 1814.

The present stone court house was projected in 1835, during the wildest period of the "flush" that immediately preceded the panic of 1837. It was of course intended to be a magnificent affair, in harmony with the spirit of the times, for the city and County, in the estimation of the people, were then rich and able to gratify all their ambitious tastes. It had been intended to surmount the already overcumbered dome with a statue of Justice, and Liberty and Temperance were to adorn the portico, but the financial crash of 1837 changed the plan.

The building cost about \$30,000 and is an architectural deformity, a continual offense to the educated eye. It was, for many years, an equal offense to the auditors, as its internal arrangements were such as to produce a perfect medley of sounds, impossible of comprehension; its in-

terior has been so changed as to obviate most of the old acoustic difficulties.

The first County Court in Auburn was held in the new and unfinished Court House in May, 1808. The preceding January term had been held at Aurora. The presiding Judge was Elijah Price; Barnabas Smith and Charles Kellogg, were the justices.

At this court the following were the Grand-Jurors:

Moses Lyon, Edward Stevenson, John Walters, Dan. Hyde, John Patty, Noah Olmstead Jr., Shadrach Terry, Robert Dill, Ebenezer Higgins, Parsons Clarke, Ruben Bierg, William Branch, Amos Tyler, Nathaniel Garrow, Epaphroditus Strong, Calvin Cole, Edward Wheeler, Roswell Franklin, Samuel Chidsey, Jonathan Russell, Gilbert Tracy.

The first circuit court was held in Auburn by Ambrose Spencer, in July, 1808.

CAYUGA COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Cayuga County holds a distinguished position in the civil list, having furnished a President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, who was elected Vice-President in 1848, and succeeded Zachary Taylor, as President, on the death of the latter, July 9, 1850, holding the office the remainder of the term; two Governors of New York State, Enos T. Throop, elected in 1830, and Wm. H. Seward, elected in 1838, and re-elected in 1840, the latter of whom was also appointed Secretary of State in President Lincoln's cabinet, March 5, 1861, and held that office till 1869; two Canal Appraisers, Allen Warden, who was appointed April 18, 1840, and held the office three years, and Wm. Wasson, who was appointed April 5, 1855, and again April 27, 1865; a Diplomatic Officer, Enos T. Throop, who was appointed Charge d' Affaires to the Two Sicilies, February 6, 1838; an Associate Judge of Colorado, Benjamin F. Hall, who was appointed March 25, 1861; a United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, Nathaniel Garrow, who was appointed February 25, 1837, and again June 27, 1841; a Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York, John N. Knapp, who was appointed January 1, 1873; a Secretary of State, Christopher Morgan, who was appointed November 2, 1847; a State

Treasurer, Charles N. Ross, who was appointed November 2, 1875; and a State Assessor, John S. Fowler, who was appointed February 19, 1873.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cayuga County has been represented in this court by three judges only—Enos T. Throop, in 1823; John Maynard, from January 7, 1847, till his death, March 24, 1850; and Charles C. Dwight, appointed in place of Judge Wells, deceased, in 1868; elected for full term in 1869, and reelected in 1877.

COUNTY JUDGES.

While Cayuga County formed a part of Onondaga county, Seth Phelps, residing at Aurora, was appointed County Judge in 1794, and on the organization of Cayuga County, was continued in the same office here. His successors have been as follows:

Walter Wood, February 26, 1810.

Elijah Miller, March 13, 1817.

Gershom Powers, January 31, 1823.

Joseph L. Richardson, January 8, 1827.

In 1846, the county judges were made elective and their terms of office four years. Since then the following have been the judges:

John P. Hulbert, June, 1847; George Humphreys, November, 1851; Charles C. Dwight, November, 1859; William Hughitt, November, 1863; S. Edwin Day, November, 1877.

SPECIAL JUDGES.

The office of Special Judge is authorized by the State Constitution, and was created in this County by an act of the Legislature passed April 10th, 1849, the term being three years. It is an elective office and has been filled by the following named individuals, who were elected in November, as follows: Charles J. Hulbert, 1852; Fayette G. Day, 1857; Amzi Wood, 1863; William B. Mills, 1872; Reuben F. Hoff, 1874; Frank M. Parsons, 1877.

SURROGATES.

These officers, previous to 1821, were designated by the Council of Appointment; from 1821 to 1846 by the Governor and Senate; and since the latter date have been elective by the people.

Moses De Witt, appointed March 14, 1794, and Thomas Mumford, October 1, 1797, were the Onondaga County Surrogates.

CAYUGA SURROGATES.

Glen Cuyler, March 14, 1799; Eleazer Burnham, February 5, 1811; Glen Cuyler, February 26, 1813; Eleazer Burnham, February 28, 1815; Seneca Wood, June 7, 1820; Benjamin L. Cuyler, February 14, 1821; John Porter, March 12, 1828; Thomas Y. How, Jr., March 18, 1836; George H. Wood, April 14, 1840; Charles B. Perry, February 15, 1844; Jacob R. How, June, 1847; William B. Woodin, November, 1859; John T. M. Davie, November, 1871.

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

The office of Special Surrogate, like that of Special Judge, is authorized by the State Constitution, and was created at the same time, in the same manner and for a like period as the latter. It also is elective and has been held by the following named persons, who were elected in November, as follows: Solomon Giles, 1852; Campbell W. Haynes, 1855; John T. M. Davie, 1861; Gardiner C. Gifford, 1867; John T. M. Davie, 1870; Richard C. Steel, 1871; James A. Wright, 1877.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

These officers are now elected by the people for three years, one in each county. Previous to 1818 the district in charge of a single attorney was large, including several counties. The following have been the attorneys for Cayuga County at the specified dates:

William Stuart, appointed March 2, 1802; Daniel W. Lewis, March 9, 1810; William Stuart, February 12, 1811; Vincent Matthews, March 12, 1813; Daniel Conger, April 17, 1815; Joseph L. Richardson, January 11, 1818; John Porter, February 14, 1821; Theodore Spencer, 1828; Richard L. Smith, January 21, 1832; Michael S. Myers, January 25, 1838; Dennison Robinson, January 27, 1841; Luman Sherwood, June 3, 1844; Ebenezer W. Arms, January 1847; Theodore M. Pomeroy, November, 1850; Solomon Giles, November, 1856; George I. Post, November, 1859; Richard C. Steel, November, 1862; Charles C. Dwight, (appointed) March 27,

1866; Wm. B. Mills, November, 1866; Sereno E. Payne, November, 1872.

SHERIFFS.

While Cayuga formed a part of Onondaga, previous to March 8, 1799, the following were the sheriffs: John Harris, appointed March 14, 1794; Abiather Hull, February 9, 1796; Comfort Tyler, February 27, 1798.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Joseph Annin, appointed March 14, 1799; Peter Hughes, August 10, 1801; Solomon Buell, January 13, 1804; John S. C. Dewitt, March 13, 1806; Jonathan Richmond, February 24, 1808; Zenas Goodrich, February 11, 1812; Charles E. Morrell, March 3, 1813; Nathaniel Garrow, February 28, 1815; Archibald Green, February 13, 1819; Nathaniel Garrow, February 12, 1821. At the latter date the office was made elective, and the term three years, the incumbent being ineligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Nathaniel Garrow, elected November, 1822; Archibald Green, November, 1825; Peleg Gallup, November, 1828; Peter Yawger, November, 1831; Warren Parsons, November, 1834; George H. Carr, March 30, 1838, to fill vacancy; Augustus Pettibone, November, 1844; Joseph P. Swift, November, 1847; Stephen Fancher, November, 1850; John T. Knapp, December, 1852, to fill vacancy; John T. Knapp, November, 1853; Edwin P. Hoskins, November, 1856; Daniel D. Buck, November, 1859; James Mead, November, 1862; Sidney Mead, November, 1865; John E. Savery, November, 1868; John G. Hosmer, November, 1871; Andrew J. Sanders, November, 1874; Thomas Reed, 1877.

CLERKS OF CAYUGA COUNTY.

County Clerks are now elected for three years and their seals are declared to be those of the Supreme Court in their respective counties.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed March 14, 1794.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed March 14, 1799; Peter Hughes, January 13, 1804; Enos T. Throop, February 5, 1811; Elijah Miller, February 26, 1813; Enos T. Throop, February 13, 1815; James Glover, March 2, 1819; George B. Throop, February 14, 1821; George B. Throop, November, 1822;

Abraham Gridley, November, 1825; Michael S. Myers, November, 1828; William Richardson, November, 1837; Philip Van Arsdale, November, 1843; Ebenezer B. Cobb, November, 1846; Edwin B. Marvin, November, 1852; Benjamin B. Snow, November, 1858; John S. Lanehart, November, 1864; Lyman C. Comstock, November, 1870; Sidney J. Westfall, November, 1876.

STATE SENATORS.

The Counties of Cayuga and Wayne now form the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, and Senators are elected for two years. Under the second Constitution, that of 1821, Cayuga formed a part of the Seventh District, which included the Counties of Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Yates, Wayne and Cortland, and senators were elected for four years. Under the first Constitution, Cayuga was in what was called the "Western District," embracing a territory which now contains over twenty counties. Under this Constitution the territory of Cayuga County supplied but four Senators, namely: John Richardson, Aurelius, 1797; Seth Phelps, Scipio, 1798; Joseph Annin, Aurelius, 1803; and Lyman Paine, Auburn, 1820.

In 1823 the following were the Senators from the Seventh District: Silas Bowker, Bryan Green, Jesse Clark, Jonas Earll, Jr.; in 1824, the Senator elect was Jedediah Morgan; 1825, John C. Spencer; 1826, Truman Hart; 1827, William M. Oliver; 1828, George B. Throop; 1829, Hiram F. Mather; 1830, Thomas Armstrong; 1831, William H. Seward; 1832, Jehiel H. Halsey; 1833, Samuel L. Edwards; 1834, Thomas Armstrong; 1835, Chester Loomis; 1836, John Beardsley; 1837, Samuel L. Edwards; 1838, John Maynard; 1839, Robert C. Nicholas; 1840, Mark H. Sibley; 1841, Elijah Rhoades; 1842, Lyman Sherwood and William Bartlit; 1843, John Porter; 1844, Albert Lester; 1845, Henry J. Sedgwick; 1846, Richard H. Williams; 1847, Abraham Gridley; 1848, William I. Cornwell; 1849, William Beach; 1853, William Clarke; 1855, Samuel C. Cuyler; 1857, Alexander B. Williams; 1861, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1863, Stephen K. Williams; 1869, William B. Woodin; 1877, Theodore M. Pomeroy.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

As the ratio of the population of the County to

that of the rest of the State was varied, so has her representation in the Assembly, the extremes having been one and four. She has now two members, elected annually by districts.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—1797, Silas Halsey, Comfort Tyler; 1798, same; 1799, Edward Paine, John Richardson.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—1800, and 1801, Silas Halsey; 1802, Salmon Buel; 1803, Salmon Buel, Silas Halsey, Thomas Hewitt; 1804, Silas Halsey, Thomas Hewitt, Amos Rathbun; 1805, John Grover Jr., Amos Rathbun; 1806, the same; 1807, the same; 1808, Elijah Price, Richard Townley; 1809, Henry Bloom, Ebenezer Hewitt, Charles Kellogg; 1810, Henry Bloom, Charles Kellogg, Stephen Close; 1811, Stephen Close, Ebenezer Hewitt, Elisha Durkee; 1812, Stephen Close, Humphrey Howland, Thomas Ludlow; 1813, Wm. C. Bennett, Thomas Ludlow, William Satterlee; 1814, William C. Bennett, William Satterlee, Silas Bowker; 1815, John H. Beach, Silas Bowker, Barnabas Smith; 1816, John H. Beach, John Brown, Jr., John McFadden, Barnabas Smith; 1817, John H. Beach, John Brown Jr., John McFadden, Rowland Day; 1818, William Clark 2d, Thatcher I. Ferris, Isaac Smith; 1819, William Allen, Elijah Devoe, Henry Polhemus; 1820, William Allen, Samuel Dill, John Haring; 1821, John Haring, Charles Kellogg, Henry Polhemus; 1822, Samuel Dill, Charles Kellogg, Ephraim C. Marsh; 1823, Josiah Bevier, Elijah Drake, John Jackway, John O'Hara; 1824, Josiah Bevier, Silas Bowker, Asahel Fitch, Augustus F. Ferris; 1825, Elijah Devoe, Roswell Enos, John W. Hulbert, Ephraim C. Marsh; 1826, Eleazer Burnham, Aaron Dennis, Thatcher I. Ferris, Campbell Waldo; 1827, James Kenyon, Gardner Kortright, Andrews Preston, Peter Yawger; 1828, Henry R. Brinckerhoff, Philo Sperry, Gardner Kortright, William H. Noble; 1829, Henry R. Brinckerhoff, William H. Noble, Wing Taber, Ephraim Hammond; 1830, Ephraim Hammond, Solomon Love, William H. Noble, Richard L. Smith; 1831, Solomon Love, Elias Manchester, George S. Tilford, Peter Yawger; 1832, John Beardsley, George H. Brinckerhoff, John W. Sawyer, George S. Tilford; 1833, John Beardsley, George H. Brinckerhoff, John W. Sawyer, Simon Lathrop; 1834, Dennis Arnold, Cornelius Cuykendall, Andrew Groom, Noyes

Palmer; 1835, Cornelius Cuykendall, Andrew Groom, Noyes Palmer, Andrews Preston; 1836, Dennis Arnold, Charles E. Shepard, Richard L. Smith, William Wilbur; 1837, Curtiss C. Cady, Charles E. Shepard, William Wilbur; 1838, Henry R. Filley, Isaac S. Miller, Nathan G. Morgan; 1839, Nathan G. Morgan, Henry R. Filley, John McIntosh; 1840, Artemas Cady, John W. McFadden, Andrews Preston; 1841, Darius Adams, Osman Rhoades, John W. McFadden; 1842, John L. Cuyler, Vincent Kenyon, Alvarez Tupper; 1843, Vincent Kenyon, Alfred Lyon, Darius Monroe; 1844, Ashbel Avery, Benj. F. Hall, Robert Hume; 1845, David Gould, Leonard Searing, William Titus; 1846, Samuel Bell, William I. Cornwell, John T. Rathbun; 1847, Samuel Bell, William I. Cornwell, John T. Rathbun; 1848, Ebenezer Curtis, John I. Brinckerhoff, Hector C. Tuthill; 1849, James D. Button, John I. Brinckerhoff, Hector C. Tuthill; 1850, Hiram Coon, John Richardson, Ashbel Avery; 1851, Levi Colvin, George Underwood, Delos Bradley; 1852, William Hayden, George Underwood, Delos Bradley; 1853, William Hayden, Terance J. Kennedy, Mathias Hutchinson; 1854, Justus Townsend, Moseley Hutchinson, Mathias Hutchinson; 1855, Moore Conger, David L. Dodge, William B. Woodin; 1856, Sardis Dudley, Leonard Simons, Tolbert Powers; 1857, James J. Owen, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Hiram Tift; 1858, David B. Baldwin, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1859, William W. Payne, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1860, William W. Payne, Allen D. Morgan; 1861, Heman Benton, Smith Anthony; 1862, William A. Halsey, Smith Anthony; 1863, George I. Post, William P. Robinson; 1864, Benjamin M. Close, Wm. P. Robinson; 1865, Benjamin M. Close, John L. Parker; 1866-'67, Homer N. Lockwood, John L. Parker; 1868-'69, Charles H. Weed, Sanford Gifford; 1870, Wm. H. Eaker, Stephen S. Hewitt; 1871, Charles H. Curtis, Stephen S. Hewitt; 1872, Ira D. Brown, Elijah E. Brown; 1873, Leonard F. Hardy, Elijah E. Brown; 1874, Leonard F. Hardy, Erastus H. Hussey; 1875, C. S. Beardsley, jr., Erastus H. Hussey; 1876, George I. Post, John S. Brown; 1877, George I. Post, John S. Brown; 1878, Howell B. Converse, William L. Noyes.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Silas Halsey represented Cayuga County in

the first Constitutional convention in 1801. In 1821, the second convention, Cayuga had three delegates, namely:

David Brinckerhoff, Rowland Day, Augustus F. Ferris. In that of 1846, the County had also three delegates: Daniel John Shaw, Elisha W. Sheldon, and Peter Yawger. A fourth Constitutional convention was held in 1867, and over six months devoted to the consideration of proposed changes in the fundamental laws, but it did not complete its work. In that convention the delegates were Charles C. Dwight and George Rathbun.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Cayuga County has been represented in the Electoral college as follows: 1812 Jotham Jayne; 1816, Richard Townley; 1824, Eleazer Burnham; 1828, Asaph Stowe; 1832, Seth Thomas; Elector-at-large, same year Nathaniel Garrow; 1836, Peleg Slade; 1840, Albert Crane; 1844, Daniel Hibbard; 1848, Stephen Fancher; 1852, William C. Beardsley; 1856, Eleazer Burnham; 1860, William Van Marter; 1864, John E. Seeley; 1868, James McLean; 1872, John H. Camp; 1876, George W. Knowles.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following have been the representatives from Cayuga County in the Congress of the United States at the times and for the periods named:

- Silas Halsey----- 1806-'08, two years.
- Daniel Avery----- 1811-'13, "
- Enos F. Throop--- 1815-'17, "
- Nathaniel Garrow--- 1827-'29, "
- Gershom Powers--- 1829-'31, "
- Ulysses F. Double-
day----- 1831-'33-'35-'37, four years.
- Thomas Y. How, Jr., 1833-'35, two "
- Christopher Morgan-- 1839-'41, two "
- George Rathbun----- 1843-'47, four "
- Edwin B. Morgan---- 1853-'59, six "
- Theodore M. Pomeroy. 1861-'69, eight "
- Clinton D. McDougall. 1873-'77, four "

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS.

By an act passed April 17, 1843, the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties were directed

to appoint County Superintendents of Common Schools, and Elliot G. Storke was selected for the office in Cayuga County. The office was abolished March 13, 1847, and in 1856, (chapter 179, Laws of 1856,) the office of School Commissioner was created and made elective. The first election under the act creating the office, was held in November, 1859. The office has been held in Cayuga County by Jordan R. Chappell, Joshua C. Goodrich, David Currie, Howard Thompson, Israel Wilkinson, Robert L. Drummond, Samuel A. Cole, Hulbert Daratt, Albert W. Morehouse, Ezra Dean, William Hart, William G. Ellery, John S. Bristol, Leonard F. Hardy, Charles H. Greenfield, Wesley Mason, Eli N. Botsford, Alanson Boughton, Phineas B. Young, Archibald McIntosh, Jr., Lewis V. Smith, Lauren M. Townsend, Albert W. Morehouse, Wesley Mason and Benjamin B. Snow, the latter three of whom are the present incumbents.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

County Treasurers are elected, under the Constitution of 1846, for a term of three years. They were formerly appointed by the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties. Horace T. Cook was elected to that office in November, 1848, and has been reelected every subsequent term.

INSPECTORS OF AUBURN PRISON.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Ashby, Benjamin	appointed Febr'y 7, 1840.
Brown, Samuel	" March 2, 1843.
Cady, Artemas	" April 16, 1822.
Cook, Robert	" April 23, 1839.
Dennis, Seneca B.	" April 10, 1818.
Doubleday, Ulysses F.	" Febr'y 25, 1834.
Fitch, Charles D.	" May 3, 1845.
Fosdick, Peter G.	" Febr'y 7, 1840.
Garrow, John	" Febr'y 25, 1834.
Gilmore, Samuel	" May 3, 1845.
Goodwin, Stephen A.	" March 2, 1843.
Hardenburgh, John H.	" March 28, 1848.
Haskins, Joshua	" April 10, 1838.
Hills, Horace	" March 13, 1824.

Hills, Horace	appointed	April 2, 1830.
Hills, Horace	"	April 6, 1832.
Hinman, Hervey	"	April 6, 1832.
How, Thomas Y. Jr.	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Howland, Ellery A.	"	Febr'y 7, 1840.
Iverson, Henry Jr.	"	April 18, 1840.
Jewett, Freeborn G.	"	April 10, 1838.
Lounsbury, Willet	"	April 10, 1838.
Lyon, Harvey	"	Febr'y 7, 1840.
Myers, Michael S.	"	March 2, 1843.
Noble, William H.	"	March 2, 1843.
Palmer, Eleazer R.	"	May 3, 1845.
Polhemus, Henry	"	May 8, 1839.
Potter, John	"	April 6, 1832.
Powers, Gersham	"	April 2, 1830.
Rice, Woodin	"	March 13, 1824.
Rice, Woodin	"	April 16, 1827.
Sherwood, Luman	"	May 3, 1845.
Tuttle, Bradley	"	April 6, 1832.
Tuttle, Bradley	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Van Duzen, Horatio	"	April 10, 1838.
Weed, Walter	"	March 13, 1824.
Weed, Walter	"	April 16, 1827.
Weed, Walter	"	April 2, 1830.
Wheeler, Elijah	"	March 2, 1843.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	March 13, 1824.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 16, 1827.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 24, 1830.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 6, 1832.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Wilson, Jared	"	May 10, 1835.

Previous to 1846 the office of Prison Inspector was appointive, the power of appointment having been conferred on the Governor and Council of Appointment, April 2, 1819, and on the Governor and Senate, April 19, 1823. The Constitution of 1846 made the office elective, and provided for the election of three Inspectors; to hold office for three years, one of whom was to be elected annually. Only two from this County held the office under this law, viz: David D. McNeil, who was elected November 3, 1868, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, who was elected November 7, 1871. The office was abolished on the appointment of Superintendent of Prisons, February 16, 1877, in pursuance of an amendment to the Constitution, approved and ratified at the general election, held November 7, 1876. This amendment makes the office appointive, and relegates the power of appointment back to the Governor and Senate.

CHAPTER XVI.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION.

CAUSE OF THE WAR—FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS — CAPTAIN KENNEDY'S EFFORTS — FIRST PUBLIC MEETING—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—RAPID ENLISTMENTS—19TH REGIMENT — KENNEDY'S BATTERY — 75TH REGIMENT — CAREFUL PROVISIONS — CALL FOR MORE TROOPS — MILITARY DISTRICTS FORMED— 111TH REGIMENT — 160TH REGIMENT — DRAFTS—IMMENSE BOUNTIES—FINAL EFFORTS—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

THE war of the Rebellion was forced upon the nation, to maintain its unity, and, as was generally believed at the North, its very existence. It was a war of one section of the country against another, of the slave States of the South, against the free States of the North. It arose from a fierce conflict of opinion between the two sections as to the place which the institution of slavery should hold in the government, a conflict which had continued from the origin of the government.

The bitterness of the discussion and the antagonisms of the parties to it, increased with time, until, on the election to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln in the autumn of 1860, a majority of the slave States of the Union resolved to sever their political connection with the free States, and to form a Southern Confederacy, in which the institution of slavery could have free and full development.

That bold step was accordingly taken. The Confederacy was formed and the most active military preparations made to sustain and defend its pretensions. Dominion was claimed over all the national property within its territory, which, so far as possible, was seized and garrisoned. Its claims were resisted, and a long and terrible war followed.

The events and consequences of that great struggle, are too recent, have been too fully recorded and are too well known to need repetition here. But its local incidents, the part which Cayuga bore in it should, so far as the plan and limits of this work will permit, be spread upon the pages of our local history. We shall give a succinct account of the efforts and sacrifices

made by our citizens in enlisting their quota of soldiers, and a brief review of the field operations of our earlier regiments, regretting that the time within which this work must issue, and the difficulties and delays attending the collection of reliable information of the specific services of each regiment in the field, prevent a fuller notice.

President Lincoln had been inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861; Fort Sumter was attacked on the 12th and surrendered on the 13th of April, following; Congress was convened in extra session and the President called for 75,000 volunteers. Within the next fifteen days three hundred and fifty thousand had offered themselves, of whom only the number called for could be accepted.

Cayuga County came promptly forward to aid the government. Indeed, one of her citizens, Captain T. J. Kennedy, had anticipated this action of the government by several months, and had written to Governor Morgan as early as January 6th, 1861, for permission to raise troops, to which the Governor replied on the 17th of that month, that "if the necessity arises your services will be accepted." This is believed to have been the first offer of military service in the rebellion made by any of our loyal citizens. Captain Kennedy believed that the "necessity" already existed and acted accordingly. He sent out at his own instance and personal cost, recruiting sergeants to the different villages in the vicinity, Jordan, Skaneateles, Seneca Falls, Springport and Aurora, and also opened a recruiting office in Auburn, thus liberally devoting his time and limited means to this patriotic service. He wrote stirring articles for the press and sought by every means in his power to impress his countrymen with the reality of the existing danger. Our citizens were, however, slow to believe that the rash act of secession would be followed by a real war, and Captain Kennedy was considered by some as crazed by his enthusiasm. He proceeded nevertheless, and on the day of the attack upon Fort Sumter, had one hundred and seventy-five recruits drilling in an open field near the city. The events thus justified the sagacity and wisdom of his preparations.

Captain Kennedy now applied to the Governor for arms and equipments; but the "necessity" for them had not been anticipated, and they were not ready. The South had been actively pre-

paring for war for more than six months, while the North had reposed in idle and fancied security. Had our people generally been as "crazy" as Captain Kennedy was thought to be, and as orderly and intelligent in their madness, the war of the rebellion, it is believed, would have made for our record quite a different history.

There were for this splendid company of recruits no guns, no harness, no general equipments. What was to be done? The Governor stated the simple facts and inquired if the men would accept rifles and go out as infantry. This, forty only consented to do; yet by energetic efforts on the part of the Captain and his assistants, a full infantry company was enrolled which joined the 19th regiment at Elmira.

Efforts were made to recruit the 49th regiment to ten full companies, pending which, the Legislature authorized the enlistment of thirty thousand volunteers and voted three million dollars to arm and equip them. This compelled the abandonment of the plan to fill up the old regiment, and efforts were at once directed to perfect organizations under the State call.

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF AUBURN.—On the 20th day of April, the citizens of Auburn met at the Court House to devise plans in aid of enlistments. While the people were assembling, the news reached them of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops in their passage through the city of Baltimore. The effect upon the people was electrical. Rarely has there been seen deeper or more intense feeling than at that hour swayed the large audience. General Jesse Segoine, C. S. Burtis, C. C. Dennis, T. M. Pomeroy, S. Willard, Richard Steel, Rev. D. K. Lee, E. B. Lansing and others addressed the assembly, and their earnest and impassioned utterances aroused the people, stirring them beyond the power of language to express. They resolved to maintain the Union, and yielded to it every possible support. They raised an impromptu fund of four thousand dollars for the support of the families of the volunteers, the distribution of which was entrusted to Charles P. Wood, John H. Chedell and the Mayor of the City, George Humphrey, a trust involving much difficult labor, devolving largely on Mr. Wood, but which was faithfully and judiciously executed.

The following Sunday presented a scene of patriotic enthusiasm, never before paralleled in the history of the County, and rarely in that of any community. The late sleepers were aroused by the thunder of cannon, and the streets were filled by squads of soldiers under drill of their officers. At the several recruiting stations large crowds assembled, and the number of enlistments was very large. The national emblem was everywhere displayed, not excepting the churches, wherein patriotic discourses were delivered, to intensely interested auditors. At the Second Presbyterian and the Catholic churches, the pastors were especially earnest and eloquent in behalf of a cause which then thrilled all hearts. Sixty recruits left the latter church in a body, under the influence of the stirring appeal to their love for their adopted country, and enlisted under Captain Gavigan. Three full companies were that day completed. Captain Kennedy had a surplus of fifty-six men, who were transferred to a company being organized by Captain Theodore H. Schenck. Captain Charles H. Stewart, in a single day, April 24th, recruited his company to the maximum standard. Captain Solomon Giles, of Weedsport; James E. Ashcroft, of Seneca Falls; Nelson T. Stephens, of Moravia; and James R. Angel, of Union Springs, were each, at this time, recruiting a company for the regiment then organizing.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the County was held at the court house on the 24th of April, presided over by the Hon. John Porter, who made a patriotic address. Four military companies entered the building, whose presence produced great enthusiasm. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and stirring addresses were made by Clarence A. Seward and Rev. B. I. Ives. The closing resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, we know no flag but that of our fathers; and in one solid phalanx, we will march under the stars and stripes, to victory or death."

The popular sympathy for the volunteers found expression in various ways. Banners, books, flags, swords and pistols, were presented with formal ceremonies, to the several officers. Captain Baker was presented by the Sons of Temperance, with a fine brace of pistols, Major Thad. B. Barber was honored by the gift of a splendid

sword, Captain Kennedy, also with a brace of elegant pistols accompanied by a presentation address, from which we extract the following :

"You, sir, were among the first to hear and the readiest to respond to the patriotic call ; home, family, and friends, with all their endearing associations, could not hold you back ; a prosperous business, dependent for its success on you alone, could not hold you back ; but with alacrity and enthusiasm, you were first at the muster, as no doubt you will be, in the coming encounter."

Captain Kennedy also received an elegant Bible from the Board of Education. Captains Gavigan and Schenck and their subaltern officers, received swords and pistols from their friends, and the ladies of Auburn presented Captain Stewart with a fine Bible, Doctor Huntington making the presentation address.

The early preparations were now nearly completed. Five full companies had been mustered into the service and were awaiting orders to move. The movement began April 24th.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST TROOPS. — It was a novel and exciting scene. Few of the generation, then beholding it, had ever seen a force marshalled for real war. Here, however, were seen husbands and fathers, sons, brothers and lovers, bearing arms, and bound for fields of carnage, from which many would never return. Crowds were present from city and country, all actuated by deep feeling, some with the glow of patriotism, but more by the deeper emotion of affection ; while in the eyes of thousands trembled the tear of affectionate solicitude for the welfare of those with whom their hopes of happiness were closely allied.

It was estimated that eight thousand spectators witnessed the departure of the first battalion from Cayuga County for the seat of war. The companies that formed the battalion were those of Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schenck, Gavigan and Ashcroft, and their first destination was the military depot at Elmira. The companies of Captains Stewart and Ammon were mustered into the service May 6th, and moved also to Elmira.

THE 19TH REGIMENT.—This regiment, comprising the foregoing companies, was mustered into the United States service on the 22d day of May, as the 19th New York State Volunteers, and officered as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, John S. Clark ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clarence A. Seward ; Major, James H. Ledley ; Adjutant, Henry M. Stone ; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon ; Quartermaster, John Chedell ; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dennis Scheil ; Sergeant-Major, Charles Tomlinson.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, John T. Baker ; Lieutenant, Charles White ; Ensign, Martin Laughlin ; Sergeants, Charles Tomlinson, John T. Potter, David McCreary, Barnett Nagle.

Company B—Captain, T. J. Kennedy ; Lieutenant, John Polson ; Ensign, Henry C. Day ; Sergeants, Andrew Cowan, William H. Genett, David C. Hutchinson and William H. Barnes.

Company C—Captain, James E. Ashcroft ; Lieutenant, Samuel C. Day ; Ensign, Charles B. Randolph ; Sergeants, Charles C. Graves, Adolphus W. Newton, Alonzo Jordan, and Edward Manning.

Company D—Captain, Owen Gavigan ; Lieutenant, William Boyle ; Ensign, Luke Brannock ; Sergeants, Patrick Dwyer, Daniel Downing, Patrick Handlen, and Daniel McCarten.

Company E—Captain, Theodore H. Schenck ; Lieutenant, David A. Taylor ; Ensign, Edward C. Burtis ; Sergeants, Henry F. Rider, Austin Haynes, Charles A. Henry, and James Harris.

Company F—Captain, Nelson T. Stephens ; Lieutenant, Watson C. Squire ; Ensign, Edward D. Parker ; Sergeants, Edward B. Warren, David F. Bothwell, Barna C. Goodrich, and Robert Haynes.

Company G—Captain, Charles H. Stewart ; Lieutenant, John Wall ; Ensign, Antonio E. Robinson ; Sergeants, Lewis Manders, John White, Charles B. Quick, and George E. Sherwood.

Company H—Captain, Solomon Giles ; Lieutenant, Augustus Field ; Ensign, Marquis D. Nichols ; Sergeants, Charles M. Whiteside, William A. Hedges, Willis Watson, and Montraville M. Hedges.

Company I—Captain, John H. Ammon ; Lieutenant, George W. Thomas ; Ensign, Randolph B. Kimberly ; Sergeants, Horace Silsby, William A. Kelsy, Thomas J. Lomore, and James S. Fuller.

Company K—Captain, James R. Angel ; Lieutenant, A. H. Carr ; Ensign, Lester W. Forting.

The uniforms which were supplied to this regiment were composed of that miserable shoddy material with which many of our first volunteers were clothed, but it called forth such an earnest remonstrance from our citizens to the authorities as led to a correction of the shameful abuse.

Elegant regimental and national flags were presented to the regiment at Elmira in behalf of the ladies of Auburn ; the former by the Hon. Charles C. Dwight, and the latter by Hon. B. F. Hall.

THE 75TH REGIMENT.—The first seventy-five thousand men had been called into service for only three months, but it soon became evident that their time would expire before they could be fully armed and equipped. On the 4th of May, therefore, the President issued his call for volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war, and on the first day of July following, two hundred and eighty regiments had been accepted. Congress met on the fourth of July and voted five hundred millions of money and five hundred thousand more troops. The quota of New York, under this call was twenty-five thousand men which were called for on the 25th of July, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run.

Preparations were, therefore, at once made to organize a second Cayuga regiment at the instance of Col. John A. Dodge, who unfolded his plans to a meeting of citizens on September 2, 1861, at which Chas. P. Wood presided. He would form a military depot in Auburn and arm, equip and drill the soldiers here, and thus secure them from the gross impositions inflicted upon the 19th regiment by heartless contractors. The plan was reasonable, and permission to execute it was obtained from Governor Morgan by a committee of citizens, consisting of Dr. Willard, T. M. Pomeroy, Wm. C. Beardsley and Col. Dodge, who visited Albany for the purpose. Col. Dodge was fully authorized to raise, equip, supply and drill a regiment here. These careful and authoritative proceedings, gave confidence to both officers and men ; and the work of recruiting proceeded rapidly under the following company commanders : Captains, Charles C. Dwight, Wm. Hart, John Choate, Wm. H. Cray, C. D. McDougall, Luther Goodrich, E. A. Thomas and Charles Hayden.

On Sept. 10, Capt. McDougall reported a full company ; on the 12th Truman K. Fuller, a company from Port Byron, and William H. Gray one from Auburn. On October 9th, Lansing Porter, reported a full company. Mr. Hart having accepted the chaplaincy of the 19th, transferred his men to Capt. Cray.

So rapidly had the regiment been recruited that the barracks were not prepared for them, and temporary quarters were, meanwhile prepared for them in the city, until the 9th of October, when they took possession of the barracks. The regiment was raised to nine hundred men and was designated as the 75th N. Y. V. On the 30th of November, the regiment, pursuant to order, left camp to report at New York.

As on the departure of the 19th regiment, so now, the crowd was immense. The *personnel* of the regiment was much superior to the average of military organizations. It contained very many of the best citizens of the County ; thoroughly educated and cultured men, who were voluntarily casting themselves upon the altar of their country and trusting their lives to the fortunes of war.

The following were its officers :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, John A. Dodge ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Merritt ; Adjutant, E. B. Lansing ; Surgeon, Michael D. Benedict ; Quartermaster, Lewis E. Carpenter ; Chaplain, Thomas B. Hudson.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Clinton D. McDougall ; Lieutenants, Robert B. Merritt, James H. Hinman ; 2d Lieutenants, Erastus E. Brown, and Benjamin F. Thurber.

Company B—Captain, Truman K. Fuller ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. H. Stevenson ; 2d Lieutenant, Anson Tuller.

Company C—Captain, William H. Cray ; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. Wilson Drew ; 2d Lieutenant, Augustus W. Benedict.

Company D—Captain, Chas. C. Dwight ; 1st Lieutenant, Andrew S. Corning ; 2d Lieutenant, George D. Robinson.

Company E—Captain, Luther Goodrich ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. L. Stanford ; 2d Lieutenant, Francis A. Hopping.

Company F—Captain, Henry Bates Fitch; 1st Lieutenant, William Elias Avery; 2d Lieutenant, Horace B. Fitch.

Company G—Captain, John E. Savery; 1st Lieutenant, Lewis E. Carpenter; 2d Lieutenant, William D. Hamilton.

Company H—Captain, John Choate; 1st Lieutenant, Elbridge C. Miles; 2d Lieutenant, James E. Whiteside.

Company I—Captain, Lansing Porter; 1st Lieutenant, E. B. Lansing; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hosmer.

The regiment was assigned to duty in the department of the south. The field operations of this regiment will be considered in a future chapter.

KENNEDY'S INDEPENDENT BATTERY.—Coincident with the recruiting of the 75th regiment, Captain T. J. Kennedy had received permission to raise an independent battery of artillery; and in less than two months had one hundred and twenty-five men on his rolls. It was entitled, "Kennedy's 1st Light Battery N. Y. S. Volunteers," and was mustered into service, for three years on the 23d day of November 1861. Its officers were: Capt., T. J. Kennedy; First Lieutenants, Andrew Cowan and William P. Wright; 2d Lieut., James A. Woodruff. The under sergeants were, H. C. Vaughn, Nathaniel Thompson, O. Van Etten, James B. Wood, J. E. Johnson, and H. S. Steele. Capt. Kennedy left with his Battery, for the seat of war on December 2d.

RAPID ENLISTMENTS.—Thus in about seven months Cayuga had sent into the field two full regiments and a battery of artillery.

The 19th regiment had, meanwhile, been re-organized as the 3d artillery, and to fill it to its desired size required some three hundred men; an effort was made to recruit them, but for nearly two months little was effected. In February and March ninety men were recruited who went forward under Lieuts. Boyle, Allen, and Kirby of the 3rd artillery.

OTHER CALLS—MILITARY DISTRICTS FORMED.—The military disasters of the summer of 1862, induced the President early in July, to call for three hundred thousand men for three years, or during the war, and, on August 4th, for another three hundred thousand. This of course meant very earnest work, and it came home to the hearts and sensibilities of our people, and aroused

them to corresponding action. Cayuga was not backward in her responses to these calls.

Military Districts were formed, Cayuga and Wayne being one. The Governor appointed the following persons as the district military committee, Wm. C. Beardsley, Dr. S. Willard, Wm. H. Seward and N. T. Stephens, of Auburn; C. M. Abbott of Niles; and E. B. Morgan, and Smith Anthony, of Ledyard. To this committee was confided the entire control of the recruiting service of the district. The committee was soon enlarged by adding thereto the names of W. H. Adams, Joseph Welling and J. B. Gavitt of Lyons; G. W. Cowles of Clyde; J. E. Walker, — Pomeroy, and W. C. Nottingham of Palmyra. At a meeting of the committee on the 12th of July, the following gentlemen were added: S. K. Williams, E. A. Thomas, L. S. Ketchum, Geo. W. Cuyler, Wm. T. Barney, W. T. Gaylord, of Wayne; and Theodore M. Pomeroy, Henry W. Dwight, Wm. A. Halsey, Geo. B. Gillespie, Wm. P. Robinson, A. L. Smith, William Hosford, Chas. Near, Philo Camp, Amzi Wood, William C. Cramer, and D. J. Van Auken, of Cayuga.

FORMATION OF THE 111TH REGIMENT.—The committee designated General Jesse Segoine as regimental commander, and appointed sub-committees to promote enlistments; these committees called war-meetings in different parts of the district, which were well attended, and at which spirited addresses were delivered. A mass-meeting was called at Auburn, on the 17th and at Lyons, Wayne county, on the 19th of July. Both were largely attended, the one at Auburn was especially enthusiastic, and stirring appeals were made by Gen. Segoine, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr. Warner, and others. E. E. Marvin offered ten dollars each to ten volunteers; and Col. E. B. Morgan said he was authorized to offer two hundred dollars to the first company organized under the call, one hundred to the second, and fifty to the third. The authorization, it was believed, came from Col. Morgan's own patriotic and liberal impulses.

These efforts of the war committees, gave a new impulse to enlistments, which, especially in Wayne county, were rapidly progressing. The inducement of a national bounty of one hundred dollars, of a State bounty of fifty dollars, and a town, or ward bounty of twenty-five dollars, the latter paid by individual subscriptions, filled the

quota of the regiment in about four weeks. Its official organization was as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Jesse Segoine ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clinton D. McDougall ; Adjutant, Henry H. Segoine ; Surgeon, William Vosburgh ; Quartermaster, James Trulan.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Aaron P. Seely ; 1st Lieutenant, Samuel B. McIntyre ; 2d Lieutenant, Ezra A. Hibbard.

Company B—Captain, John S. Coe ; 1st Lieutenant, Jacob T. Van Buskirk ; 2d Lieutenant, John Tremper.

Company C—Captain, Ed. A. Thomas ; 1st Lieutenant, Ira Jones ; 2d Lieutenant, Theodore Lamson.

Company D—Captain, Sebastian D. Holmes ; 1st Lieutenant, Hasseltine S. Moore ; 2d Lieutenant, Erastus M. Granger.

Company E—Captain, Isaac M. Lusk ; 1st Lieutenant, Andrew D. Soverill ; 2d Lieutenant, John A. Lanig.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin W. Thompson ; 1st Lieutenant, Robert C. Perry ; 2d Lieutenant, John H. Drake.

Company G—Captain, Lewis A. Husk ; 1st Lieutenant, John I. Brinkerhoff ; 2d Lieutenant, Edgar J. A. Hueston.

Company H—Captain, Ezra H. Northrop ; 1st Lieutenant, Frank Rich ; 2d Lieutenant, Reuben J. Myres.

Company I—Captain, Sidney Mead ; 1st Lieutenant, Merrill W. Murdock ; 2d Lieutenant, Arthur W. Marshall.

Company K—Captain, S. A. Tremaine ; 1st Lieutenant, George M. Smith ; 2d Lieutenant, A. B. Capron.

ANOTHER CALL, 138TH REGIMENT FORMED.—The call of Aug. 4th for "three hundred thousand more" quickly followed ; and full and prompt compliance therewith, was the only condition by which a draft could be avoided. Efforts were, therefore, at once directed to the formation of a fourth regiment, for which authority was obtained, on the application of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Gen. Segoine and Capt. N. T. Stephens, who had proceeded to Albany for that purpose.

Joseph Welling, of Wayne county, was selected as regimental commander, and enlistments were

made with great rapidity. Ten full companies were mustered in, within eighteen days from the issuance of the order, of which number, about three hundred were enrolled before the order was made. Its officers were :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Joseph Welling ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Seward, Jr. ; Major, Edward P. Taft ; Adjutant, Wm. R. Wasson ; Sergeant-Major, Lyman C. Comstock ; Quartermaster, Henry P. Knowles.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, James W. Snyder ; 1st Lieutenant, James H. Hyde ; 2d Lieutenant, Rufus M. Campbell.

Company B—Captain, Truman Gregory ; 1st Lieutenant, Nelson F. Strickland ; 2d Lieutenant, William E. Greenwood.

Company C—Captain, Loyal W. Alden ; 1st Lieutenant, Harvey Follett ; 2d Lieutenant, Marshall B. Burke.

Company D—Captain, Charles L. Lyon ; 1st Lieutenant, Anson S. Wood ; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel C. Redgrave.

Company E—Captain, Selah Cornwell ; 1st Lieutenant, Seth F. Swift ; 2d Lieutenant, George C. Stoyell.

Company F—Captain, Charles Burgess ; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. W. Bacon ; 2d Lieutenant, Sullivan B. Lamereaux.

Company G—Captain, William Wood ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Hawley ; 2d Lieutenant, Seymour Woodward.

Company H—Captain, John L. Crane ; 1st Lieutenant, Tunis Vosburgh ; 2d Lieutenant, Daniel B. Harmon.

Company I—Captain, Hugh Hughes ; 1st Lieutenant, Orson Howard ; 2d Lieutenant, Philip R. Freeoff.

Company K—Captain, Irwin Sawyer ; 1st Lieutenant, Dennis E. Flynn ; 2d Lieutenant, Geo. P. Knapp.

160TH REGIMENT.—Although this military district, Cayuga and Wayne counties, had now sent into the field four full regiments and a battery of artillery, besides supplying many recruits to the old regiments, her quota on the call of August 4th was not yet full, and a dreaded draft was therefore impending. To avoid that the most strenuous efforts were now made. The super-

visors of Cayuga County, convened, by whom a bounty of fifty dollars was offered to volunteers. The stores in Auburn were, by agreement, closed at four o'clock each afternoon, that the energies of all might be directed to filling our quota. The mayor, by proclamation, urged the cooperation of all our citizens. Public meetings were held on the streets, and the flags of recruiting stations waved in all parts of the town. War committees were appointed to aid the work. The general committee decided to raise a full regiment, and selected Capt. Charles C. Dwight, of the 75th regiment, then in New Orleans, as its Colonel. He reached Auburn on the 20th of October, was received with flattering honors and took command of the camp, in which the enlisted men were quartered. The regiment was completed and mustered into service as the 160th New York Volunteers, November 22d, 1862, with the following officers :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles C. Dwight ; Lieutenant-Colonel, John B. VanPatten ; Major, William H. Sentell ; Adjutant, Gordon W. Allen ; Surgeon, Cyrus Powers ; Assistant-Surgeon, David H. Armstrong ; Chaplain, William Pultman ; Quartermaster, Dighton H. Winans.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, William Potter ; 1st Lieutenant, William J. VanDeusen ; 2d Lieutenant, James B. Vaughn.

Company B—Captain, H. P. Underhill ; 1st Lieutenant, L. L. Wheelock ; 2d Lieutenant, James Kelly.

Company C—Captain, B. B. Rogers ; 1st Lieutenant, Robert B. Ennis ; 2d Lieutenant, James V. D. Westfall.

Company D—Captain, J. D. Bunerd ; 1st Lieutenant, Myron H. Shirts ; 2d Lieutenant, E. H. Sentell.

Company E—Captain, Henry Moore ; 1st Lieutenant, James Gray ; 2d Lieutenant, Nicholas McDonough.

Company F—Captain, Josiah C. Jewett ; 1st Lieutenant, Gideon F. Moorey ; 2d Lieutenant, Edwin Kirby.

Company G—Captain, Malcom Wright ; 1st Lieutenant, Horace Silsby ; 2d Lieutenant, A. S. Stillman.

Company H—Captain, Daniel S. Vaughn ; 1st Lieutenant, Charles R. Caltord ; 2d Lieutenant, Miles I. Jones.

Company I—Captain, Allen L. Burr ; 1st Lieutenant, Newton Dexter ; 2d Lieutenant, Robert R. Seeley.

Company K—Captain, L. B. Hunt ; 1st Lieutenant, George L. Merrill ; 2d Lieutenant, John H. Shaver.

This ended the efforts at recruiting in this district, for 1862. Great efforts had been made and they had been crowned with gratifying success.

A DRAFT ORDERED.—In April, 1863, John N. Knapp, Esq., of Auburn, was appointed provost-marshal for this military district ; James M. Servis, of Wayne, commissioner of enrollment ; and D. R. Davis, M. D., of Seneca Falls, surgeon. They proceeded to make a complete enrollment of the entire district. A draft was ordered to take place on July 23, to fill the places of the two years' men whose term of service would soon expire. While the dreaded ballots were being drawn at the Court House in Auburn, the terrible New York riots were in progress, and intense agitation prevailed. Precautions were taken against apprehended resistance here but the draft was quietly concluded, resulting in drawing about two thousand conscripts. On the payment of three hundred dollars each, they could be relieved, and all but about four hundred and fifty did so.

The general failure of this draft to supply men led to another call for three hundred thousand men. On October 17th, 1863, another draft was ordered, and the most vigorous efforts were made to escape it by filling the quota with volunteers.

Cayuga County offered a bounty of three hundred dollars, issuing its bonds to raise the necessary funds ; the effort succeeded and by the 10th of January the quota of the district was filled. But two hundred thousand additional troops were called for on February 1st 1864, and our quota was filled within twenty days. The recruits realized from the last two calls went mainly to supply deficiencies in the old regiments.

Two other calls were made, the first for five hundred thousand one year's men in July 1864, and the second, and last on December 19th of that year, for three hundred thousand men, and fifty days were given in each case to fill the quotas by volunteering.

IMMENSE BOUNTIES.—The times were very eventful. Organizations were making for what was believed to be the closing movements of the war, which were to finally crush armed rebellion. On August 18th the Supervisors granted a bounty of three hundred dollars to each volunteer, and the common council of Auburn one hundred and fifty dollars for each recruit credited to the city. On the 19th the Supervisors raised the bounty to six hundred, six hundred and fifty and seven hundred dollars respectively, for one, two and three years' men. Individuals, expecting and dreading a draft, offered and paid enormous sums for substitutes, as high as ten, twelve and even fifteen hundred dollars. It was the golden harvest for bounty brokers, and they vigorously plied their vocation.

All these various and energetic efforts, the enormous bounties offered, and the conviction that the war would soon close, succeeded in filling the quota under the call of July, by Sept. 10th.

FINAL EFFORTS.—Another struggle was yet to be made, the final call of December 19th, for three hundred thousand men, followed; final, as we afterwards knew it to be, but then known only as one of a mighty series of exhaustive drafts, the end of which could not then be determined.

It produced great depression. The energy and spirit of the people had, for nearly four terrible years, borne them up and there had been no sign of faltering; but after all they had done, after all the sacrifices of time, money and life which they had made, each effort in raising troops having, for sometime, been regarded as the last which they would be required to make, and, after having put forth nearly all their remaining strength in raising their quota of the last five hundred thousand men, the immediate call for another three hundred thousand was very disheartening.

Renewed, but relatively unsuccessful efforts were made to recruit another regiment by volunteering. In the city of Auburn efficient and active ward committees were formed as follows: First ward, J. M. Hurd, E. C. Selover, and William Lamey; Second ward, Richard C. Steel, E. H. Avery, Albert H. Goss, John S. Fowler, B. B. Snow, and Wm. B. Woodin; Third ward, John Choate, E. G. Miles, Rolin Tracy, Enos Bostwick, Josiah Field, Chas. Wellner, William J. Moses, William B. Stevenson, Chas. A. Myers, and John S. Brown; Fourth ward,

Myron Cowell, Chester Wier. In the country towns, corresponding efforts were made.

DRAFT ORDERED.—Every preparation for a draft had, for some time, been in complete readiness, and the fated ballots must again be drawn. Captain John N. Knapp had resigned the office of provost-marshal of the 24th district on January 1st, 1865, and was succeeded by B. B. Snow.

Volunteering was continued until March 15th, when Capt. Snow began the draft at the Court House in Auburn, in the presence of a deeply interested audience. The draft was continued about ten days, for a few hours each day, recruiting filling the intervals, and drafting resorted to only when the officers were not engaged in the business of mustering recruits.

Richmond fell on the 2d of April and volunteering was thereafter greatly increased until ordered closed on April 14th, 1865, just four years after news had reached us of the fall of Sumter.

THE 193D REGIMENT was rapidly organizing in camp, and very soon had its full complement of one thousand men and several hundred had been sent in squads to the general military camp at Elmira.

The 193d regiment was formed as follows:

Colonel, J. B. VanPetten; Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Gilmore; Major, Alfred Morton; Adjutant, Thurlow B. Wasson; Quartermaster, Chas. H. Bailey; Surgeon, David H. Armstrong; Chaplain, W. D. Chase.

Captains, John Jones, Edwin C. Knapp, Wm. H. Porter, Archibald H. Preston, Joel Reed, James H. Hitchcock, Sidney W. Ainsworth, Orrin D. Staplin, Wm. L. Yeckley and Wm. H. Harris.

The fall of Richmond on the 2d of April and the surrender of the Confederate forces on the 18th, necessarily closed all enlistments here, and led to the speedy closing of the office of the provost-marshal and all other military preparations.

For four full years, the people of this County, in common with those of the entire country, had suffered as never before in all their history. Nearly two million men had been enlisted and there were on the rolls and in the actual service of the United States, at the close of the war one million one hundred thousand men. Nine hundred thousand had fallen from the ranks, of which number

two hundred thousand filled soldiers graves, four hundred thousand were disabled, or rejected on second examination, or deserted, and three hundred thousand were honorably discharged, during or at the end of the war. Of this number, this military district supplied about six thousand.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

19TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS — TERM OF ENLISTMENTS — MISUNDERSTANDINGS — UNPLEASANT RESULTS—IN CAMP AT WASHINGTON — WITH PATTERSON — MILITARY EXPERIENCE—WITH GENERAL BANKS—NEW UNIFORMS—HELD FOR TWO YEARS—RECUSANTS PUNISHED — REDUCED TO A BATTALION—CHANGED TO 3D ARTILLERY — SUBSEQUENT SERVICES.

IN the preceding chapter, we have given a connected account of the enrollment of the six regiments from this military district, and of Kennedy's battery, and of their departure for their respective fields of duty in the service of the State and of the United States. In the ensuing chapters devoted to this subject, we shall subjoin as full an account of their field and camp service as our limits will permit.

19TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The companies comprising this regiment, pending its full completion, had been quartered at the military depot at Elmira, where they were initiated into the earnest and severe experiences of camp-life, as contrasted with the home quiet, and the conveniences and comforts to which most of them had been accustomed. The rough barracks, the coarse and poorly cooked food, and the beds of straw had to be accepted as the inevitable lot of the soldier and was borne with varying degrees of patience, corresponding to the individual temperaments.

The first five companies of the regiment reached Elmira on the 29th of April; Captains Stewart, Giles and Ammon, arrived on the 9th of May; and on the 14th, all the companies having arrived, orders were issued by the State military

board "that the several companies commanded by Captains John T. Baker, Owen Gavigan, Theodore H. Schenck, Chas. H. Stewart, John H. Ammon, Solomon Giles, Nelson T. Stephens, J. E. Ashcroft, T. J. Kennedy, and J. R. Angel, be severally accepted and formed into a regiment to be numbered 19, and that orders be forthwith issued for the election of regimental officers thereof." A brisk and spirited canvass followed, in which were considered the names of Colonel John M. Dodge, H. V. Howland, Gen. Segoine, and Major John S. Clark, resulting in the choice of the latter for Colonel, by a nearly unanimous vote, and of the other officers as stated in the official organization of the regiment in the preceding chapter.

Attention had been called to Major Clark for the reason of his general qualifications for the position, and particularly by a voluntary, perilous, and successful act of heroism in running the rebel blockade between Baltimore and Washington a few weeks before, wherein several previous messengers had been turned back. He, by his perseverance, skill and boldness, succeeded, conveying dispatches to our forces, with which he returned to Washington.

Regular and thorough drills were maintained, though the weather was rainy and inclement, and the men not sufficiently clothed to comfortably resist the chills and damps of the season. The men of this regiment had enlisted for two years and doubtless felt themselves bound to that term of service should the war continue so long. The military board of the state, as early as May 1st, 1861, had offered to furnish thirty-eight regiments for two years' service and the offer had been promptly accepted on May 3d. The Nineteenth regiment having enlisted for two years and the military authorities of the state having offered, for two years, the services of thirty-eight regiments, of which the Nineteenth was one, which offer had been accepted, it was clearly the duty of the mustering officer to have sworn them in for that period. But a bad blunder was made, and the men of the Nineteenth regiment were sworn into the United States service, on May 22d, for three months only.

As might have been expected if the war continued, trouble came of it. We had sanguine men who at that time believed the war would be short, and their council may have governed in the mus-

tering of the 19th for three months. However that may have been, the error was committed and unpleasant results followed. The rank and file were ignorant of the real facts in the case, were not informed of the action of the State and National authorities, and when sworn into the service for three months regarded the contract as binding.

On May 24th, the men received their uniforms, which by a most shameful fraud of the contractors, were composed of that miserable shoddy material, and the color, instead of the regulation blue, was a dingy gray, the cloth, of which they were composed had no inherent strength and the garments very soon fell to pieces. Our spirited and proud boys were therefore clothed in uncomfortable and unseemly rags, mortifying to their feelings, and an affront which deeply wounded them. In this affront to the regiment, their friends at home fully participated; a public meeting of citizens was called, and a deputation sent to Albany, to protest against the outrage and to seek to right the wrong which, after long delay, was finally done.

Meanwhile on May 31st Colonel Clark applied for marching orders, and was directed by the Secretary of War to proceed to Harrisburgh, Pa., for which place the regiment started on June 6th, 750 strong. On their way through Pennsylvania, they received flattering and grateful ovations from the people, who lavished upon them the most generous and liberal hospitality.

At Harrisburgh, Col. Clark received a dispatch from General Patterson, to proceed at once to Chambersburg, but before doing so, the former telegraphed both to General Scott and Patterson, and the former ordered the command to Washington, whither it immediately proceeded. This proceeding of Colonel Clark gave offense to General Patterson who afterwards remembered, and resented it to the prejudice of Colonel Clark. At Baltimore the regiment prepared for anticipated trouble from the rebel and rowdy elements of the city; the bayonets were fixed and rifles loaded, each with a ball and three buck shot and, formed in column of half companies, they resolutely and firmly marched through the rebel city amid the taunts and jeers of a rough and excited populace, from whom an attack was momentarily expected. But the demonstrations proceeded no further than taunts, vile imprecations upon

the "hated Yankees," and repeated jostlings of the regiment, which passed unharmed on to Washington, arriving at three o'clock P. M.

The regiment was soon ordered into a camp of instruction, located on the hills north of the city, whither it proceeded on the 10th of June. Cayuga was the name given to their quarters. The camp was soon arranged in systematic order, tents floored with boards, and thorough military rules enforced. Regular drills were instituted and maintained, and the hitherto novices in tactics soon became familiar with the manual and maneuvers. The season of the year was inviting, the weather pleasant, and the health of the regiment generally good, though measles were to some extent prevailing.

The regiment remained here nearly a month, when, a decision having been reached to advance upon Richmond, orders were given to Colonel Clark, by Major-General Sandford, on July 5th to be ready with his command to march by noon of the day following.

The plan was, that General McDowell, who lay with his army opposite Washington, was to proceed directly upon Richmond, while General Patterson was to demonstrate from Williamsport upon the army of General Johnston, then near Winchester and detain the latter, while the former movement was being made. General Patterson had under his command a force of over 20,000 men; but he had so hesitated and delayed, that General Sandford with four New York regiments, of which the 19th was one, was sent to reinforce him.

The 19th promptly executed the order and filed out of camp before noon of the 10th, General Sandford with the balance of the regiments following the next day. Colonel Clark proceeded by the way of Baltimore to Harrisburgh and Chambersburg to Hagerstown, where the command debarked. Orders were met here to follow General Patterson, who had gone on to Martinsburgh, sixteen miles from Winchester; and also to bring with them a thirty-pound rifled gun, which was expected to have reached Hagerstown before the arrival of the regiment, but as it was, it did not reach there until thirty-six hours thereafter. From Hagerstown to Williamsport is six miles, and the heavy ordnance must be transported on trucks over the common highways. Col. Clark decided not to wait for the arrival of

the gun with his full command, but detached Capt. Kennedy with his company to await its arrival and to bring it forward, the balance of the regiment making a night march to Williamsport. Early the following morning the march for Martinsburgh was resumed. The Potomac, which at the crossing was about three feet deep, was reached and forded, giving the regiment its first experience of the kind,

Captains Schenck and Stewart with their commands were left at the ford to aid Capt. Kennedy, when he, with his cumbrous freight, should arrive; but when the regiment had advanced to Falling Waters, six miles from the ford, those two companies were ordered to rejoin the regiment, and the whereabouts of Capt. Kennedy were sought for.

The long delay had not been anticipated, and when finally the gun came, there were also with it a large quantity of stores; the gun required ten horses to transport it, and the whole train comprised seventy-five wagons. It was put under way as soon as possible to join the regiment. This is but one of a long series of mistakes which characterized the earlier movements of our armies. It was a very hazardous movement to entrust so large and valuable a train in the enemy's country to the escort of a single company, but it reached its destination without interference. Meanwhile the regiment had reached Hagerstown, and were, with a battery and three other regiments, on the 11th of July, brigaded as the 8th brigade, and placed under the command of Col. Schwarzwald, and constituted a part of the 3d division of Gen. Patterson's command, Gen. Sandford commanding the division, about 8,000 strong.

Gen. Patterson's forces now exceeded 23,000 men, with two batteries, and lay, for about one mile, along the hills south of Martinsburgh, confronting the rebel force under Gen. Johnston of 20,000 men, that lay at Bunker Hill, a few miles distant; so close indeed were the two armies that their respective pickets were in immediate proximity, and rebel cavalry scoured our outposts. The 19th was posted on the extreme right, the post of danger, and a nightly fusilade was kept up from the rebel picket line upon our outlying post. Here the regiment lay for several days.

Corporal Martin Webster and private S. J. Tobias sought to vary the monotony of camp

life by a short foraging expedition; but were captured by a squad of rebel cavalry, after a sharp skirmish with them, which the boys maintained from behind a stone-wall, and in which one of the assailants was killed, and Tobias wounded. They were taken to Libby prison, where the latter died, and the former, after being taken, first to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and next to Salisbury, N. C., was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment in June, 1862.

Colonel Clark led out repeated foraging expeditions in quest of army supplies. On the 11th of July, he took out on such an errand, seven companies from the 19th, and three from the 28th N. Y. While engaged in gathering supplies he sent a company up the road, with directions to lie in ambush, and to permit all that came, to pass, but to intercept their return. Soon about forty cavalry came dashing down the road, and discovered some of the decoy party, who had strayed into view and were fired upon. The main body, too eager to wait, returned the fire. The other companies under the lead of their Colonel, rushed upon the scene; but the assailants, firing, wheeled and fled. In this affair one of the 12th New York was killed and three of the cavalry were wounded.

Before leaving Washington, disaffection toward their Colonel had arisen among several of the officers of the 19th, and they had drawn up formal charges against him, among which were those of harsh and ungentlemanly treatment of officers and men, and profanity. These were laid before General Patterson, at Martinsburgh, who had not forgotten Col. Clark's neglect of his first order, nor his failure to escort the heavy gun and the accompanying stores with his full command. The General suspended Colonel Clark from the command of the regiment, which then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence A. Seward. Col. Clark was put under arrest to be tried by court-martial; but though he repeatedly demanded to be tried, his demand was never granted. It is perhaps a sufficient commentary upon the merits of this whole question, to state the view taken of it by Gen. Banks, who succeeded Gen. Patterson, and who, after a full examination of the facts, voluntarily relieved Col. Clark from all the disabilities growing out of his suspension from command, and gave him his choice of the old position in the regiment, or a

position on the staff of the Major-General commanding. Col. Clark accepted the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Banks, and held it through all that General's campaigns, rendering, on several occasions, signally important services.

After lying four days at Martinsburgh, the order was given on July 14th to advance to Bunker-Hill, which was reached with only a slight skirmish of the advance with six hundred of Stewart's cavalry, but who were speedily stampeded by our artillery. The New York troops encamped that night in a wheat-field, the sheaves of which supplied them with pillows and couches. Foraging had been forbidden; yet the army would not go hungry with an abundance of supplies within reach. They took the liberty to help themselves, and fed bountifully upon the various productions of old Virginia, including poultry, pigs, mutton, beef, vegetables and fruits and whatever edibles came within their reach.

Patterson halted here, hesitating what to do. He had received peremptory orders from General Scott, either to fight Johnston, or so demonstrate against him as to prevent his junction with the rebel General Beauregard, against whom McDowell was advancing; but he did neither. His dilatory and unsoldiery conduct greatly incensed General Sandford; but, as a subordinate, he could only advise, not direct the operations to be made. On the 17th of July, Gen. Patterson moved, not toward, but away from the enemy, toward Charlestown, opening an easy and undisputed pathway for Johnston to unite his forces with those of General Beauregard, and thus determined the issue of the bloody field of Bull Run on the 21st of July.

On his march to Charlestown rebel cavalry watched and reported the movements, and when they found them to be no feints, but a direct retirement of the army, the enemy unmolested, quickly marched through the gap thus opened for him and accomplished his awful work. What a fearful responsibility rests upon the cowardly, or traitorous head of the vascillating General. Patterson reached Charlestown on the evening of the 17th, the 19th regiment encamping in a field near that in which John Brown had been hung, many of the men visiting the scene of the tragedy. Here the army lay idly for four days, until the morning of that fatal Sunday, on which

was fought the disastrous battle of Bull Run, when it moved to Harper's Ferry, and encamped upon Bolivar Heights. On the 25th of July, Patterson was superseded by General N. P. Banks, and sent home, followed by the execrations of the army and the country.

General Banks found his army so weakened by the expiration of the terms of service, as to make it necessary in the then defeated and disorganized condition of McDowell's forces, to withdraw across the Potomac. In preparation for this movement, and to guard the passage, General Banks despatched Captain Kennedy with his own company and those of Captains Schenck, Gavigan, and Stewart, with two guns of the Rhode Island battery to occupy the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The army moved over and encamped on this side, picketing its shore for some forty miles up and down the river. The rebels occupying its opposite banks.

Here the army lay for three weeks pending its reorganization and was thoroughly drilled and disciplined. In the reorganized army the 19th regiment formed a part of the eighth brigade which was commanded by Colonel George H. Thomas, who soon became here very popular and efficient as he afterwards was in more trying and responsible positions.

The shoddy rags which till now had dangled from, and deformed the bodies and mortified the spirits of the men of the 19th Regiment, were, on the 30th of July, duly exchanged for neat and substantial uniforms, which were at once the comfort, pride and joy of the long abused soldiers. While lying here, Captain Kennedy proceeded with a detachment of about one hundred men in a night march to Lovettsville, three miles from the river, to attempt the capture of a rebel cavalry patrol that was in the daily habit of reconnoitering in the vicinity. But on this occasion the cavalry came by a different route from that usually taken by them, and fled so quickly when they discovered our detachment that only a long range shot could be obtained, resulting in wounding a few of them and in capturing trifling supplies. The incident was not important in itself, except as a relief to those engaged in it from the tedium of camp life.

While lying idly in camp, and the three months limit of their time of service rapidly approaching, the men matured their plans for returning home,

to which, so far as they knew, there was no objection. The 5th and 12th New York regiments brigaded with them, returned home on the 30th of July and the first of August, forcibly reminding the members of the 19th that on the 22d of the latter month they too would leave for their homes. Rumors were, however, circulated that they were to be retained for the full period of their enlistment, two years, and an appeal was made to General Banks for his judgment in the premises. He expressed the opinion that they could be held only for three months, the period of their muster. Lieutenant-Colonel Seward, then in command of the regiment, and an able lawyer, coincided with General Banks.

But special orders No. 323 issued at Albany, August 2d, 1861, finally settled the matter. It directed that Colonel Clark should "report with his command to the Adjutant-General of the army for duty under the orders of the United States government, for the remainder of the term of the enlistment of the regiment, into the service of the United States."

On the 12th of August the order was announced in camp producing great surprise and indignation. The men were greatly disappointed, they had made every arrangement to return, and had been cruelly kept in ignorance of their legal obligations. Had section 3d of the New York act of April 16th been promptly read and fully explained to them, they would have clearly seen their obligations and obeyed them. The phraseology of that act was as explicit as words could be, thus :

"They," the enlisted men, "shall be at all times liable to be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, as a part of the militia of the State, on the order of the President, &c."

That was the obligation which the men of the 19th assumed on their enlistment, and special orders 323 legally bound them to service for the full two years. But the 22d of August had not yet come. The regiment moved with the army to Hyattstown, ten miles south of Frederick, and encamped. Here the subject was thoroughly canvassed by officers and men, all of the former and the great body of the latter, though disappointed in their expectations, still accepted the inevitable, against which they clearly saw it was useless to contend.

The 22d of August came at length and the

test of compliance with, or resistance to the order was to be made. The 19th was formed and over it was placed a strong body of armed men, including a battery of artillery, to quell instantly any and all attempts at mutiny or insubordination. Major Ledlie, in a few words, informed the regiment that they were turned over to the service of the United States for the remainder of the two years. Adjutant Stone read the special order 323. Their arms were then stacked. Major Ledlie then commanded the men to advance and take their arms. All the officers at once did so, as did all of the men in the companies of Captains Kennedy and Stewart, except a single recusant in the latter. Companies C, H, and K, stepped forward with few exceptions; but the larger part of the others held back. There were 280 who refused to obey. In Captain Gavigan's company, but one of the men obeyed, and he, because his time would soon expire, as his term of enlistment had been special. The recusants who were put under arrest, finally numbered 203. Captains Kennedy and Stewart were congratulated by Colonel Thomas on the noble conduct of their respective commands, but on hearing a full account of the case declared the men free from blame, and that they had not "been treated right," a conclusion to which all dispassionate men must arrive.

General Banks, understanding the great grievances of the men, gave them time to consider the matter. They were labored with by their officers, and the whole case, its causes and necessary consequences, was fully explained to them. General Banks and Father Creedon, of the Holy Family Church in Auburn, earnestly pressed upon them their obligations, and all but twenty-three finally returned to duty. The recusants were tried by court martial and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for two years. They were pardoned the following November on condition of serving out the remainder of their time honestly and faithfully, and they did so.

The men who manifested such remarkable firmness in their resistance to what they believed to be a great wrong were "Michael Banett, Wm. Buckley, Thomas Burke, Daniel Doyle, James Downell, James Dwyre, Wm. Galvin, Thomas Green, Thomas Head, John Hogan, Patrick Kellaher, Michael Lacy, Francis McCarthy, John McKean, John O'Brien, and James Tracy of Co. D ;

John L. Crounce and James Gaffney, Co. E; Morgan L. Joslyn, Co. G; Samuel Barr, John P. Barber, Walter M. Fowler and Morris Ryan of Co. I.

The camp of the regiment was now changed to Seneca Creek, in the vicinity of Hyattstown, where it remained until the 24th of September. Meanwhile the brigade commander had been changed, Colonel Biddle succeeding Colonel Thomas, who was transferred to a command in the West. At the latter date the regiment was ordered to Muddy Branch, to guard the depot of supplies established there, where from ten to fifteen hundred wagons were daily loaded and despatched. In this duty great vigilance was required to protect the very valuable freight from rebel raids upon it, and heavy picket and patrol duty was exacted. The regiment remained here through October and November and fitted up their tents with comfortable fire-places of their own invention, consisting of a covered ditch extending outwards a few feet from the tent and connecting with a fire-pit within it, the latter covered or nearly so with a flat-stone, while the outer terminus of the flue surmounted with a barrel, or other arrangement for a short chimney, finished the work; such fire-places, very quickly constituted, became common in all our armies during the rebellion.

By furlough, discharges on account of disability, and other causes, the regiment was reduced in September 1st to 639 men, and on the 2d Capt. Kennedy was detached for the recruiting service in Cayuga County. Lieut.-Colonel Seward resigned his commission on the 13th, owing to impaired health, and was succeeded by Major Ledlie, Capt. Stewart being elected Major. It was expected that Colonel Clark would soon resign his commission and the command of the regiment devolve upon Lieut.-Colonel Ledlie. In the frequent absence of the latter, the command and drill of the regiment mainly devolved upon Major Stewart, who from that time forward, in an especial manner, displayed his admirable military and soldierly talents and won the deserved esteem of officers and men. The regiment was reduced to a battalion by consolidation of companies, and Captains Stephens and Angel, and Lieutenants Squires, Parker, Carr, Fosting, and Field were at their own request, mustered out, Capt. Angel raised a new company.

On Sept. 25th, the 19th Regiment was transferred to the third brigade under command of Colonel G. H. Gordon, and on the 8th of October, that brigade was placed under the command of Gen. A. S. Williams, who instituted a thorough course of military instruction. In October and November a large number of desertions occurred, which the vigilance of the officers could not prevent; sixty-seven deserted in October and November, fifty in a single night. On December 1st, the regiment numbered but 425 effective men. Capt. Baker resigned and left Nov. 5th.

The plan of consolidating the 19th Regiment with the 28th N. Y. Volunteers was now broached, but a display by its officers before Gen. Williams of the thoroughness of its drill and the zeal and capacity of its officers, defeated the scheme and new and vigorous efforts were made to replenish the regiment. Capt. Giles, Lieut. Boyle, and Sergeant Barrus were detached on recruiting service.

Col. Clark having been relieved by Gen. Banks from all disabilities arising from his suspension from command and been offered and accepted a position on his staff, he resigned the command of the 19th Regiment. Major Ledlie then became Colonel, Major Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Giles, Major.

The plan of converting the 19th Regiment into artillery was now formed and successfully executed. The singular and sad fortune of the regiment, the zeal, fidelity and admitted capacity of its officers, and the fact that it had come from the home of Secretary Seward, had not only drawn public attention to it, but had prepared the way for successful appeal in its behalf. Justice, long deferred, was soon to be awarded to it. Col. Ledlie visited Washington, had an interview with Secretary Seward, and proposed his plan, which was cordially endorsed by the Secretary. The latter accompanied Col. Ledlie on a visit to Gen. McClellan, the result of which was that an artillery regiment, 1,900 strong was authorized to be raised, of which the 19th was to form a part. The order for this purpose was dated December 11th, 1861, and in addition to directing the formation of the regiment of heavy artillery, the design of which at that time was to defend the Capital, there was this significant clause:

“And any companies which may now be serving as light artillery, will be detached, and mus-