

sessed a clear, vigorous intellect, strong physical energy, and eminent business talents. His manners were modest, his habits social, and his temper genial and forgiving. He died December 22d, 1843, aged 69 years.

“ As weary, worn-out winds expire,  
Or night-dews fall gently to the ground,  
So calm his exit.”

Mrs. White deceased February 23d, 1849, aged 75 years.

“ A light has gone from out the sky,  
A star has left its sphere.”

They lie entombed in the new cemetery at Cortland Village, where an appropriate monument, reared by the hand of fond affection, marks the place of their sepulchre.

Horace and Hamilton White, two of the most wealthy and enterprising citizens of the Central City, are his sons. They have passed through a career of active life, public employment and private enterprise, having but few parallels ; and they are everywhere regarded with marked consideration and respect. Their educational privileges ended before they had reached the age of sixteen years, and yet they are gentlemen of education, —self-made men,—eminent in all the varied business relations of life. Their generous sympathies for the poor and friendless, their liberal bestowments in behalf of literary, benevolent, and religious associations, and their kind proffers of pecuniary aid to the really worthy, who were just entering upon the active duties of life, stamp them as men of eminently appreciative character, and it would be well for the young and enterprising to

study their history, and like them learn to depend upon their own reliant powers for success in life. Horace went from home at the age of twelve years, and engaged for a limited period in the capacity of a clerk, with Horace Hill, of Auburn. In 1816 he was engaged in a store in which his father had an interest, in the city of Albany. He was subsequently employed by Jedediah Barber, of Homer, in whose store he remained about ten years. Here he acquired a business reputation unusual for young men at his age. His health finally failed, in consequence of which he retired to a small farm, a portion of which is now occupied by Mr. Schermerhorn. Here he was employed for several years in cultivating the soil and in regaining his health. In 1838 he removed to Syracuse, where, in connection with others, he assisted in establishing the Bank of Syracuse, of which he was cashier until his health made it necessary for him to resign the active duties. He is now vice-president of the institution.

The first great feat in the career of Hamilton White occurred at the age of sixteen, in successfully teaching a District school, in what was then known as the new district, in the west part of the now town of Cortlandville, at the *enormous* price of nine dollars per month, with the *pleasure* of boarding round. In the spring he emerged from the log school-house without mar or blemish, and withal greatly encouraged with his achievement. His success encouraged him, and hence he continued in that employment, teaching two more winters and one summer. At the age of twenty he went from home and engaged as a clerk in the store of William Randall & Co., in Cortland Village, with whom he re-

mained two years—the first year receiving six dollars per month. He subsequently spent four or five years in the employment of Messrs. Webb and Edgcomb. In the spring of 1836 he went to Lockport, where he remained until August, 1839, when he removed to Syracuse to assume the duties of cashier of the Onondaga County Bank. His success in the District school, behind the counter and in the counting-room, prepared him for a career of extraordinary usefulness and enterprise. Mr. White is now engaged in business as a private banker on his own account.

NATHANIEL BOUTON, one of the early settlers of Virgil, was born in Pound Ridge, Westchester county, New York, October 4th, 1778. The family were suffering from the war of the Revolution ; and at its close, found themselves in deep poverty. The schools for children and youth of that time were inferior, and furnished but scanty means of instruction ; and many grew up and entered the scenes of active life and assumed its responsibilities, with a very limited education. The subject of this narrative experienced the inconveniences incident to the times ; yet, by the assiduous improvement of his opportunities, he acquired what was then called a "good common school education." In the spring of 1799, in the twenty-first year of his age, he set out on foot for the western country, intending to remain during the season, engaging in some employment that should offer, and view the country. He came to Solon, and remained a short time with Mr. Samuel Benedict. He afterwards came to Homer, and labored with a Mr. Lee, and aided him in clearing a part of the ground now occupied by Cortland Village. His next stay was with

Mr. Ebenezer Brown, in Milton (now Lansing), where he was engaged in chopping by the job. At the close of the season he passed through Virgil, where a brother of his had settled the same year, and returned to the place of his nativity. On the 22nd of March, 1801, he was married to Miss Rachel Stevens, of New Canaan, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Soon after, he came to Virgil and purchased a farm of one hundred acres joining that of his brother Enos, to whom allusion has been made. He commenced immediately to fell the trees on a spot next the "Bridle road," so called, which passed through it. Near the close of summer he put up the body of a log cabin, and returned to Connecticut. Preparations were then made, and he and his wife, accompanied by his younger brother—who came to take back the team—commenced their journey through almost impassable roads, to their new home in the wilderness, at which they arrived late in October. Mr. Bouton and his family participated in the various hardships, privations, exposures and struggles incident to the settlement of this region and common to the early pioneers, which have been sufficiently set forth in the biographies already given. They began to enjoy the comforts of life and to entertain hopes of future prosperity, when, on the 25th of February, 1805, Mrs. Bouton was suddenly taken away by death, leaving to her surviving companion the cares, maintenance and instruction of four children. The dispensation was afflictive; but he was sustained under it, and was enabled to keep his interesting charge together, and provide for their care and support. He was subsequently married to Miss Lydia Stevens, sister of his deceased wife. Mr. Bouton

was much engaged in agriculture, and especially in the department of fruit, being the first in town to put out a nursery of grafted fruit trees, which was as early as 1808 or '9. He was also ardently engaged in the subject of internal improvements, which led him to suggest plans that by many were deemed visionary. In 1827 the idea occurred to him that a railroad might be constructed from the city of New York to Lake Erie. Whenever he proposed this plan, he was met with objections that would have disheartened one less decided, or less assured of its feasibility. He made a journey through most of the length of the route, and was confirmed in his opinion. He procured a piece to be written setting forth the plan, sketching the proposed route, with arguments to establish its practicability, and the advantage it would be to the people of the State, and especially to the city of New York and the southern tier of counties. This communication was published in the *Cortland Observer*, in February, 1828. It was copied by a few other papers; and soon the project gained so much public attention that conventions were called to consider it. After many long and arduous struggles, its friends succeeded in completing the New York and Erie Rail Road, which has opened the way for the construction of numerous railroads that now checker the State and furnish facilities to nearly all parts, for the accommodation of passengers and the ready transmission of freight. Mr. Bouton was a firm friend of education and did what he could for its promotion, and secured to his family all the opportunities within his means of supply. He encouraged the establishment of meetings for religious worship, in 1802—when they were

first instituted,—and was ever after a constant attendant and a firm and generous supporter of all the institutions of religion. He did not, however, see his way clear to make a public profession of religion till 1831; when, in a season of religious interest, he and his companion came forward and united with the Congregational church, of which they remained consistent members until their death. He was ready for every reform as it presented itself, and was especially an early and earnest advocate of the Temperance and Anti-slavery causes. His unwearied advocacy of these reforms sometimes provoked hostility, and caused it to be said by some that he had many enemies,—which might be comparatively true, as few who have been faithful and constant in support of these reforms have escaped censure. Early in December, 1846, he took a violent cold, which brought on a fever which terminated his life. When he saw that he should not probably recover, he set himself to adjust his temporal affairs, which he did to the satisfaction of his family, and waited with great composure the summons that should call him away. His peaceful death occurred on the fourth of January, 1847, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Bouton reared an intelligent family of children, among whom we take pleasure in referring to Deacon Nathan Bouton, an enterprising and highly valued citizen of Virgil.

JOHN MILLER descended from the English stock of Millers, some of whom figured largely in the political annals of England two centuries since; and others, at a later period, were the ardent supporters of the American Revolution. With the latter class Mr. Miller was

more immediately connected. He was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1774.

Of his early years we know but little. His attendance at the district school did not exceed one year ; he however continued to pursue his studies, relying upon his own exertions for success in the worthy effort. His classical advantages were also limited, he having been enabled to spend but a like period in a private classical school in Kent, Conn., under the charge of Barzilla Slosson, a most excellent classical scholar, and a thorough disciplinarian.

He commenced his medical studies in Dutchess county, in 1793, and completed them in Washington county, in 1795. He attended one course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he listened to the valuable instructions of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Dr. Miller was originally blest with a remarkable mind and memory ; and many of the most valuable impressions which he acquired while listening to this profound and unrivaled lecturer, have remained with him through his long and useful life.

Immediately after his return from the university he became a partner of his friend and preceptor, Jonathan Mosher, in Easton, Washington county, with whom he remained till 1801. It was his original intention to settle in Geneva, where he had made an arrangement to become a partner in the practice of medicine with a distinguished practitioner who had preceded him there, and who had already secured a very lucrative practice. Circumstances, however, over which he had no control, precluded the final consummation of the arrangement.

The connection was therefore dissolved, and Dr. Miller made an immediate and permanent location in Truxton.\* He soon acquired a very extensive ride, extending into Homer, Solon, De Ruyter, Pompey, Tulley, and Onondaga Hollow, attending in the families of Joshua Forman, Thadeus Wood, Asa Danforth, and Jasper Hopper.

Previous to his engaging in the study of medicine his health had been exceedingly good, and so continued for two years after, when an accident occurred which deprived him of that important blessing. He became ghastly pale and emaciated ; his friends regarded him as a more complete subject for the anatomical knife, than for the performance of even the slightest labor. And yet, enfeebled, disorganized as he was, he had determined to accept a commission of Second Surgeon in the American Navy, and risk his hopes of life, fame and fortune in the Tripolian war. And he may well thank his friend and protector, Dr. Rush, for withholding his consent from the precarious enterprise, otherwise his bones might have been bleaching upon the shores of the Mediterranean, or whitening on the plains of Tripoli. The advice of Dr. Rush was given in candor and kindness, and had a most favorable impression on the mind of Mr. Miller. He was invited to the Doctor's home, where he was received by Mrs. Rush with appreciative attention. Here he had access to a very large medical library, in which he spent the greater portion of his time. He, however, occasionally accompanied Dr. Rush into the country on his professional visits—a distance, sometimes, exceeding fifty miles.

\* Then Fabius.



His hitherto clouded mind gradually gave way to glee and gladness ; and, to use his own expressive language, in six weeks he was a new man.

Ardently attached to his profession, prompt and attentive to his patients, he soon acquired the most extensive practice ever secured by any practitioner in the county.

When the Cortland County Medical Association was organized in 1808, Dr. Miller was chosen Vice-president, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Lewis S. Owen to the office of President. He is the only living member of the original organization. In February of that year he was elected an honorary member of the State Medical Society.

He was married in 1805 to Miss Phebe Adriance, of Troy, a lady of rare accomplishments, and of great moral worth.

In 1805 he was appointed post-master, and retained the office for twenty consecutive years.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1812, and continued in the administration of its duties until 1821.

He served with eminent ability in the New York Assembly during the years 1817-20 and '45.

In 1824 he was chosen a Representative in the United States Congress.

In 1846 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and during the entire session exerted a commanding influence over that deliberative body.

Dr. Miller moulded his own character, and has been the architect of his own fortune. He has ever possessed a strong and vigorous mind, a clear and retentive mem-

ory; an unusual degree of energy and vivacity, blended with wit and generous sympathy.

He loved his friends, his profession, and his country; and ardently labored for the improvement of each. He was free and frank in manner; generous and friendly in disposition, engaging in address, of active temperament, and indeed possessed all the social qualities of the gentleman, and the stirring energies of the man of business.

Dr. Miller located on lot 93; he did not, however, purchase until 1806, when he selected 450 acres at six dollars per acre. He still retains 150 acres of the original purchase. He also owns two hundred acres of a later purchase, on lot 64. He continued in the practice of his profession up to 1830 when he turned his attention to agriculture.

His great energy, determined will, and prompt action in every emergency of life, stamps him as a man of no ordinary character. His great power of endurance enabled him to undergo incredible fatigue in his laborious practice. When the roads were almost impassable, and the nights fearfully dark, he has been known to travel by torchlight through the wilderness, a distance of several miles, even though he had no hope of reward for his professional visit. At a later period, when his ride extended over a large portion of Cortland and Onondaga counties, he rode in one day upwards of fifty-five miles, making thirty-three calls upon the sick.

But the energetic perseverance of Dr. Miller was not alone confined to his professional duties; it was exhibited in the more extended sphere of business, and in the social relations of life.

The venerable patriarch, now at the advanced age of eighty-four years, is enjoying in a remarkable degree his physical and mental powers ; is still a man of unusual vigor.

Of the Doctor's surviving children, one daughter, the wife of Alfred Purdy, resides in Truxton ; another is the wife of Rev. Henry Riley, residing at Montrose, Pa. ; and Morris, his son, is located at Momentz, Illinois.

DEACON THOMAS CHOLLAR was born at Pomfret, Windham co., Conn., October 24, 1778. In his youth he received such advantages as his native town afforded. The Puritan habits of the people were well calculated to prove serviceable to a young man possessing the many benevolent and social traits of character that were assiduously cultivated by Mr. Chollar. It was his pride and pleasure to emulate the virtues of the great and good.

Mr. Chollar came to Cortland county in February, 1802, having but partially considered the privations of pioneer life—of the toils of the industrious settler while contending with the rugged wilderness of nature ; the almost insurmountable difficulties to be overcome ; the ills, the suffering and perils that often occur to those who venture beyond the boundary of civilization there to rear a domicil and a home. After viewing various portions of the unclaimed wilderness he selected a lot which is at present known as the Northrop farm, in the south-east part of the town. He was not, however, fully pleased with the location, and soon after disposed of it. At different intervals of time he extended his examinations, but did not make a positive and permanent selection until the latter part of 1804, when he made choice

of seventy acres, being a part of lot No. 17. Soon after, he returned to his native home in Connecticut, where he remained for nearly five years. He was married March 5th, 1805, to Miss Sally B. Dresser, a young lady who in after life adorned and dignified the name of wife and mother.

He returned with his family to Homer in 1809, and lived one year near the County House, after which he moved on to his place and commenced its improvement. Abram Franklin drew the lot, for services rendered in the Revolutionary struggle. He sold it to Henry Franklin by whom it was subsequently transferred to a Mr. Cushman. The purchase price paid by Mr. Chollar was \$3 25 per acre. His disposition was not of that unsettled kind which continually seeks for change, as is sufficiently evidenced in the fact of his having spent nearly a half century on the very spot where he first permanently located, living an honored life, and exhibiting the various virtues which fully adorn and dignify the Christian character. His conversion occurred while in Connecticut. He united with the Baptist Church, in May, 1810; was chosen deacon in 1812, and discharged its duties with eminent ability and usefulness until 1847, when a decline of health precluded the further performance of the required services.

In the truthful, eloquent and admirable funeral discourse of Deacon Chollar, pronounced by Elder Harvey, occurred the following tributary remark:

“He was a man of strict integrity in the business relations of life. The apostolic injunction, ‘owe no man anything,’ perhaps has seldom been more strictly observed. No man ever had occasion to complain of mis-

representation or overreaching. Though providences beyond his control sorely tried him in earlier life, he never had those perplexities and embarrassments that many Christians bring upon themselves by attempting a style of living beyond their actual means, or by careless, reckless speculations in order to increase their property. He rose early, worked hard, and trusted God to reward his diligent labor. The result was, his farm was always well cultivated; and Providence gave him a competence to the day of his death. 'Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord' was a text fitly illustrated in his course of life."

Those who knew Deacon Chollar best will fully subscribe to the sentiments we have quoted. To have said less would have been excusable in Mr. Harvey, only on the ground of a misconception.

There is not a more sublime and interesting contemplation than the death of an aged, consistent believer. We behold the glorious setting of a sun which had grown brighter through its long-continued day, till, without a cloud to intercept its splendor it sinks into an ocean of light.

The radiant beams of Christian experience and character thus reflected by the venerable saint at the close of life's career, seem to throw back a hallowed lustre on all around. As we gaze on the prospect every faculty and affection of the mind is absorbed—we breathe the atmosphere of eternity—the concerns of the world are forgotten—it is as if the mightiest events are reduced to their absolute insignificance; and the powers of the world to come fill the soul with the most impressive interest. We feel ourselves to be "quite on the verge of heaven."

We say to our companion, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace;" or pour forth the fervent prayer, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

To the number of those whose departure has inspired such reflections, and who have lived for full half a century on the promises of the gospel, we add the name of Deacon Thomas Chollar, who, on the 6th of August, 1855, united his testimony to that of millions who have gone before him, "that the just receive their reward in a brighter and better world." His illness was long and severe; the disease having assumed the worst form of spasmodic asthma, terminated in death sooner than his friends had anticipated, and though not marked with ecstasies his end was peaceful and happy.

Fervent in his sympathies, gentle in his communion, consistent in his affections, the records of his Christian excellence live in the hearts of all to whom he was known, by whom he could but be beloved. Though declining years had much confined him to his dwelling, yet "Faith and Hope" were with him, and his "Charity never failed." Misery plead not in vain. He passed not by on "the other side" when want and sickness, cast forth on the highway of a pitiless world, turned toward him an imploring eye. The widow and fatherless did not breathe to a listless ear their tale of sorrow, when they appealed to his compassion. But he was especially distinguished, like the excellent Lydia, whose heart the Lord had opened to receive the faith and to show hospitality and kindness to those that preach the gospel. He spent not the "precious ointment" on himself; but

broke it at his Saviour's feet, and the incense of his heart went up with it.

When bowed with age and sickness, still he "gloried in his infirmity," that the power of "Christ might rest upon him," and although he felt with the Apostle "that to depart and be with Christ is far better," yet he humbly resolved with patient Job, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change come." In his house the weary herald of the cross has often found refreshment, and his heart has ever been opened to the destitute ; so that while we mourn his loss, which is severely felt by his relatives and friends and the church of Christ, we joy upon the reflection that our loss is infinitely his gain. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord—they rest from their labors."

The fond wish of this aged disciple has been realized—the pilgrim has safely passed through the waves of Jordan, and has reached the promised land of life and peace eternal.

And while we contemplate the bright example he has left behind him—his faithful profession of the Christian verity—his conscientious discharge of relative duties—his ardent desire for the salvation of souls, and the glory of God : in a word, his life of unspotted holiness, and his death of sainted serenity, and then turn to his glorious resting-place in the presence of his Saviour and his God—we pause, and seem to say :

He now holds converse with the Patriarchs  
Of old—with Prophets, who foretold of all  
That since has shaken empires, and made way  
For the dominion of the Prince of Peace.  
His voice unites with David's in the song

Of "Praise the Lord"—with David's harp, his harp  
In concert joins the chorus of the skies.  
He sits with the Apostles, and recounts  
The eternal wonders of redeeming love.

Deacon Chollar was one of those who are justly termed "the Light of the World." And that same light which he had so steadily emitted during his Christian life for the illumination of others, shone not less brightly at the hour of death.

He reared a numerous family of children, among whom is Dea. Thomas D. Chollar, of Homer.

Mrs. Chollar, the aged sainted mother of Israel, still lives, her "lamp trimmed and burning," like a beacon light to the world of happiness, aged 80 years.

DEACON ASA BENNETT was born in Mansfield, Ct., July 10, 1778. His education was strictly moral. He was early taught to fear God and to attend to the external forms of religion, and the parental instruction and prayer bestowed upon his youthful mind exerted a salutary influence upon his subsequent life.

At about the age of sixteen he embraced the Christian religion, and in 1800 evinced his catholicity of spirit by uniting with the Baptist church, in Hampton, Ct. He removed to Homer in 1803, and united in 1806 with the church of the same faith, of which he became an active and influential member. Early in 1807 he was chosen Deacon, though not ordained until 1815. His Christian character was well calculated to command respect and veneration, and most eminently fitted him for the high duties of Deacon, which relation he sustained to the church until the insatiate archer, Death, sped his shaft, and the venerable pillar was called to his eternal home.



His house was a home for the preachers, and a place for the people of God to meet. He gathered in and "built up souls," who will no doubt mingle their joys with his in Heaven.

He was affable and courteous, and in all the benevolent associations of the day he exhibited a zealous and enterprising spirit. His chief study seemed to be the eternal welfare of his brethren. And while his hand was engaged in dispensing blessings, his prayers were ascending to the Throne of Grace for the redemption of his fellow beings.

He was a subject of long and severe affliction. But up to the hour of dissolution he evinced all the powers of patience and resignation to the will of his Divine Preserver.

ELD. ALFRED BENNETT was born Sept. 26, 1780, in Mansfield, Windham co., Ct. He received an early religious education, and for which he always felt deeply indebted to his pious parents. The buds of a bright intelligence were early put forth, hopefully indicating a rich development of mind ; the spring of youthful piety had begun to flow along the opening channels of the tender heart with much assurance of high excellence of Christian character and deep devotion to his Maker. A mild and ardent temperament, warm social virtues, buoyant spirit, and winning address, tempered and refined through the chastening influence of his early education, made him a great favorite, and entwined him closely about the hearts of his devoted parents and friends, and prepared him for the higher duties of moral excellence just as he was entering the stage of rational life.

In 1800 he united with the Baptist church in Hampton, some fifteen miles distant from his home. Here he married, in 1802, Miss Rhoda Grow.

In 1803 he located in the town of Homer. His dwelling was a rude structure composed of logs ; the external and internal appearances were not of the most inviting character. Yet to the early pioneers these unhewed tenements were of valuable importance, and contained within their limited enclosures as much moral virtue and social benevolence as ever flourished within the gorgeous citadels of crowned monarchs. The valley was yet a comparative wilderness, the hills a dense forest, visited only by the fearless hunter and wandering savage. Here Mr. Bennett, with a strong arm and a resolute will, engaged in felling the forest. In April, 1805, he became deeply exercised upon the subject of the Christian ministry, and finally gave himself up to God and the church, and commenced his labors as an itinerant preacher. He was ordained Feb., 1807. His subsequent labors were arduous, but he appeared to be happily adapted for the promotion of the cause in which he embarked ; he labored with remarkable ability and eminent success. As a preacher his talents were respectable, but in the gift of exhortation few persons excelled him ; his appeals were made to the hearts of his hearers with remarkable effect.

He died May 10, 1851.

The demise of this good man was a loss never to be repaired ; and although it fell with peculiar weight upon his family and near friends, yet the Baptist church of Homer, over which he long presided, and the poor, shared very largely in the bereavement, for in him they always found a constant and untiring friend.

The closing period of his life was calm as a peaceful river. His inspiring hope of immortality found expression in the triumphant language of "Glory ! Glory !"

MALACHI CHURCH, was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, May 15th, 1769. He enjoyed very limited advantages for literary pursuits ; yet, by diligent application, he acquired a knowledge of the elementary branches which qualified him for the practical duties or business transactions of public life. A portion of his time, when a young man, was occupied in cultivating the soil, and in acquiring a knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. At the age of twenty-two years he married Lucy Blakeslee, and reared a large family of children—four sons and six daughters. In the winter of 1804-5, he emigrated to the present town of Bainbridge, Chenango county, N: Y., and in September of 1805 he removed to that part of the Tioughnioga valley now included in the town of Marathon, a distance of about forty miles. This journey was accomplished in three days with hard toil. Here he found but a few scattering residents, and no reasonable encouragement was presented to the patronage of a mechanic. Hence it became necessary, as the means of supporting his family, to engage in agricultural pursuits, in clearing and cultivating the soil. The lands lying in the valley being more feasible of tillage, were first cleared and improved ; but gradually, as other settlers arrived, the contiguous hill lands were taken up ; but the process of cutting and burning up the heavy timber and fitting the land for growing crops was a work of severe toil and of slow progress.

Mills for sawing lumber for building, and for grinding grain, were greatly needed, but for the want of adequate

means none were erected till the year 1810. These structures called into requisition the aid of mechanics. The first framed edifices were erected on the land where Marathon village is now located. Mr. Church, some ten or twelve years after his arrival here, built a frame house and shop on the west side of the river, a few rods from the present railroad depot ; where, assisted by his sons, he successfully carried on the blacksmithing business for several years. About the year 1815 Mr. Church was solicited to become a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace ; and although a large majority of the inhabitants were opposed to his political opinions, yet entertaining a high regard for impartiality, integrity, and capacity, his name was presented as the unanimous choice of the people. It will be recollected that all judicial officers at that time were appointed by the governor ; and when a petition was presented for the appointment of an individual by constituents known to be favorable to the State administration, there could be no hesitancy in complying with the wishes of the petitioners. Mr. Church was accordingly duly appointed, and held the office for quite a number of years, discharging the duties thereof with ability equal to the confidence which the public had reposed in him. In the year 1823 Mr. Church made a public profession of religion and became a member of the Baptist church, and for his zeal in the cause, his talents and christian character, he was soon after appointed a deacon of the church,—an office which he filled with honor to the cause by an exemplary life to the time of his decease, which occurred November 20th, 1846, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow survived him

a few years. At his death, he left four sons and three daughters. His sons were all distinguished for military talent, and each of whom received a Colonel's commission ; three of them also served as Justices of the Peace. His daughters were, by marriage, connected with respectable families.

MAJOR ADIN WEBB was a native of Scotland, Windham county, Conn. His father, Christopher Webb, was an industrious and enterprising agriculturist. At an early period of the American Revolution he embarked in the arduous struggle, and devoted his best energies to the acquisition of liberty and an equality of rights. He held the office of Sergeant, and discharged with marked ability its responsible duties. He was with his brethren in arms during the cold and stormy winter so memorable in history, when they were encamped on the hills back of Morristown, suffering the most severe privations ; half fed, half clothed, and much less than half paid. His bravery and heroic devotion to his country was exhibited on various occasions, and especially in the bloody conflict at Bennington, and in the capture of Burgoyne, near Stillwater. He died a professor of religion, March 1, 1837.

Adin Webb, the subject of this notice, was born March 31, 1780. While still a mere child, his father concluded to change his place of residence, and located at Canterbury, where he remained until June 4, 1804.

His early literary advantages were respectable, having received a good academic education. He was reared to the business of agriculture, though he frequently engaged in teaching school. He taught eight winters in Connecticut—the first at the age of sixteen.

Modest and unpretending in his manners—strictly correct in gentlemanly deportment—diligent in the pursuit of his various duties, he secured the esteem of his pupils, and enjoyed a large share of the best affections of his near friends.

He was married October 15, 1800, to Miss Deborah Carter, in whose person were united in the extremest sense the various accomplishments of an intellectual lady. She too, was devoted to the profession of teaching.

He removed with his parents in 1804 to Cazenovia, N. Y. He came in with an ox team, by way of Hartford, Albany, Utica, Whitestown, Westmoreland, and Lenox. Approaching near Manlius, he turned to the left and bore to the head of Cazenovia lake, where his father purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land.

— He spent one year and a half with his father, and then, through the urgent solicitations of a friend, was induced to come to Homer and take a school for a term of four months, as also a singing-school. Gratified with his success, and pleased with the attractive beauties of the county, he concluded to locate. And it is certainly complimentary of him to remark, that with one exception he taught seventeen successive years.

In 1808 he erected a dwelling-house on ground now occupied by Mr. Barber's new block. A few years after he disposed of it and purchased a lot of Captain Hezekiah Roberts, and erected a dwelling on ground at present covered by the Baptist church. Subsequently he sold this to Chauncey Keep, and spent two years in the vicinity of Mr. Kingsbury's. He next purchased a situation of Mr. Asa Kendall, where he lived until 1823, when he removed to Cortland.

In 1826 he purchased a lot on which now stands the jewelry store of Mr. Stiles.

At this time he entered into copartnership with Mr. Eleazar W. Edgcomb, in the mercantile business. The copartnership continued about ten years, when the latter disposed of his interest to Mr. Calvin Bishop. These gentlemen were sons-in-law of Mr. Webb. He continued for about fifteen years in the prosecution of the mercantile trade.

In 1809 he was elected Town Clerk of the old town of Homer, and continued in the discharge of its duties for twenty years.

He was appointed Surrogate in 1816, and held the office till 1823.

In 1827 he was elected Justice of the Peace ; and in 1828 elevated to the responsible office of Sheriff.

In 1840 he was elected Surrogate, and served the people for four years.

In 1845 he was elected Town Clerk of Cortlandville, and continued to discharge its duties till 1856.

His inclinations partook but little of a military cast ; yet in 1809 he was elected a Lieutenant. The next spring he was chosen Captain, in place of Benjamin Andrews. He served four years, and was then elected 2nd Major.

He joined the Congregational church in Homer in 1813, and led the choir for fifteen successive years.

In 1823 he united by letter with a church of the same order in Cortland.

In private life he has ever exhibited the true characteristics of a gentleman. In his public career he has adorned and dignified his position, alike creditable to

himself and his country. A true pattern of integrity and worth, he is revered, not as a laurel-crowned hero, but as a noble specimen of the Great Architect. If

“'Tis infamy to die and not be missed,”

Major Webb will go down to the tomb an honored relic of an iron age, leaving behind him an unblemished reputation, which, like the cruse of oil, will gladden many a cherished heart.

The habits of Major Webb have been most remarkably correct. The numerous exhilarating beverages, alike destructive to the physical and the mental faculties, have had little or no influence over him. He has usually risen early, and always been active and energetic ; and to those influences he attributes much of his usually excellent health.

We doubt whether there is another individual in the county who has more warm personal friends, or whose sympathies and virtues have taken a more lasting hold upon the affections of the people.

And now, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, he exhibits the activity and sprightliness of the man of sixty.

Mrs. Webb died February 27, 1850.

SAMUEL GILBERT HATHEWAY was born in Freetown, Bristol county, Mass., July 18, 1780. He is descended from those Gilberts of whom Sir Humphrey was one, and from the Puritans, Bradford and Alden. He was the youngest son of Shadrach and Hannah (Chase) Hatheway. His only brother was lost at sea with the vessel he commanded. His sister married and died in New England. The father deceased while the son was



yet in infancy, and soon after he was placed under the care of his paternal grandfather, with whom he remained for a period of nine years. His early education was derived principally from the primary schools of his native State. He possessed great energy of character, a clear, active mind, and was resolved to succeed in life, and hence he achieved a triumph over every difficulty. His early habits of industry were in after time exhibited in the unbending perseverance of the young New England farmer. His self-reliant powers were regarded with almost idolatrous respect. His energy was his capital, and he invested it with pleasure in approved pursuits. The limited amount of learning which he acquired in the common schools was subsequently greatly enlarged by private study and extensive reading. Thrown upon his own resources, he first presumed that the mariner's life would be congenial with his feelings, but, after making a voyage to the West Indies, he readily concluded that it would neither promote his interest nor be propitious to his feelings.

In 1803 Mr. Hatheway migrated to Chenango county, designing to make a permanent residence ; he was not, however, well pleased with the country, and after spending two years in the settlement, removed to Cincinnatus, (now Freetown), and located on lot No. 2. Soon after, his mother, a woman of great mental and physical energy, joined him, and remained with him until her death, which occurred Aug. 14, 1826. He purchased 300 acres of Robert Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Smith drew the lot and had located on it some ten years previous. At this time Mr. Hatheway was eight miles distant from his nearest neighbor on the south,

four to the north, and about a like number to the east and west.

In 1819 he removed to Solon, and settled on the eastern part of lot 71. Here he remained until 1842, when his buildings were devastated by fire, and he changed his residence to his present location on lot 73.

In 1810 he was appointed by the Council of Appointment, Justice of the Peace, which office he has held forty-eight successive years. He has also been honored with every office from Supervisor down to Commissioner of Highways.

In 1814, and again in 1818, he was elected to the New York Assembly. These were periods of marked importance in the political annals of our State, and Mr. Hatheway fully sustained the confidence reposed in him by his party and friends.

In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1832 chosen a Representative from the 22d District to the United States Congress.

His early tastes led him into political life, and he soon acquired great influence in the Democratic party. A deep thinker and of active temperament, he was well calculated to plan and execute whatever business of a political and social nature he might undertake. Few citizens, if any, in the county, have acquired an equal influence in the control of party movements, or who could with so much exactness predict its majorities. It is believed that he has in no instance swayed from his political predilections, and has never compromised a right for the achievement of a temporary success.

In 1852 he was elected a Presidential elector. In 1804 he voted for Thomas Jefferson at his second elec-

tion to the Presidency, and has voted for every Democratic candidate since.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, when James Buchanan was chosen as the national standard-bearer of the party he represented.

In 1808 he received a captain's commission in a battalion of infantry, under the command of Major John Kingman. He was appointed Major in 1814, and Lieut. Colonel by Gov. Tompkins in 1816; Colonel in 1819; Brigadier General in 1820, by Gov. Clinton; Major General in 1823, by Gov. Yates. The last appointment he still holds.

On the 13th of May, 1846, an Act was passed by the Legislature of New York, for the encouragement of the formation of uniform companies, and to provide for the enrollment of the militia. In accordance with this Act, Gov. Wright, on the 21st of October of that year, directed Major General Hatheway to divide the Sixth Military Division into two brigade districts, according to representative population as ascertained by the State census of 1845, and as required by section 3d of that law.

The duty was promptly attended to. He divided the division into two brigade districts, as follows: the first he composed of the counties of Oneida and Oswego, and the towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Cato, and Conquest, in the county of Cayuga, and the towns of Ly-sander, Van Buren, Clay, and Cicero, in the county of Onondaga; and the second, of the counties of Cortland, Tompkins, and the remaining towns of the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga.

The Report was fully approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and was regarded as an improvement on the original suggestion of the Adjutant-General, R. E. Temple.

Under the direction of Gov. Young, General Hatheway divided the Sixth Division into four Brigade Districts, according to representative population.

Previous to the passage of the Act referred to, the State was composed of thirty-two divisions—two brigades in each. The new law reduced them to eight.

The Sixth Division was composed of the counties of Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, and Tompkins.

General Hatheway, being the oldest Major General in the Sixth Division, was retained ; thus extending to him a compliment, not only for his venerated worth as a man, but for his zealous efforts as an officer.

During the entire period of a half century, General Hatheway has witnessed the gradual increase of the country from a wilderness to a populous and prosperous district ; and he has during the same period been intimately concerned with its business and its interests.

In the various civil and military capacities, he has been equally useful. His persevering energy rendered him valuable as a public officer, and prosperous in his private affairs. He has accumulated a very large property. His land consists of upwards of 3000 acres. The Home Farm between eleven and twelve hundred. His elegant residence was erected in 1844-5.

General Hatheway was married October, 1808, to Miss Sally Emerson, of Solon. She died April 28, 1832. Mrs. Hatheway was a lady of education and refinement,

and possessed many eminent qualities. The inhabitants of the town where she passed her married life still speak of her many virtues, her genial kindness, and her untiring energy.

In November, 1848, Mr. Hatheway was again united in marriage to an educated and refined lady, in the person of Miss Catherine Saxton, of Groton.

General Hatheway is the father of eleven children—of the six sons, two only survive. Colonel S. G. Hatheway, Jr., is a prominent attorney and politician, residing at Elmira. Colonel C. L. Hatheway, his fourth son, is the active man of business at home. The accomplished and so much lamented Major John S. Hatheway, of the United States Army, was the second son. George R., the third son, was just admitted to the bar, when his career of promise ended. Charles R., the fifth son, was still a student. The sixth son died in childhood. Of his five daughters, three are living.

And now General Hatheway, at the venerated age of seventy-eight years, exhibits a remarkable degree of health, energy and vivacity ;

“ His age like a lusty winter, frosty, but kindly.”

THURLOW WEED was born in Cairo, Green co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797, and at the age of eleven years removed with his parents to Cincinnatus. In his youth he failed to enjoy the advantages of a good education. The limited means of his father required the most laborious exertions to support his family with even a moderate degree of respectability. His educational privileges were therefore as ample as the circumstances of his parents would permit. He attended school “one quar-

ter" in Catskill, "part of a winter term" in Cincinnati, and "three months" in Onondaga Hollow, paying for board and schooling, in the latter place, by working in the garden, chopping wood, and doing chores, morning and evening, for Jasper Hopper. He possessed a healthy, vigorous physical constitution, and an inflexible, abiding determination to excel. Though he was for the brief period of his minority doomed to constant physical toil; and though he might for a time be tossed about by the fickle breezes of external circumstances, he would at least make efforts to take that elevated rank to which it was his right and his duty to aspire. He felt the pressure of poverty; he knew the extent of his father's purse; he possessed talents, genius, and self-confidence, and he resolved to accomplish his purpose. He was never reckless, never an idler, and always conscious of his ability or self-reliant powers to advance. If he relinquished one enterprise, it was but to achieve another.

In the summer of 1806 he was employed in the capacity of cook and cabin boy on board the sloop *Ranger*, Captain Gager, of Catskill, and on board the sloop *Jefferson*, Captain Bogardus, in 1807. In the winter of 1808 his father removed to Cincinnati, and our young aspirant found himself quartered in an ashery, where he learned the mystery of converting lye into black salts. During the winter of 1807 he first worked in the printing office of Macky Croswell, at Catskill, and was honored with the title of "*Printer's Devil*." In 1811 he was employed in the "Lynx" office, at Onondaga Hollow. The next year he was engaged as a half-way journeyman in the office of Thomas Walker, of Utica,

and worked on the "Columbian Gazette;" and in 1813, for Colonel William L. Stone, on the "Herkimer American." From this time until 1815, he was employed for short periods, at full pay, in offices at Auburn, Spring Mills, Sangersfield, Cazenovia, and Cooperstown; and for longer terms in Utica and Herkimer, when he went to Albany, and New York, working as a journeyman until 1819. He then went to Norwich, Chenango co., and established a weekly newspaper entitled "The Agriculturist." In 1821 he removed to Manlius, Onondaga co., and established the "Onondaga County Republican." In 1822 he removed to Rochester, and was employed in the office of Everard Peck, for whom he worked two years, when he purchased his paper, the "Rochester Telegraph." Mr. Weed took strong ground in favor of De Witt Clinton, who was elected Governor in the November election of 1824, and again in 1826. After the abduction of William Morgan, in 1827, he discontinued the "Telegraph," and commenced the publication of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," which soon became the leading anti-masonic paper of the State. The "Telegraph," under the supervision of Mr. Weed, had exerted a commanding and wide-spread influence. The controlling power of the "Enquirer" was far greater. Over the party of which it was the great head, its influence was almost unlimited. In 1830 he removed to Albany, and established the "Evening Journal," which for upwards of a quarter of a century he has conducted with signal ability and success.

During the last clash at arms between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Weed exhibited an inclination for a more intimate association with the valorous

spirits who warred for fame, glory and independence. In the winter of 1813 he volunteered, and served six weeks as a private in Capt. Ashbel Seward's company, then stationed at Adams, Jefferson county. Nothing of particular importance occurred, and he was discharged when the apprehensions of an attack from the British, a body of which were supposed to be preparing to cross on the ice, had subsided. He was a private three months in Lieut. Ellis' company of Artillery from Utica, and stationed at Brownville, in the same county. The regiment was commanded by Col. Metcalf, of Cooperstown. Mr. Weed also served at Sackett's Harbor as Quarter Master Sergeant in Col. Myer's regiment, of Herkimer, from August till October.

In 1824, and again in 1829, he was elected to the Assembly from the County of Monroe. He made an active and influential member.

He was married to Miss CATHARINE OSTRANDER, of Cooperstown, in April, 1818.

In 1843 Mr. Weed took a tour to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France and Belgium. In 1852 he took a second tour, and extended his visit to Switzerland, Germany, Saxony, Austria, Sardinia and Italy. During his travels he furnished for the columns of the *Evening Journal* a series of exceedingly interesting and valuable letters, which were extensively copied throughout the State, and indeed throughout the Union. They exhibited a complete daguerreotype of the habits, customs and national characteristics of the people of those countries.

Mr. Weed possesses a strong, clear and well-balanced mind. His career thus far has been an eventful one.



From the cook and cabin boy on board the sloops Ranger and Jefferson, he worked his way to a position the most worthy, dignified and appreciable. From the black salt manufacturer of Cincinnatus, or the young salt boiler of Salina, we see him gradually progressing in the scale of the ascending series, until he has reached the highest round in the ladder of political sagacity and editorial preferment. The chore-boy of Jasper Hopper becomes repeatedly a member of the Legislature, State printer, and unrivaled political editor of the Empire State. The youthful volunteer in the second struggle for freedom escapes the maelstrom of voluptuous dissipation, and becomes a self-made great man ; great in intellect, and great in the achievement of an enviable reputation. Had he vacillated and yielded to the numerous discouragements with which he was surrounded, he would never have taken his station in bright conspicuity in the annals of the world. His resolution and firmness of character saved him. He not only astonished his friends with the extent and variety of his attainments, but he astonished even himself. He did not look for superior mental manifestations without effort or active exertion, any more than he did for manifestations of physical power without constant exercise of the physical system. The skill of the mariner is unknown to the world, and even to himself, until he finds occasion to spread his canvas to the fury of the tempest—until his vessel plunges amidst the foaming, boisterous billows—until he comes in fearful contact with the angry elements of the mighty deep. The same is true of all the numerous conflicts of the human mind ; and resolution and decision are the only sure guaranty of success and ultimate triumph.

The illustrious intellects from Homer down—the giant minds who rise above their fellow-men, and stretch out their hands to each other across the interval of ages, transmitting to succeeding generations the torch of science, poetry and art, have achieved their greatness of character through the active propelling agency of these progressive elements. They have distributed the energies of the soul through every fibre, shred and muscle of the human brain ; have given god-like energy to the human character ; filled the fair temples of fame, leveled forests, and converted the nations of the earth from savagism and barbarity to a higher state of moral and intellectual greatness. Resolution and decision are traits of character which we admire, and which we love to contemplate. We pay them homage in Xerxes and Alexander—in Hannibal, Scipio and Napoleon—in Nero and Caligula. Indeed, we can scarcely contemplate them even in a demon without doing it involuntary reverence. It is inconsistent with the nature of mind that it should rise to greatness and distinction without unceasing effort. Hannibal's name is immortal, because the towering Alps, whose lofty peaks penetrated the clouds of heaven, could not successfully resist the energies of his mind. He fearlessly marched with his invincible host over those rugged and dangerous steeps, where mortal foot had never trod before. Thurlow Weed, through a like unceasing effort, has braved the ills of poverty, voluptuous excitement, a thousand threatening disasters, and slowly carved his way to wealth and greatness.

JOHN L. BOYD was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 16th, 1783. His educational advantages

were limited to the common schools, where he acquired the rudiments of his education, and such scholarship as the transient opportunities of the country afforded. He had, however, early laid a good foundation for a practical education, which in due time was honorably completed.

At the age of thirteen he left the parental roof and the common pursuits of the youth of that time, and was for the succeeding four years in the employ of William S. Packer, an established hatter in Galway. Having closed his apprenticeship, he entered into the hatting business on his own account, but discontinued the enterprise at the end of one year and a half. Soon after, he was employed by James Hamilton, and continued in his service in the capacity of bar-keeper for about two years, when he removed with his father to Irondequoit, Monroe county. Here he had hoped to secure permanent employment, but failing in the effort, he engaged with a Mr. Seymour, and spent two months in surveying the large tract of land lying between Rochester and Lake Ontario. He was subsequently employed in the store of Messrs. Tryon and Adams, where he remained two years, and then returned to Saratoga county, and was for a like period engaged in agricultural pursuits. We next find Mr. Boyd in Albany, employed in the forwarding house of Hugh and Hamilton Boyd. At this period (1808,) the embargo made a serious change in commercial affairs, and darkened for a time our political horizon. The restraining influence extended beyond the shipping interest, and, indeed, paralyzed almost every branch of industry. The forwarding business was in the main closed, or very greatly limited, and in conse-

quence Mr. Boyd again returned to his agricultural labors—an avocation in which he has since continued.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1809 to Miss Electa Bacon, of Williamstown, Mass., an early class-mate of Mrs. Col. Canfield in the Litchfield Academy. He removed to Solon in 1811; purchased 119 acres on lot 98. He subsequently added 251 acres to his farm, and at present retains 225.

In 1812 he was elected Lieutenant in a company of Infantry, commanded by Capt. Hedges, of Truxton. He afterwards rose to the rank of Colonel.

Previous to 1821 he received two commissions of appointment to the office of Justice of the Peace, but declined the honors. After the revision of the State Constitution, he was repeatedly elected to the same office, as also various other responsible positions in the gift of the people.

In 1827 Col. Boyd was elected to the New York Legislature, and made an active and efficient member. His first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson at his second election in 1804.

In 1823 he united with the Union Congregational Society of Cincinnatus and Solon, and has since filled numerous prominent positions in the church, serving for many years in the capacity of deacon. He was a zealous pioneer in the early temperance reformation, and, indeed, an active participant in most of the social reforms of the day; and has successfully discharged the duties of Sabbath school superintendent for upwards of twenty-eight years.

He has reared an intelligent family of nine children. Louise M. is the wife of James Thompson, Esq., Cashier

of the Camden, White Creek Valley Bank. John W. is an honored member of the Wisconsin State Senate—now serving a second term.

Colonel Boyd is emphatically a self-made man. Stout-hearted and sanguine, he felt that if blessed with health and the ordinary advantages common to the pioneer period in which he was reared, he could succeed in life and ultimately carve out for himself a respectable competency. His early reverses and embarrassments, instead of impairing his youthful energy, served but to stimulate him to greater activity. And when he had accumulated by honest industry and untiring energy a small fund, with his young and interesting wife he sought this wild region of country, and became an occupant of a log cabin. Here they spent many years of primitive happiness—though, strictly speaking, they were years of unremitting toil and privation. Surrounded by the deep, dark forests ; undismayed by the howl of the wolf, or the panther's scream, he grasped

“ The axe, that wondrous instrument  
That, like the talisman, transforms  
Deserts to fields and cities,”

and with a strong arm and a resolute will he went forth to war with the stern old monarchs of the forest. His Utopian dream has been realized ; his enterprise fully rewarded ; and now, at the age of seventy-five, we find him surrounded with broad and productive fields, in the full enjoyment of all the conveniences and comforts of life, an honored pioneer of an iron age ; still living upon the ground where his primitive cabin was reared, and still cultivating the soil over which, previ-

ous to his early adventure the footprints of civilization had scarce traversed the trail of the red man ;

“Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,  
Or men as wild and fierce as they.”

JOSEPH REYNOLDS was born in Easton, Washington co., N. Y., September 14, 1785. Some years after, his father removed to Galway, Saratoga co., from which place Mr. Reynolds migrated to Virgil, in 1809. He was eight days on the road. With his wallet of bread and cheese on his shoulder, he left his home for the promised land of the Tioughnioga valley. He drove in two cows; and, as yet having no land, or provision made for their keeping, he gave the milk of one for the keeping of both. Having made the necessary arrangements for his young family, he engaged himself in clearing land for his neighbors, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day.

In the spring of 1810 Mr. Reynolds purchased a small farm, mostly on credit; and, with a determination to prosper through the means of honest labor, commenced felling the forest trees, that the virgin soil might yield to the hand of productive toil. Success followed his industrious and economical pursuits.

In 1814 he was elected to the office of constable. Soon after, a company of riflemen was organized, and he was made Captain. The company proposed entering into the service of the country in opposition to the encroachments of Great Britain. Having been reported to the proper quarter as being fully equipped and ready to march, they were in turn directed to remain as “minute men,” lest a sally might be made on Salt Point by way

of Oswego. Peace was however declared before the fierce war-spirits were crowned with laurels. The organization was discontinued. In 1817 he was appointed Major; in 1818, Colonel; and in 1823 he was chosen Brigadier General. This post he held with much credit for seven years.

In 1815 he was appointed Justice of the Peace in the town of Virgil, by the Old Council of Appointment, and held the office for about twenty-three years. After the Council of Appointment was abolished, he was elected by the Democratic party, to which he has ever been attached.

In 1818 he was elected to the Assembly without opposition: such an election has not happened in the county since. He was present when the division of parties took place; a portion of the Democrats or Republicans went over to the Clintonian party. The parties stood divided—fifty-one Clintonians, headed by Obadiah Germain; forty-four Bucktails, headed by Wm. Thompson; and twenty-eight Federalists, headed by Wm. A. Duer. After two days balloting the Clintonians and Federals fused, and elected Mr. Germain, Speaker.

In 1821 he was appointed Judge of Cortland county, which office he filled for nearly eighteen years—five of which he occupied the honorable position of first Judge.

In 1825 he was elected Supervisor, and continued to discharge its duties until 1835.

In 1832 he was elected a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for the Democratic candidate.

In 1834 he was elected to the 24th Congress of the

United States, from the counties of Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland.

In 1839 he came to Cortland Village, and erected the splendid residence which he now occupies.

Judge Reynolds is emphatically a self-made man—a man of character and influence. There are but few who have made greater exertions in early life—who have labored harder, or who, through self-exertion, have carved their way to fortune, honor, and just respectability.

WILLIAM RANDALL was born in the year 1782. His brother, General ROSWELL RANDALL, was born in 1786. Their father, Robert Randall, was a native of Stonington, Connecticut. William was reared to farming pursuits. Roswell obtained a superior education, and studied law with Stephen O. Ranegan, of Oxford. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised. The brothers engaged in merchandise together in Madison county, but removed to Cortland Village about the year 1812, where they continued the business. Their store was on the site now occupied by that of James S. Squires. They were highly successful in trade, which continued for a number of years. They at length dissolved their partnership, and William erected a store, which is now the Randall Bank. Roswell built the Eagle Store, now unoccupied. When they finally discontinued the mercantile trade, the former engaged in banking and farming, and the latter in cultivating his farm. William Randall was emphatically a man of mark in his day. He possessed a clear, strong, and vigorous intellect, a firm and resolute mind, a warm and generous heart, and was, in short, a valued citizen. He died December 23, 1850.



Roswell Randall was an early Post-master of Cortland Village, and has honorably filled various other positions. His military rank of Brigadier-General was attained through the several gradations, commencing with fourth Corporal. He was much admired as a military officer. And now, at the age of seventy-two, with his physical and mental constitution unimpaired, has but partially retired from the active duties of life.

William and Roswell Randall were energetic business men. The monuments of their memory may be seen in the elegant residences, erected at their expense, which adorn and beautify the village.

GEORGE W. BRADFORD was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., May 9, 1796. He is of English descent, and of the sixth generation from Governor William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who, in 1620, on board of the May Flower, braved the waves of the stormy ocean, preferring to seek an asylum in the rude wilds of America rather than endure the persecution of religious fanatics and political tyrants in the land of his birth, and who for twenty years was the great head or ruling spirit of the Plymouth Colony. The ancestors of Dr. Bradford were of families of distinction in the early annals of Massachusetts.

His father was an agriculturist and manufacturer, and gave his son the advantages of a common school education. He early impressed upon his mind the actual necessity of self-reliance ; and this has ever been an element in his character.

In 1812, at the age of sixteen years, he was sent to the academy of Woodstock, Ct., and placed under the charge of the principal, the venerable Rinaldo Burleigh, father

of Wm. H. and C. C. Burleigh, whose literary achievements have made them ornaments to the age in which they live.

In 1814 he entered a classical school at Clinton, N. Y., and became a classmate of the Hon. Gerrit Smith. He pursued his classical studies until failing health required a relaxation from his studies. He abandoned for a time the study of Cæsar, Virgil, Livy, Sallust and Cicero, and made a general tour through the States and the Canadas, occupying about one year of time. Having regained his health, in 1816 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Fuller, of Cooperstown, and completed his professional studies in 1820. In the same year he was licensed to practice medicine by the Medical Association of Otsego county, and soon after located in Homer, where he united with the Cortland Medical Association, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon acquired a varied and extensive practice, and devoted all his energies exclusively to it.

In 1846 he was elected a permanent member of the State Medical Society, and received the degree of M. D. in the same year. In 1847 he was made a member of the American Medical Association. In 1856 he was elected an honorary member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1856.

In 1858 the Faculty of Genesee College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M.

Dr. Bradford held a commission in the Medical Staff of the Militia of this State, under Major General Hatheway, from 1821 to 1832, occupying the different grades from Surgeon's Mate of the Regiment to Hospital Sur-

geon of the Division. In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the Assembly of this State, and in 1853 he was elevated to a seat in the State Senate, and in 1855 he was reëlected by a very large and increased majority. He served the three terms with great credit to himself and his constituents. He was Chairman of one of the important Committees of the House, and of two Standing and one Select Committee of the Senate.

“The interests of education, and the benevolent institutions of the State, found in Senator Bradford a warm supporter.”\*

He made an active and industrious member, having been absent only on one occasion—an evening session—during the whole five years of his legislative labors; and his absence at that time was caused by a detention of the cars. He framed and introduced several very important bills, among which we may mention the one for the appointment of Commissioners of Common Schools. Few Senators were more generally respected or possessed more influence among the members.

In the Congregational church (of which he became a member in 1832), in the Temperance Reform, and as a member of the County Bible Society, he was especially active. For the last thirty-four years he has served in the capacity of Secretary of the Medical Association.

The Cortland Academy owes its prosperity in no small degree to the efforts of Dr. Bradford, whose ambition has been to make it what it really is, a “model institution.” For the last thirty years he has discharged

\* Senator Kelley's letter.

the duties of Trustee. In the sick room he has ever exhibited a kind and generous sympathy ; to the poor and friendless he has been liberal and just.

His reading is varied and extensive. In the science of Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Zoölogy, he became a proficient.

He was married in 1818 to Miss Mary Ann Walker, of Middlefield. Of their three children—daughters—only one is now living,—the wife of William W. Northrop, of New York. Mrs. Northrop is a lady of extensive reading and of liberal education. She reads fluently in seven different languages.

Dr. Bradford is at present engaged in the practice of his profession, in which capacity he has been abundantly successful.

SAMUEL NELSON was born in Hebron, Washington co., New York, Nov. 10, 1792. His parents were John Rogers Nelson and Jane M'Carter ; both of Irish descent. Their ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland to Salem, New York, about the year 1760. They came over in company with their clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Clark, a protestant of the strictest Presbyterian faith.

John Rogers Nelson married Miss Jane M'Carter at the close of the Revolution, and settled in Hebron. They were among the early pioneers in the settlement of that town,—its organization having occurred in March, 1788. Their eldest son, John Jay Nelson, only brother of the subject of this sketch, resides on the original premises.

Samuel Nelson was at an early age sent to the district school, where he made the usual progress in the

primary branches. He fitted for college at a classical school in Salem, taught by the Rev. Mr. Gross ; and at the Granville Academy, having for its principal the distinguished Salem Town. He entered Middleberry College, the Rev. Dr. Davis, principal, in the spring of 1811, and graduated in August, 1813, at the age of twenty-one. Adopting the legal profession, he studied law in Salem, under two eminent lawyers,—Messrs. Savage and Woods,—with whom he remained upwards of two years ;—the senior partner being the late distinguished Chief Justice of New York.

In 1816, Judge Woods, the junior partner, removed to Madison county, where he settled in his profession. He was accompanied by Mr. Nelson, who, at the January term of the Supreme Court, 1817, was admitted to the bar. Soon after, he came to this county and located in Cortland Village, where he entered into the practice of law.

Cortland, though a small village, had become the county seat. The leading members of the bar were Oliver Wisewell, Henry Stephens, Samuel S. Baldwin, Townsend Ross, Edward C. Reed, and Augustus Donnelly. They commenced their profession unaided by fortune or legal reputation. They, however, belonged to a class of progressionists which seldom fail of ultimate success. Their intercourse was of the most friendly character. The principle of exclusiveness was not in those days cultivated, for selfishness was detested and discarded. In the southern portion of the county Messrs. Nelson and Stephens held the exclusive sway in the practice under what was then termed the Ten Pound Act, which was limited to the jurisdic-

tion of Justices Courts. And here was laid the foundation of their professional ability and legal fame. Mr. Stephens had already acquired some notoriety as an able and successful lawyer. He defended the first suit brought by Mr. Nelson in the Common Pleas. It was on a stock note. The declaration contained a special count, and the common counts for goods sold and delivered. Stephens demurred to the special count, and put in the general issue to the common counts. Hon. John Keep occupied the bench. The demurrer was first argued, and a decision rendered against Mr. Nelson, followed by an execution for costs,—which very much astonished and chagrined him. At least, he felt that it was a most unfavorable beginning. However, in his despair he sought relief in his library, and soon discovered that it was erroneous practice to enter up judgment and issue execution for costs on the demurrer until the trial of the issue of fact, and the whole case is disposed of. Hence Mr. Nelson obtained an order to stay proceedings on the execution, and at the next term of court moved to set aside the execution for irregularity, which, with costs, was granted. He also tried the issue of fact, and recovered his suit ; collected the note and costs, without having to pay any. This Judge Nelson remembers as having been regarded at the time as quite an achievement ; and he has not since forgotten the practice.

The above incident fully illustrates how law may be learned even before courts not initiated into its mysteries.

The triumph of Mr. Nelson was of marked significance. It measurably established his reputation ; gave

him a higher position among his legal compeers, and opened for him a future bright and promising. If he was not actually "born a lawyer"—if he did not become a Hercules at a single stride, he at least rose rapidly in his profession, gathered fresh laurels, luxuriant in their growth, and which have neither been dimmed by the frosts of time, nor soiled by the touch of an enemy. His open-hearted frankness, liberal views and impassioned eloquence; his well-balanced mind and generous impulses,—eminently fitted him for the position he so creditably occupied, and combined to make him an ornament to the profession and a blessing to his country. Indeed, few young men of that day ranked higher, or received a more liberal share of business. The talents, ability, and stern integrity which he displayed on all occasions, made him a favorite with the people, from whom he afterwards received numerous political and social honors.

In the winter of 1820–1, he was appointed by the Legislature a presidential elector, and he voted at the Electoral College at Albany, for James Monroc, when chosen for the second term.

During the latter year he received the appointment of Post-master at Cortland Village. The peculiar circumstances attending the appointment are worthy of at least a passing notice. At that time Major Roswell Randall was the incumbent. Young Nelson was, through the kindness of the Major, boarding in his family,—and the appointment, being entirely unexpected by either, greatly perplexed Mr. Nelson, inasmuch as it left the implication that he had been undermining his friend while enjoying his hospitality. He, however, knew

nothing about the appointment until he received the commission through the post-office. Hon. Elisha Litchfield, of Onondaga county, was then a member of Congress, and had, without consulting Mr. Nelson, procured the appointment.

He was a delegate in the Convention of 1821 for the revision of the State Constitution, and took an active part in the deliberations of that intelligent body. He advocated the abolition of the property qualification, which was upheld and defended by Chancellor Kent and Chief Justice Spencer. Unlike them, he could not see why men, because they might not possess a dollar's worth of real estate, were the less competent to exercise or enjoy the inalienable rights of citizens.

In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Yates one of the Circuit Judges under the new Constitution, which had the previous year been ratified by a majority of 33,330 votes. The court was composed of the counties of Otsego, Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, and Steuben.

Having sustained himself throughout his eight years' service upon the bench, with ability and honor, he was on the first day of February, 1831, appointed by Governor Throop the successor of Hon. William L. Marcy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York,—Judge Marcy having been elected to the United States Senate.

On the 31st day of August, 1837, he was appointed by Governor Marcy and the Senate, Chief Justice of the State of New York,—Judge Savage having resigned that honorable position. Judge Nelson remained in that office until 1845, when he was appointed by Presi-



dent Tyler and the Senate, the successor of Judge Thompson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Thompson had adorned and dignified the office for a period exceeding thirty-eight years—"one of the longest and most honorable judicial careers on record."\* And yet, Judge Nelson has thus far filled the seat made vacant by the death of Judge Thompson, in a degree so clearly eminent as to place him in the front rank of legal ability and judicial fame.

During his absence from Otsego county, in 1846, he was appointed a delegate to the State Convention, which convened at Albany on the first day of June of that year, for the purpose of revising the Constitution; but the duties of his office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and impaired health, precluded his attending the Convention only for a brief portion of the time it was in session.

Judge Nelson received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, New York city; from Middlebury College, Vermont, his *alma mater*, as well as from Geneva College.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married. In the fall of 1819, he married Miss Pamela Woods, eldest daughter of Judge Woods, of Madison co. The union proved a very happy and agreeable one. The tie that bound them was not, however, permitted to remain unbroken. Death, the dread foe, envious of mortal bliss, "marked her for his own." She died in the summer of 1822. Her disease was consumption; and she bore her protracted suffering with resignation, and looked forward

\* Van Santvord's Life of Judge Thompson.

to an exchange of worlds with Christian peace and hope.

In April, 1825, Mr. Nelson was again united in marriage to a lady of superior mind, genial temper and social worth, in the person of Miss Catharine A. Russell, only daughter of Judge Russell, of Cooperstown, where they now reside.

In the character of Judge Nelson we find much to admire; a combination of valuable characteristics which are seldom found united in one person. Originally endowed with genius and moral sensibility; with a grasp of intellect which seized as by intuition those stores of knowledge which others could acquire only by painful application, and with a full, rich flow of social feeling which early rendered him the fascinating centre of an extended circle of friendship, he braced himself for a career of emulation, and at once became an example and an ornament to the legal profession.

In all the positions in which he has been called to act, he has distinguished himself with marked ability.

His career upon the bench has been characterized by honesty, firmness, discretion, and liberal equity. His disposition of questions, even of the most embarrassing character, and involving the greatest responsibility, meets the general approbation of the bar and the bench. His opinions are clear, comprehensive and manly, and are pronounced with the scrupulous fidelity, the discretion and candor of a conscientious jurist. His great learning, eloquence and genius have secured him a pre-eminence in the profession and practice of law; and by his persevering attention to the duties of his office he has amassed a princely fortune.

IRA HARRIS was born in Charleston, Montgomery co., N. Y., May 31st, 1802. His parents removed to Cortland county, in 1808, and located upon the Preble flats. He remained with his father until he was seventeen years of age, alternately working upon the farm and attending the district school. He advanced rapidly in his studies, and devoured in the intervals of farm labor every work of interest that he could conveniently procure. In 1815 he entered the Academy in Homer, where he pursued his preparatory collegiate studies. In September, 1822, he entered the Junior class in Union College, and graduated with the first honors, in 1824.

Having determined to pursue the legal profession, he made the necessary arrangements, and at once entered the office of Augustus Donnelly, in Cortland Village, with whom he remained one year. His affable deportment, social habits, well-disciplined mind, and unremitting attention to his studies, secured him many friends, and most especially the good will of Donnelly. He left Cortland with a view of obtaining better advantages for the prosecution of his studies. His destination was Albany. Thither he went, an entire stranger, carrying with him a voluntary letter of introduction from his friend Donnelly to the late Chief Justice Spencer, whose office he entered ; and during the two succeeding years, completed his professional studies. Thus, in three years after graduating, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in the city.

He had been a diligent and laborious student, and had fully qualified himself for his new position in life. He was ambitious and persevering, and soon laid the foundation for his future eminence.

“ On Fame's high hill he saw  
The laurel spread its everlasting green,  
And wished to climb.”

The splendor of his genius, and the many noble and dignified traits of character for which he soon became distinguished, served in an eminent degree to enlarge his sphere of acquaintance, and urge him forward in his onward and upward career to fame and fortune. His careful preparation of authorities, his honesty of purpose, his chasteness of language, and his oratorical powers, were well calculated to make him successful. Business accumulated on his hands, and his reputation increased with each succeeding year, until at length he occupied a proud and even an enviable position among the most distinguished veterans of the Albany bar. He was

“ The forest-born Demosthenes  
Whose thunders shook the Philip of the seas.”

He continued to practice in the city for twenty years, gathering fresh laurels and achieving new victories, until called by the voice of his friends to occupy a higher and a more responsible position.

On the first of July, 1847, he took his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, having, in the organization of the Judiciary of the Constitution of 1846, been elected and drawn for the term of four years. His arguments were clear, strong and logical, and tended greatly to enhance his reputation. In 1851 he was reelected for the term of eight years.

At the general elections in the years 1844 and 1845 he was elected to the Assembly. He at once became a

leading member of the house, and took an active part in its debates. His arguments were lucid and logical, and frequently exhibited the marks of the gifted orator, not surpassed "by the brilliant efforts of Ames, or the impassioned appeals of Hamilton."

In the spring of 1846 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, which convened in Albany on the first day of June for the purpose of revising our State Constitution. He was the only member from the city, and took an active part in its deliberations. His mind appears to have been admirably adapted to the details of the business which of necessity came before the convention.

In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned his seat in 1847, when elevated to the Supreme Bench.

Judge Harris has ever taken a deep interest in all matters connected with education. He has been a trustee in most of the literary institutions in the city,—in Union College, as also in the University at Rochester, in the founding of which he was actively engaged. His philanthropy is far-reaching. All the impulses of his heart are drawn out in sympathy for the oppressed and the friendless. He possesses a large share of legal experience, and hence the general correctness of his conclusions. Upon legal points, involving questions of right and wrong, his opinions have seldom been at fault; and his suggestions have invariably been just and valuable. Indeed, he has discharged the duties of Justice of the Supreme Court with signal satisfaction both to the bar and to the public. His decisions command great respect, and are regarded as the end of the law.

In intellect, Judge Harris affords a rare combination of excellence. Traversing, as by enchantment, the path of public confidence and renown, he has gained those honored halls, where his graceful manner, impressive diction, and logical acumen have given him a position among the most attractive and eloquent men of the age. Nor is his history yet fully written ; the future annalist will erect to his memory a more enduring memorial.

WILLIAM H. SHANKLAND, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in the year 1804, and is of Scottish descent. His parents removed to Pompey, Onondaga county, in 1808. He received his English education in the primary or common schools of Onondaga, and his classical in the Academy at Pompey Hill. The late Joshua Spencer, of Utica, was his teacher for three successive years. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, in May, 1827, and during the same year commenced the practice of law in Cortland Village. Mr. Shankland was married, in February, 1828, to Miss Lucia Emeline Clark, of Onondaga county, N. Y. Soon after, Mr. Shankland was elected a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served four years. In 1836 he was appointed District Attorney, and discharged the duties of the office for eight successive years with marked ability and success, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Horatio Ballard. In 1847 he was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution ; and in 1849 he was reelected to the same office for the term of eight years. His faithfulness in the discharge of his duties was proverbial ; and the urbanity of his manners added to his constant patience and good humor, all

regulated by a well-trained mind, a quick perception and sound judgment, enabled him to dignify the bench. His clear, logical and nicely discriminating powers of mind are prominently exhibited in all of his important decisions. He is now residing in the city of Syracuse, where he is devoting himself to his profession with all the ardor, enthusiasm and vigor of youth.

Judge Shankland has ever been regarded as an able lawyer in both branches of the profession,—as a counsellor and as an advocate. He is remarkably industrious and persevering; possesses a high order of business talents, a thorough education, a clear, vigorous intellect, and he is in brief fitted to adorn and dignify any position to which he may aspire. He is a man of highly courteous and pleasing manners—of fine personal appearance; and no Judge ever presided on the bench with a greater union of amenity and dignity.

But what adds the greatest lustre to his fame may be recorded in a single line. *He is a self-made man.* His talents, integrity and personal merit have given him a position among his brethren of the bench and the bar, above which ambition itself cannot wish to rise.

HIRAM GRAY was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., April 20, 1802. He early exhibited great activity of mind and energy of character. His preparatory collegiate studies were pursued at the Washington Academy, in Salem. In 1818 he entered the Sophomore class in Union College, and graduated with the usual honors, in July, 1821. In the early part of his senior year he entered the law office of the late Chief Justice Savage, and studied during the vacations.

On the 12th of February, 1821, Judge Savage re-

ceived the appointment of Comptroller, and at about the time he entered upon his duties Mr. Gray came to Cortland, and entered the office of Messrs. Nelson and Dayton. On the 21st of April, 1823, Mr. Nelson was appointed Circuit Judge of the Sixth District. Soon after the appointment of Nelson, Dayton and Woods formed a copartnership, and Mr. Gray continued his studies in their office until the October Term, 1823, when he was admitted to practice. In the following December he went to Dryden and opened an office, where he remained until April, 1824, when he returned to Cortland county, and became a partner of Judge Ross, in Homer. He subsequently went to Elmira and commenced the practice of his profession. He made an active and energetic lawyer, and rose rapidly in professional eminence. He possessed a heart full of tender sensibilities and generous impulses; was never repulsive, and hence was easily approached. His political affinities were always Democratic, and to that party he early became attached, and was soon regarded as an active and prominent politician. In 1836 he was elected to the United States Congress. He made a ready and able debater—a prominent and efficient member of that distinguished body.

On the 13th day of January, 1846, Mr. Gray was appointed by Governor Wright, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and served under the Constitution of 1846 until the election in June, 1847, when he was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court—and he drew for four years. He was reëlected November 4, 1851. His term will expire June 1, 1860; after which he will retire with an honorable and a well-earned fame, to private occupation.



In person, Judge Gray is prepossessing ; in stature, noble and commanding, with a frame robust, vigorous and athletic. Social in his manners, chaste and happy in his colloquial and conversational powers, with a strong, vigorous and well-balanced mind, he exhibits a combination of characteristics seldom found united in one man.

His range of reading has been varied and extensive. As a lawyer, he has ever exhibited a devoted attachment to his profession. His intellect has adorned it ; and his scrupulous integrity given it honor and respect. As a Judge, he has proven himself eminently qualified to wear the ermine ;—is distinguished for the correctness of his opinions, and the firmness with which his decisions are made. In brief, he is regarded by his brethren in the profession, and the public, as an eloquent advocate and a profound Jurist.

LEWIS KINGSLEY was born at the upper village in Cincinnati, December 15, 1823. In 1827 his father removed to the lower village, where he remained until his death, in January, 1857, having been a resident of the county about thirty-six years—twenty-five of which he was actively engaged in the mercantile business. The first rudiments of the education of his son Lewis, the subject of this sketch, were acquired at the common school. He afterwards attended select schools, taught by A. H. Benedict and R. K. Bourne, and subsequently he attended one term in the Sherburne Academy, where his schooling ended. He had, however, laid the foundation of a good classical education, which he afterwards continued to improve. In June, 1843, he commenced the study of law with Barak Niles, in

Cincinnatus, with whom he remained until October, 1844.

Hoping to obtain better advantages for study, he left Cincinnatus and entered the law office of Benjamin F. Rexford, of Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., with whom he remained until July, 1846, when he was admitted to the bar by the old Supreme Court, then being held in Utica. In the autumn of that year Mr. Kingsley entered into partnership with Judge Niles, in Cincinnatus, with whom he remained until the spring of 1848, when the Judge went to Pennsylvania to reside. Mr. Kingsley continued the practice alone for upwards of a year, when he became a partner of Samuel C. Graves, and remained with him until 1851, when his official position made it necessary for him to change his residence for that of Cortland Village.

In the spring of 1848 he was elected Supervisor of Cincinnatus. In 1849 he declined a re-nomination ; but contrary to his wishes he was elected to the office of Town Clerk. At the November election of the same year, he was elected to the New York Assembly ; and in 1851 he was chosen County Judge and Surrogate. In January, 1856, he removed to Norwich, Chenango co., and formed a partnership with Benjamin F. Rexford, with whom he still remains.

Judge Kingsley possesses a sound judgment, discriminating mind, frank and manly urbanity, a warm heart, and a generous and self-sacrificing spirit. His habits of life have ever been active and enterprising. As a citizen, he has been held in high respect. As a politician, his opinions have always been the result of his own judgment and reflections ; and when once

formed, he has been open and free in their expression,—never swerving for expediency or party considerations.

As a lawyer, he has ever exhibited a high opinion of the dignity of the profession, possessing the true *esprit du corps*:—invariably accurate in his preparation of causes, and energetic and persevering in their prosecution.

As Judge and Surrogate, he discharged the duties with fidelity, ability, and to general acceptance.

And in all the varied relations of life, Judge Kingsley has adorned and dignified his position.

REV. E. G. HOLLAND, a gentleman of enlarged, liberal views, and of great intelligence, was born in the town of Solon, Cortland co., N. Y., April 14, 1817. His educational advantages, up to fourteen years of age, were such as the public schools of his native town afforded. His father, however, was a man of enlarged reading and of excellent education. He had also given much attention to the subject of teaching; and was therefore prepared to impart to his son the advantages of home tuition. He was early instructed in the various branches of good husbandry. His inclinations, however, induced him to turn his attention from that of the republican farmer to the more agreeable literary pursuit; hence he adopted the sentiment of the immortal bard, and resolved to

“Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring.”

Modest and unpretending in his manners, with the purest rectitude of principle, prompt and energetic, with warm social habits and gentlemanly demeanor, he was alike respected and cherished in the circle in which

he moved. He early exhibited a strong attachment to his books, and the scintillations emitted from his well-developed brain attracted to his side the intelligent and refined, by whom he was regarded with peculiar interest ; for they saw in him the embodiment of a young immortal genius just bursting into the full fruition of glorious manhood.

His progress in study surprised even his most intimate friends. No question was so abstruse but he mastered it. No lesson too difficult for him to accomplish. His aspirations led from the dull, prosaic paths of life, and he sought for pleasure amid the flowery dales and classic fields through which the pure bright streams of knowledge flowed.

At the age of fourteen he entered the academy in Homer, where he studied the classics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mathematics. The Grammar of the English language had been his favorite study, from the age of ten years ; and when he commenced the classics, five different systems of the English grammar were familiar to him. At the age of twenty he was fully prepared for college ; but was dissuaded from taking the college routine, partly from the conviction that it often sacrifices individuality, and partly from the opportunity offered to pursue his studies in private. Therefore the college course, which offers so many real honors to others, presents none to him. It has been a fundamental idea of his life, that man's education is never completed ; that Nature, Experience, Consciousness, and the Great Masters, are the Four Faculties in the University which is world-wide, and wiser than all Professional Chairs. In this he has sought to study ; entered years since, but has not as yet graduated.

The profession of the Rev. Mr. Holland is Literature and the Christian Ministry. Holding the religious sentiment to be universal in humanity, and believing that in Christianity it has found its highest and noblest expression, it has not been the sectarian form of faith to which he has been attached. It is Christianity radiating from its Divine Centre, the Christ,—as agreeing with the laws of the human spirit, its wants, weaknesses, and aspirations,—as harmonizing with all the truths of the external universe. It is in this form that he has represented the faith of Christianity. Sects he has regarded as being valuable, as fragments of Truth,—the catholicity so much desired being an attainment of the Future, not of the Present. We do not therefore regard him as being represented by any particular sect. He confides in the Church of the Future, in which all sectarian paths shall finally end.

Mr. Holland has contributed several exceedingly valuable volumes to American literature,—one, the leading subjects of which are the Life and Teachings of Confucius, the Chinese moral philosopher ; the Moral Genius and Literature of William Ellery Channing ; a Review of William Kinkade on Natural Theology, with essays on the Nature and Characteristics of Genius ; the Elements and Laws of Beauty ; the Infinite Harmony which pervades Nature and reveals in the Ages of History ; the Immortal Life, as evinced by Analogies of Nature and the Facts of Consciousness ; and Human Rights as based in Human Nature. The essay on Channing was in 1856 translated into the German language, and was published by Bernard Shultze, a publisher at Leipsic. It was favorably received by the German press ; and, in

connection with Channing's works, and separately, was sent over the States of Germany.

In 1855 Mr. Holland visited Europe ; he sailed from New York, June 10th, in the *Germania*, destined for Hamburg, one of the wealthy free towns of Germany, pleasantly situated on both sides of the Elbe. While here he visited the tomb of the German poet, Klopstock, at Ottensen ; his house and studio in Hamburg—remiscences of the harbinger of the modern German poetic literature. His stay here was brief ; he did not, however, leave without seeing German civilization in its most attractive phases. He spent two months in Berlin studying German literature, and German manners and life as reflected in that metropolis ; studying the works of art there so numerously accumulated ; making the acquaintance of Alexander Von Humboldt ; Prof. Rauch, the famed sculptor ; Dr. Karl Ritter, and other German celebrities, by whom he was most generously treated.

In September he visited Dresden, its picture galleries, its varied objects of interest, as also its neighboring scenery.

From Dresden he went to Leipsic, the chief book mart of the nation ; Weimar, famed as the residence of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland and Herder. He was greatly interested with the reminiscences of the old "German Athens ;" went to Frankfort-on-the-Main ; Heidelberg, one of the old University towns of Baden, renowned for its sufferings in past wars, for its grand old ruins whose interest is never exhausted, for its University, and it may be added, for the exceeding beauty of the region about it. Here he remained one year, and during his studies in German literature he gave two courses of

lectures on American literature to the citizens of Heidelberg—the first consisting of five, and the second of seven lectures, in which the romance writers, the poets, historians, orators and eminent thinkers of the country were represented. The most eminent men of the city were conspicuous in securing these valuable lectures. In Bonn he gave a course of nine lectures on American literature, landscape and institutions. The press, without distinction, referred to his lectures in the most favorable terms. The *Badische Landeszeitung*, of April 3d, 1856, said : “ We have been much pleased with the lectures of Mr. Holland, from America, which he gave here on American literature. These lectures prove how much the Americans have advanced in the poetic art, and in philosophy, and that the saying of an important author is true, viz.: that the American literature, though a youth in years, is a giant in form and vigor.” The *Bonner Zeitung*, of September, 1856, said, “ The writings of Mr. Holland are highly important and instructive. In style it is not too much to say that they may be compared favorably to those of Von Humboldt. His present course of lectures furnishes a rare opportunity to those who can appreciate a discourse in English.”

He also visited Cologne, Belgium and France, remaining some months in Paris ; the Isle of Wight ; England, in her chief towns ; spent one year and a half in London, a part of the time being engaged in study at the British Museum, and in giving lectures on American themes. Passing to Scotland, he visited Glasgow, Ayrshire, the Highlands, and the scenery of the Clyde ; as also Edinboro’ and its attractive scenes ; and finally

completed his journey with making a tour through Erin-gobragh.

His lectures in London were highly lauded by the English press. The *London Chronicle*, the *Morning Advertiser*, *The Illustrated News*, *The Star*, and the *Journal of Arts and Sciences*, were prominent among the papers which thus favorably noticed him.

While in Great Britain he made the acquaintance of Thomas Carlyle, by whom he was kindly received ; of poet Mackay, Geo. Combe, as also various personages of the English nobility.

In July, 1858, Mr. Holland returned to New York in the steamer *Indian Empire*, after a three years' residence in Europe.

He remembers with reverential pride his native State, native county, and especially his native town. He possesses a richly-endowed mind, is a bold, vigorous and original writer, and always takes pleasure in dealing with practical themes. Indeed, he is regarded as one of the most remarkable men of the age,—“one of the few that were not born to die.”

Mr. Holland is at present settled at Irvington, New Jersey, though his address is 151 Tenth street, New York.

STEPHEN W. CLARK, A. M., the present Principal of Cortland Academy, third son of Joseph and Mary Clark, and younger brother of Myron H. Clark, ex-governor of New York, was born in Naples, N. Y., April 24th, 1810. After having spent his earlier years in agricultural pursuits in his native town, and in the capacity of a mercantile clerk in Canandaigua, he completed his preparatory studies in Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, N. Y.,



and entered Amherst College in 1833. Here, under the care and instruction of the celebrated Dr. Hitchcock, he became specially devoted to the study of the Natural Sciences.

Having graduated with the usual honors in 1837, he immediately entered upon the duties of his chosen profession, which he has pursued without intermission to the present time, as Principal successively of Groton Academy, Monroe Collegiate Institute, East Bloomfield Academy, and Cortland Academy—a period of twenty-two years. He has been from his youth a member of the Congregational Church.

In addition to Prof. Clark's labors as instructor, he has written several popular and exceedingly valuable school books, among which are "Analysis of the English Language," "Etymological Chart" and "A Practical Grammar, in which words, phrases and sentences are classified according to their offices, and their various relations to one another ; illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams."

These works, published by one of the most enterprising and successful houses in New York, have already reached a wide circulation, and have become deservedly popular throughout the Union.

His "English Grammar" has already reached a circulation of 30,000 per annum. In accordance with the recommendations of Superintendents of Public Instruction of various States, it has been adopted as the text book on Grammar, and it is rapidly finding its way into every State in the American Republic. "This original production will doubtless become an indispensable auxiliary to restore the English Language to its appropri-

ate rank in our system of education. Indeed, we are tempted to assert that it foretells the dawn of a brighter age to our mother tongue."\*

Successful as Professor Clark has been as an author, still he regards his chosen profession as a Teacher as his greatest business in life. To this he devotes his undivided attention and untiring energies ; and the success which attends his efforts gives evidence of his efficiency as a faithful Principal, and of his talents as an instructor. Cortland Academy stands second to no other sub-collegiate institution in the State of New York.

Professor Clark possesses a sound judgment, discriminating mind, frank and manly urbanity of deportment, high moral and social virtues, and a large-hearted generosity which endears him to the students, creating emotions which are always favorable to a healthful progress in study. His mode of government is calm and conciliatory, and may with propriety be embodied in a single word, that of *kindness*, which in influencing, controlling or directing the young aspiring mind is of more valuable importance than all the tyrant exactions of pseudo pedagogues, and may prove of a more lasting benefit to the country than all the golden sands of the Pacific coast. Happily would it be for our country were the various academic and collegiate institutes favored with as justly popular and courteous a principal as Professor Clark.

DE WITT CLINTON GLOVER, the eldest son of Daniel and Rhoda Gage Glover, was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., in the year 1817.†

\* Southern Literary Gazette. † Communicated by a lady.

His early advantages were such as the common schools of his native place afforded ; but while he loved the pursuits of literature, as tending to ennoble and purify the mind, he was not, strictly speaking, a student. Other aims possessed his soul ; hopes, visions, and aspirations, such as haunt the pillow of Genius alone, were his daily visitants. A quiet, sensitive and shrinking boy, he shunned the boisterous sports and the noisy haunts of his comrades, and walked alone, and adored as one who has

“ Longings, yearnings, strivings  
For the good he comprehends not.”

A love of the beautiful in all its forms was a marked element of his nature, and sometimes the bright visions that thronged his brain, took form and semblance upon paper. Well do I remember, when a child, he took me to his studio, and (himself but little else than a child) showed to me, in his boyish confidence, some of the sketches he had made. He had a room in his father's house where he sat hour by hour (when the green fields and sunshine tempted other boys abroad) at work upon some cherished task. Reared amid the seclusion and comparative isolation of a country village, (for it will be remembered that the march of improvements did not then keep pace with steam,) he was denied those outward helps which are now offered to the student in every career in our republic ; and by the force of his own genius alone he leaped over obstacles and accomplished results which many have vainly striven to attain, though surrounded by abundant aid and powerful patronage. He not only showed himself an artist in his





Your friend,  
F. B. Carpenter

delineations upon paper, but even in boyhood, alone and unassisted, he commenced engraving upon wood and steel. Engraving for a pastime finally became a passion, and by the advice of some judges who pronounced upon his work, he adopted it as a profession. He executed orders for a time at home, but feeling himself in too contracted a sphere, he went to New York and entered the studio of J. W. Casilear, the eminent designer and engraver, where he made rapid progress.

That he excelled in the department of art he chose for himself, the works he left behind him, as well as the unqualified praise of his employers, abundantly testify.

In the midst of this career of hope and promise his health failed him, and he was forced to return to his native valley, in the hope that rest might restore his shattered frame to its early vigor ; but alas ! neither yearning love, fervent prayers, nor gentle ministrations could stay the footsteps of the Destroying Angel, and on the 3d of January, 1836, he sank beneath his fatal and insidious malady, trusting, as he said, "that he had made his peace with God." Let us hope that the noble talents which were here but expanding into flower, having been transplanted to the celestial gardens, may have ripened, and borne rich fruit to the glory of the Great Husbandman.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, August 6th, 1830. His father, Asaph H. Carpenter, made his advent into Homer in 1800. His general characteristics are strictly Puritan, and they exhibit in a striking manner the self-reliant energy of the pilgrim spirit.

The educational advantages of Francis were limited

to the common school, and one term at the academy. He early manifested a desire to become an artist, and hence exhibited an aversion to farm labor,—not that he regarded it as a disreputable employment, but because he wished to become master of the limner's art. His father objected to his pursuing it as a profession, presuming that the success of his son in life would be better promoted by felling trees and in cultivating the soil. But the genius which shone in young Carpenter's face pictured a brighter future than this. He regarded agriculture as Tallyrand did the princess of Courlande, and would have made the same remark, 'You have but one fault, you are perfectly unendurable.' He preferred to delineate character with the pencil and brush, or chalk ideal landscapes upon the fences and farm buildings. William Tell, in the act of shooting the apple from his son's head, and the capture of Major Andre, were among the first subjects which our young artist delineated in the vivid colors of chalk, brick dust, white lead and lampblack. The father little thought that in opposing the natural desire of his son he was for a time smothering that genius which has since made him famous, and crowned his aspirations with a victory of more value than the achievements of the laureled warrior. And the triumph is the more gratifying because achieved while unaided by fortune or family distinction. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is another artist in America who, through his self-reliant energy, has so successfully conquered parental opposition, overleaped the barriers of poverty and prejudice, and in so brief a period carved his way to Fame's temple.

His mother, "ever sympathizing and appreciative,"

sat for his first bold effort at portrait painting. And it is worthy of remark, that the likeness, though wanting the artistic finish of the experienced limner, was yet so striking, that the father was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge its truthfulness ; he was never afterward heard to utter his oft-repeated expression concerning "the boy's nonsense," and was himself the next sitter for a picture.

Soon after the completion of the portrait of his father, he entered the studio of Sandford Thayer, of Syracuse, with whom he remained about five months, making rapid progress, and acquiring a still more exalted opinion of the profession.

During Mr. Carpenter's stay in Syracuse, Mr. Elliott, the distinguished artist, made a professional visit there. He perceived the genius of the beardless boy, and kindly imparted to him all the knowledge within his power ; especially with reference to his mode of coloring.

In 1846, Mr. Carpenter, having returned to Homer, before he reached his sixteenth birthday opened a studio in the village. Relying upon his own exertions, independent of parental aid, he bravely launched his little bark upon the great sea of life. The citizens were suspicious of his ability, and hence gave him but slight employment ; and it was long before he could see a clear sky in the ideal world he had fancifully created. The current of prejudice, however, soon turned in his favor. The first ten dollars which he received from any one source, was presented to him by Hon. Henry S. Randall, as a partial remuneration for preparing some drawings, with which he designed to "illustrate his



valuable work on sheep husbandry." Mr. Randall subsequently sat for his portrait.

From this time forward, he rose rapidly in his profession, and previous to his locating in the city of New York, in the autumn of 1850, he painted, among other portraits, those of the nine surviving original trustees of the Cortland Academy. They were remarkably correct, and were consequently regarded with much favor. He subsequently executed and sent to the American Art Union several ideal pictures, all of which were purchased at appreciative prices. The first of these was one of twelve which were selected from four hundred pictures, and purchased by the managers of the Association.

Mr. Carpenter's success in the city has been commensurate with his talents and genius. He has been at various times commissioned to paint the portraits of some of our most distinguished men; among these we may mention those of Ex-Presidents Tyler, Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce; William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward, Sam. Houston, Salmon P. Chase, and Caleb Cushing. The press of the country have given these pictures a wide notoriety. His crowning effort, however, is the recent admirable portrait of Henry Ward Beecher.

"The portraits by this artist are remarkable chiefly for their subtle *mentality*; for their faithful rendering of the inward life and disposition. His studio is hung around with statesmen and men of power, whose characters can be read as if the men themselves, in their most expressive moods, stood before you; and among them all this face of BEECHER shines like an opal among

dull and hueless stones ; like a passion-flower among bloomless shrubs."\*

Mr. Carpenter enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of his early friends, and of all who know him. He is a man of delicate sensibility, of a lively and poetic fancy, and of unsullied purity of character. He possesses a noble, impulsive, and generous heart, which is ever alive to the good of those with whom he is associated. Lloyd Glover, of whom mention is made in this work, was one of his earliest and most sympathizing friends. Their acquaintance began about the time young Carpenter commenced painting, and very soon ripened into the warmest friendship. Mr. Glover's generous sympathy and proffers of pecuniary aid, though his own means were limited, were especially grateful at this period, to the young artist. He found also in Elliot Reed, another engraver, a kindred spirit ; and the intimacy between the trio was remarkable. They were felicitously termed the "Three Graces"—Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture.

Mr. Carpenter was married, in August, 1851, to Miss Augusta H. Prentiss, only daughter of Mrs. Frances Rollo Prentiss, formerly of Cortlandville.

LLOYD GLOVER.—Among those who have gone out from Homer, and who do honor to their native place, no one is more cheerfully mentioned than the subject of this notice. He was born in the village of Re Ruyter, in July, 1826. His father, Mr. Daniel Glover, appreciating the educational advantages of Homer, removed there the year following, and has since been numbered among its worthy and respected citizens. He pursued

\* *N. Y. Evening Post.*

for several years the occupation of an amateur agriculturalist ; his sons devoting their time to study. Lloyd, the youngest, was christened De Lloyd Gage Glover, but after he became an engraver, the similarity of the initials with that of an elder brother, who was also an engraver, induced him to obtain—while yet a minor—his father's consent to change his name to its present form. His academic course extended through several years, and he left the venerated halls of that valued institution, an able scholar, with the highest written encomiums of Prof. Woolworth, who, in public as well as private circles, has ever delighted to mention his pupil with honor. As a youth, he was ingenuous and generous—the friend and defender of the weak—quick to resent and punish an affront, yet magnanimous and upright. He was full of hilarity and boyish exuberance of feeling, and evinced much shrewdness in planning roguery for his mates ; which, however, was harmlessly humorous. Like his father, he possessed remarkable physical strength and courage ; and his excessive vitality prompted him to give frequent demonstrations of the same ; but the natural goodness of his disposition restrained him from anything like quarrelsomeness. His strength was frequently displayed in the novel method of *friendly battles*, at the odds of the best two against himself ; and he often challenged the school *en masse*, to “throw” him by united effort ; and in such contests his back was never known to touch the sod. His pranks with his most intimate friend and companion, ELLIOT, son of Judge Reed, who was ever ready to join him in any undertaking, however hazardous, will not be soon forgotten. On horseback they would roam fields, leap

fences, scale activities, explore ravines, and swim streams ; and it is on record, that on one of these expeditions both horses and riders came near being drowned. "The boy was father to the man." He exhibited at an early age much natural taste for engraving, and at eighteen went to Boston for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in that art. He made rapid progress ; and has attained consummate skill in his vocation, second perhaps to no one in the profession. Successful in his business, which required but little capital, he embarked to some extent in commercial enterprise ; and has secured the important position of commercial agent for the American Guano Company for the New England States. He has since served as a Director in the Board of Trustees of the same Association.

He was for several years engaged in the business of Bank Note engraving, as the head of the New England branch of the eminent house of Danforth, Wright & Co.

Aside from his skill as an artist, and his staid probity as a business man, he is esteemed for all those qualities which distinguish the true gentleman,—hospitable, courteous, liberal and generous to a fault, the life of the social circle, and fond of all manly sports and pastimes, particularly of yachting. At his residence at Lynn Beach, by the "ocean and its sounding shore,"—the beauties of which he has so well described,—his poetical taste greatly developed, and there his best pieces were composed. He loves the Poets, and revels with them, especially when genial friends are his guests.

He remembers Homer and its associations with the most affectionate regard. In one of his poems he pays,

in the following stanzas, a beautiful tribute to the winding stream which is the pride of the valley.

“Tioughnioga! on thy buoyant breast,  
 In boyhood’s time, how often have I lain;  
 Calm, as a mother with her babe at rest,  
 Thou bore me by thy banks sweet-scented train.  
 Tioughnioga! Mistress of the plain!  
 Thy cherished name is melody to me!  
 E’en though thy waters evermore complain,  
 Like spirit tones, of times no more to be,  
 Oft let me greet thee still with manhood’s kindling ‘ee.’”

Mr. Glover married Vaeilette Emogene, daughter of Benjamin Hitchcock, Esq., of Strong, Maine. He won, in her, a lady highly esteemed for the graces of her mind and person, and for her true womanly character.\*

The various poems which he has delivered before literary associations, stamp him as a man of superior powers of mind. His “Jubilee Poem,” a youthful effort, pronounced at the Academy, July 8, 1846, is intimately associated with the history of the Tioughnioga Valley. For elevation of style, nervous energy, strong imagination without the too common fault of excessive and far-fetched metaphor, together with an easy, natural and unlabored pathos, it may challenge comparison with any effort of a similar character. It will be read with pleasure by Mr. Glover’s numerous friends, and, indeed, by all who can properly appreciate true poetic excellence.

The circumstances which led to its production are worthy of a brief narration. Prof. Otis, of Indiana, had been appointed Poet of the “Jubilee.” He was prevented, however, from fulfilling the engagement, and Prof.

\* Mrs. Glover died January 6th, 1859.

Woolworth was made aware of the fact only a day or two previous to the arrival of the auspicious occasion. Our young friend, then an apprentice in Boston, had returned to Homer to participate in the festivities, and learned the evening previous to the opening exercises that Mr. Otis would not be present, and he secretly resolved to supply his place. During the night he produced the poem. Determining to let its fate be decided by its merits, he sent it anonymously to Principal Woolworth, who was struck with its beauties and its appropriateness to the occasion, and requested the bearer to name its author, which was properly declined. Mr. Woolworth returned a befitting expression of his sentiments, informing him that the poem was accepted, and would be read at the Jubilee, and desired an interview with the author. The young poet acknowledged himself the author of the production, warmly thanking his honored teacher for former encouragement, attributing whatever merit he possessed to his influence and approbation. Mr. Woolworth, by this heartfelt tribute, was quite overcome, and evinced deep emotion. In his speech at the Pavilion he made honorable mention of the poet, and the circumstances which called forth the poem. Mr. Glover's modest appreciation of his effort induced him to withhold his assent to its publication in the Jubilee pamphlet; but, having at length overcome his objections, we now have the pleasure, for the first time, of presenting it to the public.

We have dwelt at some length upon the peculiarities of Mr. Glover, believing that our beautiful region will yet be hallowed by his muse, and cherished by kindred minds for his sake.

## JUBILEE POEM.

Read at the Jubilee at Cortland Academy, July 6th, 1846.

FRIENDS of our common country ! here ye stand  
 Once more among the scenes your childhood knew,  
 In the fair bosom of a happy land,  
 Beneath your native skies of gold and blue !  
 Like joyful pilgrims when the shrine is won,  
 When bosoms swell and tears impulsive start,  
 Ye come with love warm as this summer sun,  
 To this loved spot, this Mecca of the heart !

Ye may have roved your long and weary way  
 O'er the broad prairies of the distant west,  
 Where varied scenes cheer not the long, long day  
 Of death-like silence and oppressive rest,  
 Where evil spirits hold their hideous courts,  
 And range with furies on the midnight air,  
 Breathing fierce lightnings at their hellish sports,\*  
 And leave their smouldering tracks of blackness there.

Ye may have roved afar 'neath other skies,—  
 Where the dark ocean beats a frowning shore ;  
 Where Nature's noblest works in grandeur rise ;  
 In Art's fair temples or in courts of lore :  
 But here, upon your own prolific soil,  
 How fair the landscapes to your sight unfold,  
 Teeming with increase for the sons of toil  
 In many a bounteous field of green and gold.

\* An Indian superstition regarding the prairie fires.

Like loving halos ling'ring round the spot,  
 Here dwell the memories of the cherished past,  
 Of scenes and joys which ne'er can be forgot,  
 Too dear to die, too beautiful to last.  
 No dread simoon upon the breeze's breath  
 Is blasting through Tioughnioga's vale,—  
 No fell disease, the herald stern of death,  
 Doth seek its prey in this delicious dale.

Again ye view each well-remembered place,  
 Dear in the morning of your youthful years,  
 Again behold each loved familiar face,  
 And well-known voices greet your gladdened ears.  
 Yet all is changed unto our stranger view,—  
 Time hath not spared, Dame Nature wends her way,  
 And many a form hath passed away, like dew  
 Before the glory of the king of day.

Where is the good man Chamberlain? and where  
 Our friend from thy cool shades, O willow tree!  
 Where are the bands that knew our mother's care,  
 This faithful mother of the good and free.  
 In death's embrace lamented Lacy sleeps,  
 And Kinney lives but in each bleeding breast,  
 Affection mourns, and pity, drooping, weeps  
 Where Curtis\* lies beside the "Dove at rest."

In their last mansion sleep the brothers Lynde,†  
 Lulled by the murmurs of Lake Erie's wave;

\* Over the remains of this lamented young man and his sister is reared a monument on which is inscribed, at the base,

"A LAW STUDENT WHO LIVED BY THE LAW OF LOVE,"

And opposite,

"A DOVE AT REST."

Sweetly indicative of the character of the girl to whom reference is here made.

† The brothers Lynde, with all that talents, education and wealth could bestow, perished at the burning of the steamer Erie, on Lake Erie.



Quenched were the beamings of young Bennet's mind ;  
 De Witt,\* the child of Genius, found a grave.  
 Peace to the sleepers ! loved, regretted throng !  
 Green be their memory to our latest years !  
 To them our freshest flowers, our saddest song,  
 Like pilgrims at the shrine, our copious tears.

O, from the mind such memory never fades,  
 Ne'er from the heart the love for such as these ;  
 With us they live within these classic shades,  
 Again their voices float on every breeze !  
 Where, where is Woolworth ? Heaven's own bounteous hand  
 Hath still upheld him in his works of good ;  
 Crowned with rich honors, long may yet he stand  
 Amid the places where he long hath stood.

He sowed the seed of wisdom in the mind,  
 And richly doth the harvest yield, and well,  
 For every tare he scattered to the wind,  
 And *marked* the ground wheron the seedlings fell.  
 And downward through the maze of future thought,  
 Wide and still wider as it flows along,  
 Its genial influence with his genius fraught,  
 Will live in wisdom, eloquence and song !

And here are aged men, whose locks of eld  
 Float lightly in the valley's vernal breeze,  
 Who, on this spot, when pioneers, beheld  
 The noon-day sun o'ertop the forest trees.  
 And here they felled the brave and sturdy oak  
 Which ne'er before had known a white man's gaze,  
 And viewed the startled deer as forth he broke  
 His covert wild in terror and amaze.

\* De Witt Glover, whose undoubted genius gave promise of the most brilliant success. He was the friend and pupil of the eminent artist, Casilear, of New York city, and his early loss, at the age of nineteen, was deeply deplored.

With antlers high, and nostril widely spread,  
 And quivering nerve, that form of beauty stood,  
 And snuffed the breeze from o'er the stranger's head,  
 Then plunged, like lightning, through the pathless wood !  
 And where above is reared the gilded vane  
 O'er the fair verdure of the velvet green  
 And the wide spreading populated plain,  
 The wigwam of the Indian brave was seen.

Yet, when upon this new-born, sacred spot  
 The men of wisdom and of goodness trod,  
 Their own great cares and hardships they forgot,  
 And built a house wherein to worship God !  
 Thanks, thanks, brave Sires ! your children sing your praise  
 Amid the shades of your own fragrant bowers,  
 And long they'll chant the soul-inspiring lays,  
 And strew your pathway with life's sweetest flowers !

Here, too, the women who hath cheered them on  
 Through dread and darkness, and through sorrow's night,  
 With pictured scenes of bliss, and laurels won,  
 And dawning glories of a future light :  
 Still then for us, amid unnumbered woes,  
 When hope seemed oft the shadow of despair,  
 They bravely wrought, until in beauty rose  
 (To truth and learning reared) this temple fair !

O noble, noble Woman ! thine the power  
 To sculpture on the immortal, towering mind ;  
 Man rules with wisdom the tumultuous hour ;  
 Thine is his wisdom and thy love combined.  
 Thanks, thanks, ye noble Mothers ! grateful tears  
 Still thank and bless ye o'er and o'er again :  
 Full be the measure of your blissful years,  
 Unknown by sorrow, free from every pain !

There is a charm which binds the wandering one  
 As by ten thousand bands of meikle might,

Tho' he doth wander 'neath the tropic sun,  
Or in the dismal gloom of polar night ;  
Tho' he doth bask amid ambrosial groves  
Where fields like magic and enchantment bloom,  
Or drink his full of oriental loves,  
Or lave his breast in India's rich perfume.

Or when the Syren lures with winsome smiles,  
And artful glances and bewitching grace,  
And with her honeyed tongue each sense beguiles,  
To prove each beauty of her borrowed face ;  
Or when Ambition twines the laurel wreath,  
And Wealth and Fortune deck his form with gold,  
Or when a captive, bound with chains beneath  
The gloomy walls of dungeons stern and old,—

'Tis the charm of his childhood, the light of his home  
That binds him and keeps him where'er he may roam,  
This the voice of its spirit, so calm and so still,  
That teaches him honor and shields him from ill :  
Then we'll love our dear home, tho' Time's flowing wave  
Is evermore bearing us on to the grave ;  
Its loves and its joys like green islands shall be,  
Mid the surging of life's tempestuous sea,  
And when from on high the dread summons shall come,  
Our watchword from earth shall be " HEAVEN AND HOME !"

## BRIEF NOTICES.

AMONG the first lawyers who located in the county, were Townsend Ross, Luther F. Stephens, Oliver Wisewell, and Samuel S. Baldwin. Ross and Stephens settled in Homer, and Wisewell and Baldwin in Cortland. Ross was an uneducated man ; but what he lacked in this point was amply made up in tact and genius. He had a clear head, was shrewd, witty and sarcastic, and in short, he was an able and successful lawyer. Stephens was cool and calculating. He died at Seneca Falls. Wisewell was educated for a clergyman, and followed for a time that honored profession. He had his faults to a liberal degree, and yet he possessed many good and liberal traits of character. Baldwin was prompt and energetic ; but his habits of inebriation rendered him less valuable to society and to himself than he otherwise would have been. The profligate habits of his wife, though a beautiful and otherwise an accomplished woman, tended to the perversion of the more noble faculties of the mind.

Henry Stephens, from Wareham, Mass., located in Cortland Village, in 1814, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. He possessed energy and integrity of purpose, a fearless self-reliance, a well-regulated ambition, and a just and definite end in view. He was appointed Judge in May, 1838, and honorably filled the position until June, 1847, when he was suc-

ceeded by Daniel Hawkes. Judge Stephens has filled various other public positions; and has devoted his best energies to the furtherance of the numerous public improvements of the county. He filled with eminent ability the first presidency of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad.

Edward C. Reed came in from Fitzwilliam, N. H., in April, 1816. He entered into partnership with Ross, in Homer, where he still remains. He made an excellent office lawyer, and a valuable citizen. Mr. Reed has creditably filled various influential positions, among which are those of District Attorney, County Judge, and Member of Congress.

Samuel Nelson came in from Madison county, and settled in Cortland Village in 1817. He had been an industrious and energetic student, and hence he early acquired a successful and lucrative practice. His impassioned eloquence and finely rounded periods were regarded as a fair offset to the tact, genius, and scathing sarcasm of Stephens.

Not long after Nelson's arrival came Augustus Donnelly and Rufus H. Beach, who became joint partners in the profession. Donnelly was a large, portly man, of commanding presence and elegant manners. He died in Homer.

Next came Nathan Dayton, Jonathan L. Woods, Daniel J. Betts, John Thomas, and Hiram Gray. Dayton was born in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., in August, 1794. He had been well-educated and well-trained. He studied with Messrs. Sheperd and Barber, in his native village, until October, 1819, when he was admitted to the bar, and soon after settled in Truxton,

but subsequently located in Cortland, where, after a year's residence and an ordinary practice, he became a partner of Samuel Nelson, and immediately found the area of his practice greatly enlarged. He was afterwards a Justice of the Peace, District Attorney, and Member of Assembly. In 1831 he removed to Lockport. Here he rose rapidly in the profession, and has at different periods held the office of first Judge of Niagara county, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit District, and County Clerk; the latter office he still holds. Judge Dayton has ever been an active and enterprising man, universally respected in and out of the profession. Woods became his law partner in Cortland, where he gained an honorable reputation as a legal adviser. His personal appearance, genial temper and courteous demeanor weighed strongly in his favor, and certainly made him many warm friends. In 1831 he was elected to the Assembly, a position which he honored. He too went to Lockport, where he became deservedly popular. He also rose to the office of Judge.—Betts was well-educated, and possessed many attractive qualities, and was, in short, a general favorite. His brilliant career was, however, soon cut short. He died in the midst of his usefulness.—Thomas migrated from Connecticut. He soon established a just and appreciative reputation. He now resides in Syracuse.—Gray came from Washington county, and completed his studies with Nelson, Dayton and Woods. He is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State.

William H. Shankland, originally from Montgomery co., located in Cortland in 1827, where he soon acquired an excellent practice. He made an able legal adviser and an eloquent advocate.

Horatio Ballard commenced reading law in the office of Henry Stephens, in 1822, and completed his studies with Judge Jewett, at Skaneateles. He was admitted as an Attorney to the Supreme Court, in August, 1828 ; as Counsellor, in May, 1831 ; and soon afterwards admitted as Solicitor and Counsellor in Chancery. He became a partner of Stephens, and on the elevation of the latter to the bench, he succeeded him to the leadership at the bar. He is a gentleman of great purity of character, and is undoubtedly one of the most industrious, energetic, and thorough-read lawyers in the county.

Samuel N. Perkins, also, studied with Stephens, but at what particular period the author is not informed. He made a fair, average lawyer. He lies entombed in the Cortland Cemetery.

Next came Joseph D. P. Freer, Daniel Hawkes, and James S. Leach. Freer studied with Dayton and Woods. He was well read in the profession. He, too, died early.—Hawkes studied with Stephens and Ballard. He had been well-educated, and was a thorough student. He succeeded Stephens to the bench. Disease fixed its fatal grasp upon him, and he found an early grave.—Leach was born in Sangerfield, Oneida co., August, 1812. He was educated on a farm until sixteen years old. Spent two years at Union Academy, and a like number at a mathematical school at Clinton. He studied with Shankland, in Cortland, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He entered into the practice of his profession in Cortland, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Syracuse. He has tact, energy and genius, yet he takes the world easy, and neither

mourns over his past or present achievements, but is looking steadily forward to what he terms the glorious future. He is now a prominent practising lawyer in the central city, and is highly respected in and out of the profession.

Henry S. Randall was born in Madison co., in 1811. Received his academic education in Cortland Academy, under Prof. Avery and Dr. Taylor. Graduated at Union College in 1830. Studied with Stephens and Betts, and was admitted as an Attorney in 1834; as Counsellor and Solicitor in 1844. Mr. Randall has not, however, practiced his profession. He served for several years as Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and first moved in the Executive Board to hold a State Fair. At one period he devoted considerable attention to farming, and at another, filled with credit and ability the editorial chair.

In 1839 he was appointed by the Secretary of State a visitor of Common Schools, and although he received no compensation for the arduous labor, he entered at once upon the duties of the office, and visited and reported to the Secretary the condition of all the schools in the county. He is the author of several valuable agricultural works; of one of these 37,000 copies had been sold several years since.

In 1843-4 he held the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, and his admirable reports were of great value.

In 1851 he was elected Secretary of State, and entered upon the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1852. He filled the office with acknowledged ability and success. He was subsequently employed for several years in



gathering the materials and writing the life of Thomas Jefferson, which has been but recently issued, in three elegant octavo volumes. It is unquestionably the most perfect biography ever written of this truly great man ; is an honor to our national literature, and will, as it deservedly should, remain a standard work for all future time.

Isaac A. Gates is a native of the town of Scott. He was admitted to the Supreme Court, in 1841, and is now a prominent practicing lawyer in Homer.

Lewis Kingsley is a native of Cincinnati. He studied with Barak Niles and Benjamin F. Rexford, and was admitted to practice, in 1846. He now resides in Norwich.

Hiram Crandall came from Plymouth, Chenango co. He was educated at Homer ; studied law with William H. Shankland, and was admitted to the Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery, in January, 1846. He entered into practice with Shankland, with whom he remained until the latter was elevated to the Supreme Bench, when he became a partner of Robert O. Reynolds, and continued with him until his decease, in Sept., 1855. Mr. Crandall possesses good legal abilities, is prudent and cautious—two excellent qualities in an honorable attorney. In a military capacity he has risen from third Sergeant to Lieut. Colonel. He is now the popular and courteous Post-master in Cortland Village.

Samuel C. Graves commenced reading law in the office of Judge Reed, in 1844 ; was admitted to practice, in 1848, and soon after formed a law partnership with Lewis Kingsley, with whom he remained until 1851, when the firm was dissolved, preparatory to Mr.

Kingsley's removal to Cortland to assume the duties of County Judge. Mr. Graves is fitted to adorn either branch of the profession.

R. Holland Duell was born in the town of Warren, Herkimer co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1823. His education was derived from the common school, with the exception of one or two years' attendance at the Syracuse Academy. He entered the law office of Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, in March, 1842, and remained with him until his admission to the bar in July, 1845. Commenced practice at Fabius, Onondaga co., during the same month, and remained there until July, 1847, when he came to Cortland Village, and formed a law partnership with Judge Stephens. In Nov., 1850, he was elected District Attorney of Cortland county, and in Nov., 1853, was reelected to the same office. In Nov., 1855, was elected County Judge and Surrogate, and in 1858 was chosen a member of the 36th Congress, from the 21st district, to succeed Henry Bennett.

Judge Duell is possessed of finely developed talents, remarkable shrewdness, tact, and address, and in short, exhibits all the elements of an accomplished legislator.

James A. Schermerhorn is a native of Schenectady. He was educated in Cortland Academy and Geneva College. He read law with Daniel Hawkes, in Cortland Village, and was admitted an Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, at the quarterly term of the Supreme Court, 1847. Mr. Schermerhorn is a well-read lawyer; he however excels chiefly in the first branch of the profession,—as a legal adviser,—not caring to shine in the capacity of an advocate.

Edwin F. Gould was reared in Cherry Valley. He

received an academic education ; studied law with Shankland & Leach ; was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Ithaca, July 4, 1848, and commenced practice in Cortland Village. Mr. Gould is an accomplished writer and an eloquent speaker. As editor of the *Central New Yorker*, published at De Ruyter ; *Madison County Journal*, at Hamilton ; *Cortland County Whig*, at Homer, and the *Cortland American*, at Cortland Village, he exhibited a clear, vigorous intellect.

George A. White is a native of Cortland, where he was reared and educated. He studied law with J. D. P. Freer, and was admitted to practice, in January, 1848. He commenced practice in Homer, but subsequently returned to Cortland, where he has since remained. Mr. White has secured a very lucrative practice, and it is not saying too much, an enviable reputation as a lawyer. With care and application to his profession he may rank with the first class lawyers in the State.

Horace L. Green is a native of Virgil. He was educated at Cortland—studied law with Stephens & Duell—was admitted to the bar in 1852, and commenced practice in Marathon—was elected Justice of the Peace in 1854—removed to Cortland in 1856, where he has since continued to practice. In 1857 he was elected County Treasurer—an office which he has thus far filled to the general satisfaction of all parties. He is a gentleman of good habits, fair legal acquirements, and is deserving of great credit for his early political achievement.

A. P. Smith is also a native of Virgil. He was born

in the year 1831 ; received his academic education in Cortland ; graduated at the State Normal School, in 1853 ; commenced the study of law with H. L. Green, at Marathon, and completed his studies with Horatio Ballard ; was admitted to practice, at the January term of Supreme Court, 1856, and at the November election of the same year, was elected District Attorney of Cortland county. Mr. Smith was an industrious and energetic student. His career in the past has been eminently successful—the future is bright and promising.

Charles Foster is a native of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer co., N. Y. He fitted for college at the Pompey Academy, and graduated at Yale College in 1844. He read law in the office of Victory Birdseye, at Pompey, one year ; six months in the law school at New Haven ; one year in the office of B. D. and G. Noxon, Syracuse ; and finally completed his studies in the office of Wood & Birdseye, at Albany. He was admitted to practice as Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor at Catskill, in the fall of 1847. He commenced practicing in Pompey, in the office of Daniel Gott. In Jan., 1853, he located in Cortland Village, where he continues in practice. Mr. Foster possesses fine talents, tact and energy, with a fair prospect of professional success and eminence.

M. M. Waters is a native of Truxton. He was educated in the common school, with a brief attendance at the De Ruyter Academy. He studied his profession with Reynolds & Crandall ; was admitted to practice, in January, 1856. His business habits, unyielding energy and close application to study, are sure precursors of eminence in the future.—Alvah D. Waters was educated at Cazenovia ; read law in his brother's office, and was admitted to the bar, in November, 1858.

John S. Barber, from Broome county, was educated at Ithaca ; read law in the office of M. M. Waters ; was admitted to practice, in January, 1858, at Binghamton, and soon after opened an office in Cortland Village. The health of Mr. Barber incapacitates him for close application to his profession.

William Henry Warren studied with Ballard, and was admitted to practice, in November, 1858. He is industrious, possessed of a good mind, and has a laudable ambition to succeed in the practice.

Oliver Porter read law and was admitted to practice, in Delaware county. He opened an office in Homer, in 1855, and is now doing a successful and prosperous business.

Alanson Coats was the first permanent lawyer in Truxton ; Palmer & Williams succeeded. Coats, though not decidedly brilliant, is nevertheless a good legal adviser. He went early to Syracuse, but subsequently returned to Truxton, where he still resides. Damon Coats, a practicing attorney in Syracuse, is his son.—Palmer & Williams were not very successful—went west, where the latter soon after died.

Amos L. Kinney received his academic education at Homer ; collegiate, at Hamilton ; graduated in 1843. He studied with Alanson Coats, and was admitted to practice, in 1848. He is pleasantly situated at Truxton Village.

Barak Niles located in Cincinnatus, previous to 1820. He possessed a good legal mind, and was a fair, average advocate. He was for several years an Associate Judge, and was much respected. He removed in 1848 to Pennsylvania.

Roswell K. Bourne is a native of Otselic, Chenango county. He was educated at Cazenovia ; studied with Judge Niles ; was admitted at the General Term of Supreme Court held at Utica, July, 1844. He commenced practice at Pitcher, but subsequently located at Cincinnatus, where he still continues in the practice of law. Mr. Bourne is a man of indomitable energy and force of character, and is every way fitted to dignify and adorn the profession.

Ira L. Little was born in Wallkill, Orange co., N. Y., July 26, 1830. He graduated at Harvard University ; studied with Benjamin S. Bentley, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice in that State, in 1852. In 1854 he located in Binghamton, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State, at the general term of 1855, and soon after removed to Marathon, where he has since practiced with a good degree of success. Mr. Little is possessed of a superior education, fine literary attainments ; is a well-read lawyer, and a worthy citizen. As a magazine writer he has won an appreciable reputation. Many of his poetical contributions have been regarded as gems of superior beauty.

George B. Jones is a native of Columbia county, N. Y. He was educated at Cazenovia and Homer ; studied his profession with Horatio Ballard, of Cortland, and with Southerland & McLellan, in Hudson, and was admitted to the bar, May 9, 1848. In April, 1849, he opened an office in M'Grawville, but has recently located in Cortland Village. He possesses great energy of character, and hence applies himself with untiring perseverance to the duties of his vocation.

John S. Van Hoesen was born in Preble, May 11, 1833 ; was educated at Homer ; studied with Judge Kingsley and Major Crandall ; was admitted to practice on the 13th day of May, 1856, and commenced practice at Preble Corners. In October he removed to Minesota, landing at Hastings, a flourishing city on the Mississippi. Here he was favored with only a limited practice. Hence he turned his attention in the main to another branch of business,—speculating in land ; and in the brief space of seven months he accumulated a “respectable little fortune.” After visiting St. Paul, Mineapolis, and several other places of importance, he reëmbarked for his native land, on the 14th of May, 1857, and arrived at Preble on the 17th of the same month, where he is now doing a good business in his profession.

Luther W. Griswold, Darius Allen, Orson A. and Gavett Z. House, also studied with Reynolds & Crandall. Griswold is the able and popular Judge of Minneshick co., Iowa. Allen is engaged in a flourishing practice in Penn Yan, Yates co., N. Y. Orson A. House is now doing a prosperous business in New York, as a member of the firm of Bergen & House. Gavett Z. House, former editor of the *Dryden News*, is now practicing his profession in Buffalo.

Samuel G. Hatheway, Jr., studied with Dayton & Woods. He possessed a calm, discriminating, well-balanced, intellect, and rose rapidly in both branches of the profession. He became an early partner of Judge Gray, in Elmira, where he still remains, and is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Chief Justice Joseph S. Bosworth, of the city of New York,

the able and distinguished lawyer—the profound jurist and enlightened citizen—the man who has risen meteor-like, resplendent in genius, reflecting honor upon his native *county of Cortland*; the late Robert O. Reynolds, the brilliant orator and gifted advocate; Gardner Knapp, the polished student and acute observer—studied with Stephens & Ballard. H. S. Fuller, Charles G. King, Hon. H. S. Conger, Jerome Rowe, William Marsh, Augustus L. Ballard, and Ira D. Warren, studied with Horatio Ballard. Mr. Ballard retired a few years since from the profession he honored, and is now settled at Lakeland, Minnesota. Mr. Warren is now in a lucrative practice in the city of New York, and is one of the firm of Cutler, Pennington & Warren. He is a gentleman of rare abilities, well read in his profession, which he pursues with great zeal, industry and success, and will undoubtedly become very eminent as an advocate. Robert Stewart, now Governor of Missouri, Hon. H. L. Dunham of Indiana, Hon. A. P. Lanning of Buffalo, and W. H. Mallory, studied with Wm. H. Shankland. Hon. Levi F. Bowen, a native of Homer, studied with Joseph P. Morse, a distinguished lawyer of Lockport. Mr. Bowen has been elevated to various honored positions, having creditably filled the offices of Judge and Surrogate of Niagara county, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District. Morse studied in Cortland with Dayton & Woods. He was a man of ability. Judge Ira Harris studied with Augustus Donnelly.

Perhaps no individual has done more for the welfare of the children and youth of this country, than Professor Chas. W. Saunders, the well-known author of the



popular series of school-books that bear his name. He resided in the town of Cortlandville for almost thirty years, and spent much time in teaching. He is the author of twenty-five different works, all of which have been stereotyped from the manuscript. His text books have given him a just and an enviable reputation.

Among those who were born and educated in Cortland county, and who have not already been mentioned, and who by their talents and industry have risen to high positions, we may briefly notice John M. Keep, son of General Martin Keep, late of Homer, who is now a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. William Keep, son of Hon. Chauncey Keep, is a prominent banker at Buffalo, residing at Lockport. Austin Fuller, of Freetown, is the popular State Auditor of Indiana. A. L. Pritchard, son of Garret Pritchard, of Solon, formerly a practicing lawyer in New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., is at present extensively engaged in the banking business in Wisconsin, residing at Watertown. He is a zealous and prominent citizen, highly respected for his active efforts in improving the place, having done more than any other person towards beautifying the town. Rev. William C. Boyce, son of Colonel Obadiah Boyce, is the efficient Principal of the Aurora Academy. Augustus A. Boyce (another son) is Clerk of the District Court of the Northern District of New York, residing in Utica. Charles H. Hunt, son of Dr. S. M. Hunt, of Marathon, is District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York. John W. Hunt (another son) graduated as a physician, and moved to Wisconsin in 1849, and has for the greater portion of the time been Assistant Secretary of State,

residing at Madison. Dr. Ray Hunt (also a son of Dr. Hunt) is residing at Madison, and is the Chief Clerk in the same office.

Charles H. Salisbury, son of Nathan Salisbury, of Scott, studied medicine, and graduated at the Albany Medical College. He was for several years employed as an assistant to Dr. Emmons, of Albany, in a chemical analysis of the soil and vegetable productions in different parts of the State, and the results are published in the agricultural parts of the Natural History of the State. He was regarded as one of the best analytical chemists of the State. He now resides in Ohio. His brother, Charles Salisbury, has acquired an enviable reputation as a portrait painter. He lived several years in the city of Albany, pursuing his profession with eminent success.

DeLay Glover, son of Daniel Glover, of Homer, has acquired a well-earned fame as a historical engraver. He resides in Syracuse.

Hon. Arthur Holmes and Alis W. Ogden : the former a resident of Cortlandville, is at present an active member of the New York Assembly ; the latter was born and reared in Homer, and is the successor of the Hon. Rufus A. Reed, to the office of County Clerk.

There were seven delegates—emigrants from Cortland county—honored with seats in the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin. One of them was Michael Frank, formerly of Virgil.

Of the physicians and surgeons who have at various times commenced the practice of their profession in the county, we can only notice a few, many of them having remained scarce long enough to acquire a residence.

John McWhorter, the pioneer physician, was a native of Washington county, in this State, and located in Cincinnati in 1795. He was an excellent physician, but did not confine himself entirely to the practice. He entered into the political arena, and was honored with numerous official positions.

Lewis S. Owen was a native of New Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y. He studied medicine with Drs. Stringer and McClellan of Albany; removed to Homer in 1799, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was eminently qualified for the position he occupied. John Miller, from Amenia, Dutchess county, settled in Truxton, in 1801. His medical studies were pursued in Dutchess and Washington counties, under the direction of eminent practitioners. He attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, then under the direction of Drs. Rush and Shipper. Robert D. Taggart was a native of Colerain, and studied his profession with Dr. Ross, in his native town. He located in Preble in 1804. He remained engaged in the practice of medicine for about twenty-seven years, when he removed to Port Byron. He possessed a clear judgment; was regarded as a man of great moral worth, and eminent in his profession. Elijah J. Wheeler was a native of New Jersey, where he acquired his medical knowledge. He possessed a strong, vigorous intellect; was well educated, and eminently qualified to honor the medical profession. He located in Solon in 1805. His early habits of inebriation retarded his usefulness, and greatly afflicted his young and intelligent family of children, and withered and blasted the once brilliant prospects of his wife. Jesse Searl was from Southampton, Mass. His medical studies were pursued in the office of Dr. Woodbridge,

of the same town. He settled in Homer in 1804, and went into practice, but subsequently turned his attention to politics, and engaged in conducting the *Cortland Repository*. His medical knowledge was good, his literary acquirements superior; and, in brief, he was an excellent citizen and an influential man. Miles Goodyear was born in Hampden, New Haven co., Conn.; graduated at Yale College; studied medicine with Professor Eli Ives, of New Haven; came to Cortland in the latter part of 1816, and was soon engaged in an extensive practice. His education was superior; his medicinal knowledge extensive; his habits social; his temper genial and forgiving; and hence he acquired warm friends in and out of the profession. Dr. Goodyear has been engaged in continuous practice for a period exceeding forty-two years—years of usefulness and of eminence—rendering service alike to the poor and the rich,—a noble and dignified trait in the character of the worthy practitioner. He is still devotedly attached to the profession, and ardently labors to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

Lewis Riggs is a native of Norfolk, Conn. His medical instructor was Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Litchfield. He received his license from the State Medical Society, in 1812. He emigrated to Homer in 1818. As a practitioner, he has been prudent, skilful and successful. In addition to his local offices, he has been elected to and served in the United States Congress. He erected the Superior Mills in 1838. His history is closely identified with the history of the county; and he has in all respects maintained an upright and valuable reputation.

Robert C. Owen was born in Homer in 1802, educated at Cortland Academy, studied his profession with his father, Dr. Lewis S. Owen, and Platt Williams, of Albany, and graduated at the Harvard University, Boston, in 1820. He was for thirty-eight years a prominent practitioner in Homer, but for the last eight years has been, in the main, retired from the active duties of the profession.

George W. Bradford is a native of Otsego county. He received an academic education ; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Fuller, of Cooperstown ; was licensed in 1820 by the Otsego County Medical Association, and soon after commenced practice in Homer, where he still remains in the active duties of his profession.

Horace Bronson was born in Catskill, Greene co., N. Y. His classical studies were pursued under the charge of Rev. C. Bushnell, and his medical in the office of Dr. Lewis Riggs. He attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, where he received the degree of M. D. He subsequently spent one season with Prof. Noyes, of Hamilton College, and another with Dr. Seth Hastings, of Clinton, Oneida co. He came to Virgil in 1821, where he has, with the exception of a brief period, remained in practice. Dr. Bronson has been eminently successful in the profession, discharging all its onerous duties, and devoting his best energies to the advancement of medical science, and to the perpetuity of a just appreciation of the high duties of the worthy physician. Hence he has gained the kind respect and affectionate regard of a long list of devoted friends.

Azariah Blanchard came in soon after Dr. Bronson

and settled in Truxton, where he remained many years, and "enjoyed to an eminent degree the confidence of a large part of the population of that town, and who, deservedly, was considered one of our most intelligent physicians."\* Dr. Blanchard is now a respectable and influential citizen of Wisconsin.

Phineas H. Burdick received an academic education. Commenced the study of medicine in 1823, with Dr. Hubbard Smith, of De Ruyter, and completed them in the office of Dr. Jehial Sterns, of Pompey; attended lectures at Castleton, Vermont, in 1826, and was licensed by the Medical Society of Onondaga county in 1827. He commenced practice in Scott, May, 1827, and removed to Preble, January, 1823. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the State Medical Society in 1851, and became a permanent member of the association in 1853. He has ever been regarded as an excellent physician, and maintained a prominent position among his medical brethren. He has an extensive practice, in which he appears eminently successful.

Samuel M. Hunt was born in Marathon, Oct. 30, 1798, being the first child born in that town. His first recollection of attending school was in a long barn, and subsequently at a log school-house, with windows of oiled paper as a substitute for glass. His classical studies were pursued at the Cortland Academy, commencing in 1819; studied medicine with Dr. P. B. Brooks, of Binghamton, was licensed by the Medical Society of Chenango county in 1823, of which Dr. Henry Mitchel was then President. He commenced the practice of medicine at Sharp's Corners, on the Otselic River, now Tri-

\* Hon. George W. Bradford's Semi-Centennial Address.

angle, Broome county ; has practiced mostly in Lisle, Union and Maine of that county. He served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace in Maine for about ten years, and for five years as Justice of Sessions for Broome county. Dr. Hunt has acquired considerable eminence in the profession ; has been active in favoring the various benevolent reforms, as, also, in forwarding the educational interests of the county. His children have enjoyed the benefits derived from our academic institutes, some of whom have emigrated to other parts, and are now elevated to high public positions.

George W. Maxon studied his profession with Drs. Palmer and Haven of Oneida county, and E. S. Bailey of Madison, and completed his studies with Samuel R. Clark, with whom he practiced one year. He removed to Scott in May, 1832, where he remains in a lucrative practice.

Frederick Hyde was born in Lisle, Broome county ; received a common school education ; studied medicine in the office of Dr. Hiram Moe, Lansing, Tompkins co., and Dr. Horace Bronson, of Virgil. He attended three years in Fairfield Medical College, and graduated in 1836. The Faculty embraced an amount of learning and talent perhaps unequalled in the State, and we therefore record with pleasure the names of Drs. Westel Willoughby, James McNaughton, James Hadley, Theodoric Romeyn Beck, and John De Lamater. He commenced practice in Cortland, February, 1836. In 1854 he received a professorship in Geneva Medical College, which he still holds. Dr. Hyde possesses a clear, strong, vigorous mind, and is a ready, cool and

skilful surgical operator. Hence it is with pleasure that we speak of him as having acquired considerable eminence in the several branches of medical and surgical science.

John H. Knapp was born in the town of New Fairfield, Conn. His academical education was received in the Sherburne Academy ; studied his profession with Drs. Devillo White and Elijah S. Lyman ; was licensed by the Chenango Medical Society on the 22d day of April, 1843, and located in Marathon. In 1845 he removed to Etna, Tompkins county, where he practiced until 1849, when he removed to Harford, where he now resides, and is engaged in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Knapp has held various local offices, and was in 1854 elected to a seat in the New York Assembly. He has by his own exertions carved his way to his present honored position, enjoying the respect and confidence of a very large circle of friends. If he has enjoyed much of the sunshine of this fleeting life, he has also passed through the fiery ordeal of affliction, having but recently buried his fourth and last child.

Homer O. Jewett was born in Madison county, in 1819 ; studied his profession with Dr. Shipman ; graduated at the Medical University in New York, in 1843 ; commenced practice at Summerhill ; came to Cortland in 1849, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He is eminently qualified for his position, and is regarded as an able and successful practitioner, enjoying a large medical practice.

Caleb Green was born at La Fayette, Onondago co., N. Y., in 1819 ; his medical pupilage was spent under the tutorship of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of Rochester,



N. Y. He graduated at Geneva Medical College, in January, 1844 ; commenced the practice of medicine in Homer, in March of the same year. He was elected Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology in Geneva Medical College in 1855, and resigned his professorship in 1858. He is now engaged in a lucrative practice in Homer. Possessed of an active, well-balanced mind, a thorough knowledge of disease in all its various types and phases, of medicines, their virtue, power, and use, he is ever prepared to act wisely, cautiously, and successfully, having a fixed purpose in view—the restoration of the sick. His surgical skill has rendered him justly eminent.

Eleazer H. Barnes is a native of Broome county, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. E. Barnes, late of Geneva ; attended lectures at Geneva Medical College in 1837–8, and in the spring of the latter year commenced practicing as a partner with Dr. E. Lyman, at Great Bend, Pa. In 1839 he removed to Marathon, where he has since been an active practitioner.

Theo. C. Pomeroy was reared in Otisco, N. Y.; educated at Hamilton College ; studied with Drs. Goodyear and Hyde, and graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1844, and is now practicing his profession in Cortland with a good degree of success.

William W. Bradford is a native of Pitcher, N. Y.; acquired his education at the common school and the Fayetteville Academy ; attended lectures at Laporte, Indiana, with Dr. A. B. Shipman, formerly of this county, holding the Professorship of Surgery in the Indiana Medical College, from whom he derived much valuable knowledge ; also, attended two course of lectures at

Castleton, Vermont, and graduated 18th of June, 1851 ; practiced successfully six years in Lysander ; came to Marathon in the fall of 1851, where he is now permanently located in the practice of medicine and surgery.

A. D. Reed was reared in Delaware county, educated at Roxbury ; studied with Sherman Street ; attended lectures, and was licensed at Castleton, Vermont, in 1848, and is now engaged in successful practice in Cincinnatus.

Scepter Smith is a native of Marathon ; was educated at the Cortland Academy ; studied medicine with Dr. Taylor in Alleghany, and was licensed in 1848 by the Alleghany Medical Society. In 1851 he partially retired from the practice of medicine and turned his attention to the profession of dentistry, in which he has become eminently skilful. He removed to Scott Centre in 1851, where he is now doing an excellent business.

J. C. Nelson was educated in Owego ; attended three courses of lectures in Geneva Medical College, and graduated in 1848. He spent three years under the tutorship of that most eminent physician, Dr. Thomas Spencer ; settled in Truxton in March, 1848. Dr. Nelson is an active, energetic man, engaged in an extensive and eminently successful practice.

Charles M. Kingman is a native of Cincinnatus. He received an academic education ; studied with Dr. F. F. Maybury, formerly of Solon, now a prominent and skilful physician in Morrisville, Madison co., N. Y. Dr. Kingman graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1846, and commenced practice in M'Grawville, where he is much respected as a physician.

Charles S. Richardson is a native of Cayuga county ;

studied with Dr. George W. Bradford, and graduated at the Medical Department of the Albany University in 1856 ; commenced practice in Homer in 1857. Dr. Richardson is a young man of excellent habits, is persevering, and, in brief, is well qualified to excel in the profession.

William R. Brown settled in Homer in 1845, having removed from Oneida county. He graduated at Fairfield College, and subsequently engaged in the homœopathic art of curing disease. He is a gentleman of good abilities, and is engaged in a good business practice.

Jay Ball attended lectures in Geneva Medical College, and graduated in the Medical University of New York City in 1848. He was at this time under twenty-one years of age. In 1853 he commenced in Homer the homœopathic practice of medicine, where he still remains.

H. C. Gazlay graduated at the Eclectic College in Syracuse, and commenced practice in Truxton in 1841. He subsequently removed to Fabius, where he practiced until 1847, when he returned to Truxton. In 1857 he came to Homer, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now a partner in practice with Dr. Ezra Loomis. He possesses an active intellect, is energetic and skilful, and has the necessary elements of success.

Henry A. Bolles is a native of Litchfield, Conn. He studied his profession with Drs. Loomis and Hobart ; was licensed at the Eclectic Medical College in Syracuse, and commenced practice in McLean, Tompkins county, in 1852. He subsequently removed to Cortland, and is at present engaged in a lucrative practice.

There are a number of other prominent physicians

residing in the county: among these we may mention Dr. Lyman Eldrege, of Cincinnatus; Henry C. Hendrick, of M'Grawville; Squire Jones, of Homer; Franklin Goodyear, of Cortland; William Fitch, of Virgil; and Dr. Hubbard, of Scott.

## CONCLUSION.

OUR history now draws to a close, and is given to the reader in as perfect a form as the circumstances of the times will permit.

We have in no instance given publicity to statements of suspicious or doubtful character ; and we have in all cases aimed to be impartial. Of the moral, social, political, educational, and religious associations, we have spoken frankly and feelingly. Of the local interests and natural advantages we have remarked as became our position, and in so doing we have hoped to do ample justice to the resources of the county. Traditions extending back for three centuries have been favorably regarded only when they were supported by the most warrantable chain of circumstances.

In the prosecution of our enterprise we have been materially favored by the voluntary assistance of gentlemen of acknowledged worth and ability ; by the reading of written memoranda and valuable data, and by a free access to their extensive and well-selected libraries. To Hon. Henry S. Randall, for the liberal gift of voluminous publications, and other promoting circumstances ; Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, author of the "Documentary History of New York," Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, for valuable publications, Hon. William

H. Seward, of the United States Senate, Hon. Charles P. Avery, late of Owego, now of Michigan, and Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, for an exceedingly valuable work, we return our acknowledgments.

To enumerate the names of the numerous gentlemen who have given us verbal statements and interesting incidents, would be hardly possible. We are, however, none the less thankful for their favors and solicitous expressions, tending to enhance the value, correctness and truthfulness of our labors. To the Hon. George W. Bradford, for various State documents, Rufus A. Reed, Esq., for access to the county archives, Hon. Joseph Reynolds, Dr. H. S. Hunt, Hon. Walter Sweetland, Rev. John Keep, and Hon. Harvey Baldwin, are we especially indebted.

It is also our pleasurable duty to tender our reciprocal acknowledgments to Dr. Franklin B. Hough, author of the "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties," Hon. Joshua V. H. Clark, author of an admirably well written history of Onondaga county, Deacon Nathan Boughton, the practical annalist of the town of Virgil, Hon. Dan C. Squires, of Lapeer, for valuable notes on that town, Messrs. Edwin F. and Cornelius B. Gould, late editors and proprietors of the *Cortland County Whig*, Mr. Joseph R. Dixon, of the *Cortland County Republican*, Myron S. Barnes and Anson Spencer, the former of the Mt. Morris *Independent Watchman*, and the latter of the *American Citizen*, Ithaca; Messrs. A. G. Chester and C. P. Cole,—the former of the *Syracuse Journal*, and the latter, of the *Cortland Gazette*. To Hon. Henry Stephens, late President, and Superintendent, William B. Gilbert, Esq., of the Syracuse, Bingham-

ton, and New York Railroad, are we sensibly indebted, for the favorable facilities and kind courtesies which they have freely extended to us.

In brief, we return our grateful acknowledgments to all friends, and for the present, bid them an affectionate ADIEU.