

been unprofitable, but the conditions in Berkshire are no worse, in fact are better, than in the majority of towns similarly situated ; and the statement has been made that there are perhaps less mortgaged farms in this town than in the average of towns in this part of the state.

The first settlers in Berkshire were thrifty, energetic and determined men and women, and while a future comfortable home was perhaps a prime object with them they were also watchful of both the educational and spiritual welfare of their children and families ; and at once after the completion of the family log house the settlers provided a school and also a place for religious worship. At length, as the population increased the town was divided into school districts and provision was made for schools in each. The first step in this direction was made while Berkshire was a part of the older town from which it was formed, and after Newark and Richford were set off it became necessary to re-form the districts in the remaining territory. While not important, it would be difficult to follow the numerous changes in school districts during the last half century. We know that David McMaster taught the first school in Josiah's Ball's shoe shop, and afterward in Josiah Wilson's humble house ; and we also know that after the educational system of the town was established the taxpayers always voted generously for the maintenance of the schools. In this connection mention must also be made of the once famous Brookside seminary, which was founded in 1845 by Rev. William Bradford, and which soon afterward passed into the hands of Rev. Frederick Judd and became a noted training school for boys. This school was discontinued about 1859.

So far as the records disclose, the first action by the town in relation to public schools was taken in 1813, at which time the districts were established. The first commissioners were Asa Leonard, William Henry Moore, and Edward Edwards ; the inspectors were Nathaniel Ford, Solomon Williams, Peter Wilson, and Joseph Waldo, 2d. In 1814 the commissioners divided the town into twelve districts, and established a school in each.

As now constituted the town comprises eight districts, of which No. 3 is joint with Caroline and Richford, and No. 7 with Caroline.

During the school year ending July 31, 1896, the town received of public moneys, \$985.45, and raised by tax \$1,628.38. The amount paid to teachers was \$1,961.35. School population, 294. The school property is valued at \$6,600.

SUPERVISORS.

1808-9—John Brown.	1833—Wm. H. Moore.	1854—Henry A. Payne.
1810—Edward Edwards.	1834-36—David Williams.	1855—John F. Judd.
1811—John Brown.	1837—Lyman P. Akins.	1856-57—Ezekiel D. Smith.
1812-17—Solomon Williams.	1838-42—Harris Jewett.	1858-59—John T. Kimball.
1818-20—David Williams.	1843—Lyman P. Akins.	1860—Robert H. S. Hyde.
1821-23—William H. Moore.	1844—Josiah Lawrence.	1861-65—J. W. Leonard.
1824—David Williams.	1845-46—John C. Williams.	1866-67—Chas. S. Manning.
1825—Gad Worthington.	1847—J. Talcot Waldo.	1868-73—Lucien Horton.
1826-27—William H. Moore.	1848—John C. Williams.	1874—Chas. Laning.
1828—Gad Worthington.	1849—F. H. Gould	1875-79—Walter Jewett.
1829—Wm. H. Moore.	1850—Henry A. Payne.	1880—Stephen Darbonnier.
1830—David Williams.	1851—H. G. Leonard.	1881-88—Walter Jewett.
1831—Joseph Belcher.	1852—Harris Jewett.	1889-96—George A. Barr.
1832—David Williams.	1853—James Chapin.	

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The religious history of Berkshire is equally interesting with its other institutions, and had a beginning as humble and as early. It was a custom among the pioneers to meet for religious exercises before the itinerant ministers visited the region, but the meetings then held were assembled in dwelling houses and barns. The first congregational church of Berkshire dates back in its history to the early years of the century when that pioneer missionary laborer, Seth Williston, visited the region and held religious meetings in the houses and barns of the settlers. In 1803, the inhabitants set to work and erected a meeting house in the north part of what is now Newark Valley, but then about half way between the settlement at Newark Valley village and Brown's settlement. This is said to have been the first house for public worship erected in the county. In 1822 the congregationalists of Richford formed a church society, and early in 1833 steps were taken to organize a new one in Berkshire. This was done at a meeting held at the schoolhouse in Dist. 4 on July 24 of that year, and then fifty-six persons assented to the articles of faith and the covenant. The society secured a lot in the village on land of Stephen Ball, and in 1834 a brick church edifice was erected; and was dedicated December 4 of that year. The old building stood the

storms and wear of more than half a century but at last its walls were deemed unsafe, and in 1889 it was torn down, and in its place was built the large attractive brick structure which now adorns the old site. The new edifice was dedicated December 19, 1889. This church now numbers 191 members, and in the Sunday school are nearly 200 attendants.

The society had no regular pastor until January, 1839, when Rev. William Bradford was ordained. The later pastors, with the year in which each came to the church, have been as follows: Revs. P. Lockwood, 1843; O. P. Conklin, 1848; C. F. Miles, 1856; William Bradford, 1859; O. P. Conklin, 1860; S. R. Griffith, 1866; E. S. Palmer, 1869; S. A. Whitcomb, 1875; Frank H. Coffran, 1880; James W. White, 1881; Joel J. Hough, D. D., pastor since April 1, 1885.

Methodism in Berkshire was one of the primitive institutions of pioneer days and from the little devoted gatherings of early years there have grown into prosperous life in the town two strong societies of this faith. The first class was formed soon after the town was organized but not until 1825 was a society brought into existence. In 1827 a frame meeting house was erected, and was thereafter used until replaced with the substantial modern edifice built in 1889. Its members number 150 persons. Auxiliary to the church at the village is the branch society at East Berkshire which is under the pastorate of the mother church. The branch society was incorporated in 1888, and in that year the present edifice there was built. In succession the pastors of the Berkshire churches have been as follows; Revs. Gaylord Judd, 1828-29; David A. Shepard, 1830-31; Silas Comfort, 1832; Matthew Westcott, 1833; John B. Benham, 1834; David Holmes, 1835; Gaylord Judd, 1836; Selah Stocking, 1837; J. D. Warren, 1838; A. Hamilton, 1839; E. G. Bush, 1840; P. S. Worden, 1842; Walter Hare, 1844; W. S. Titus, 1845; Mr. Young, P. S. Worden, 1848; A. C. Sperry, 1850. Asa Brooks, 1852; E. Breckenridge, 1854; W. B. Thomas, 1855; T. D. Walker, Thos. Burgess, 1856; C. W. Judd, 1857; Rodney Rose, 1858; W. W. Welch, 1861; R. Van Valkenburg, 1863; Nelson Rounds, 1864; Jas. Madison, 1868; Chas. A. Ward, 1869; Geo. Peck, 1871; N. S. Reynolds, 1872; E. M. High, 1873; J. D. Blood-

good, 1874 ; W. B. Kinney, 1875 ; Richard Varcoe, 1878 ; Richard Hiorns, 1879 ; R. D. Briggs, 1882 ; W. F. Wright, 1885 ; G. O. Beers, 1886 ; I. J. Smith, 1889 ; W. J. Cook, 1892-97.

The hamlets in Berkshire, other than Berkshire village are of little importance in the history of the town. East Berkshire no longer has a postoffice and the only public buildings are the M. E. church and the near-by district school. The only industry is the creamery owned by the Standard Butter Co., of Owego. Wilson Creek is also in the east part of the town, and has only a postoffice ; postmaster, Norton Hart.

BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.—Although this pretty and healthful little village has not been separated from the surrounding territory of the town for any purpose whatever, there nevertheless seems to have been a general understanding on the part of the people of the village that they will maintain their hamlet in the same manner as if it were in fact incorporated. The first step toward the hamlet was taken when Josiah Ball in 1795 built the double log house for the accommodation of recently arrived settlers, and when Ebenezer Cook built the tannery and Joseph Waldo opened a store the future of the hamlet was assured. Then Stephen Ball built the large hotel, and Carlisle P. Johnson started a store on the corner, all of which contributed to the early importance of the village.

Half a century or more ago William Henry Moore was in trade in a store just south of Dewey & Darbonnier's store, and Mr. Johnson was doing business at the corner of Main and Elm streets as now known. He began about 1838 or '39, and for many years was one of the best merchants in this part of the county. Stephen Ball built the old Berkshire temperance house about 1820, and was in some manner connected with it till 1849. Mr. Johnson was in business here, with certain exceptions of time, until his death, March 12, 1879. Aaron P. Belcher was his early partner. Mr. Johnson was in the legislature in 1855.

The public institutions of the village are the Congregational and Methodist churches, of which mention has been made, and the district school, the latter one of the best of its class in the county. The stores of the village are located in Main street, and are rep-

resented about as follows : Hardenberg & Brown, general store, successors to E. O. Eldredge & Co.; Eugene Freeland, general store ; Frank Leonard, grocery and hardware ; Horatio Clark, general store ; J. Wallace Holcomb, grocer and druggist ; Dewey & Darbonnier, general merchants ; F. A. Witter & Co., general merchants. The manufacturing industries are the saw mill and novelty works of Japhet & Son, and the grist mill now operated by John Vite, but formerly the Sykes mill. The village has two hotels, the Crawford house, the same built by Stephen Ball about 1820, and the Buffington house, built in 1896.

The Berkshire tannery, as it has long been known, is the chief industry of the town. It was built in 1849 by S. & J. W. Leonard & Sons, and was at first operated by water power. It passed into the ownership of Davidge, Horton & Co., May 12, 1865, still later was owned by James Davidge & Co., and has since been managed by that firm and by the United States Leather company, by the latter since May, 1893.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TOWN OF RICHFORD.

WELL established historical record informs us that as early at least as the year 1808, Evan Harris made a settlement in what is now the town of Richford, but pioneer Harris only knew that he was making a start in the northern part of the vast Boston purchase, and it mattered little to him what town or county he was in as a settler. His wife died here February 19, 1812, and her body was buried in the Brown settlement grave-yard, a few miles down the creek. A little later, Evan Harris, son of the pioneer, was seriously burned by falling in a kettle of boiling sap. The accident happened April 10, 1812, while the father was away, and the little sufferer ran to the home of Jeremiah Camp-

bell, a full mile away, and Mrs. Campbell dressed his injuries. Evan Harris had another son, born August 17, 1811, but further details of the family history are meagre.

Nearly all that is known of the family was sought out by that patient and untiring student of history and distinguished genealogist, the late Dr. D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley. The present writer acknowledges free access to Dr. Patterson's manuscripts and published records, and also acknowledges, as material and valuable assistants in the preparation of this chapter, the possession of the printed reminiscences of the late William F. Belden, of Richford, and as well the generous aid of the fertile and reliable memory of Calvin J. Robinson, practising lawyer and for more than half a century a resident of the town.

Elisha Harris, thought to have been a relative of Evan Harris, was a settler in the region in 1808, and was a taxable inhabitant in old Tioga as early as 1802, in that part afterward set off as Caroline. He had three children, whose names are not recalled.

Paul Stevens is thought to have been the next settler, but the year of his coming is not stated. In 1821 he sold out to Gad Worthington and left the vicinity. Among his children were Paul, Seth, David, and one other, whose name is forgotten.

John Watson and family came in April, 1810, and settled in the southwest corner of the town. Later on he removed to Michigan, where he died. His children were Susan, Rebecca, Mary, Sally, Samuel S., John, James L., and Jane. Samuel S. Watson married with Betsey Rounsville, settled in Newark Valley, in 1838, and died in that town. James L. married with Mary Gilbert and settled in the northwest corner of Berkshire, where he died.

Artemas Watkins and wife, who was Phebe Gilbert, came from Peru, Mass., and settled in Richford in 1812, on lot 461, west of where the turnpike was built. John Watkins, brother to Artemas, settled in Newark Valley about the same time. Phebe, wife of Artemas, died May 30, 1840, and he died May 20, 1865. Their children were Betsey, Anna, Semantha (who married first with John B. Leonard, and after his death with Daniel Rawley, of Richford), Benson G., Reuben, Lyman, Polly, Ira W., Amanda M., Amos G., (for several years justice of the peace of Richford),

Cynthia A., and Harriet (who married with Squire D. Freeland, of Richford.)

Samuel Smith was one of the first settlers on the village site, to which place he came, probably, in 1813. He built a small house and kept tavern until about 1817, when he was succeeded by Beriah Wells, and then moved out into the town, where he died May 3, 1846. Tradition says, according to Dr. Patterson, that one of the children of pioneer Smith died while he lived on the village site, and that the body was buried in what is now the hotel garden. His other children were Hannah, (born in Richford, Nov. 29, 1813), Miriam, Ezekiel D., Lucy T., and Charlotte.

Nathaniel Johnson, says Mr. Robinson, was the third settler in the town, having moved into the house previously occupied by Evan Harris, in 1814. His home, says the same authority, was the stopping place for all travelling preachers, but at the end of sixteen years pioneer Johnson left the vicinity and moved west. He is recalled as an upright man, and among the settlers was known as "brother-in-law" Johnson, and also as "the good sinner." He came from Vermont. His children were Lucy, Rachel, Eber, Norman and Zilpha.

Heman Daniels was a native of Rutland county, Vt., and came with his parents to Paris, N. Y., soon after the revolution. Heman married with Elvira Walker, and in 1816, after a few years' residence in the Susquehanna valley in Pennsylvania, moved to Richford, settling on lot 574, this being the first settlement east of the valley and north of the village. Mr. Daniels was a soldier in the war of 1812-15, and died in Richford at the ripe old age of 96 years. His children were Heman, Elmon W., Elvira, Calvin W., Betsey Maria, Jason, and one other who died in extreme infancy.

Samuel Gleazen, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., settled on the village site in 1817, and is said to have built there the fourth house, standing near the church property. Mr. Gleazen afterward lived in the town, except for two years, and died there in August, 1865. In his family were nine children: Horatio J., Abigail P., Nancy, Lorain G., Mary, Mary, 2d, (the first child so named having died), Hannah, Caroline, (who died an infant), Samuel, Samuel, 2d, (the first having died), and Caroline E. Gleazen.

Beriah Wells is remembered among the most prominent of the early settlers of Richford. He was a native of Richmond, Mass., born Feb. 1, 1782, and was by trade a painter and chairmaker. He came to Berkshire in the spring of 1813, and in August, 1817, moved to Richford, on the village site, and kept public house on the turn-pike, east of the square. His domicile was made of two small houses drawn together, but was sufficient for the time, and a comfortable and much patronized hostelry for four or more years. Samuel Smith had built one of the houses and Nathan Johnson the other, and landlord Wells was their successor. In 1821 Mr. Wells exchanged his hotel property for a farm and then removed to Newark Valley, where he died June 30, 1861. His children were Frederick T., Palmer and Edwin Lucius Wells.

Stephen Wells was the father of Beriah Wells and came to Newark Valley from New England about 1815, and removed to Richford about 1821. He was thrice married and had a family of five children, Stephen, the eldest son, was a chair maker and painter in this town, and withal a useful man in the settlement. The second son was Beriah, of whom mention is made in this chapter. The other children were Betsey, Love, and Lucius Wells. Stephen Wells died June 14, 1838, aged 84 years. Stephen Wells, Jr., lived in Richford from 1815 to about 1818, and then removed to Steuben county.

Ezekiel Dewey was another prominent early settler, and came to the town in 1816 from Westfield, Mass. He lived on the village site and at one time about a mile to the west of the settlement. His first wife was Lucy Johnson, who died Dec. 27, 1828, after which he married with Eunice Smith. His children were, with the exception of the youngest, born of his first marriage, and were Lucy, Semantha, Jane Elizabeth, David Wesley, Charles Johnson, Ezekiel Hannum, Amanda, and one other, the eldest, who died at birth.

William Belden came from Berkshire county, Mass., and with his family settled in Richford in the year 1818. For a few months they lived in a log house then recently vacated by Paul Stevens, the house standing a mile south of the village. Later on Mr. Belden built a more substantial dwelling, into which he moved,

the same occupied by his son William F. Belden when he, in 1878, wrote his personal recollections of early life in Richford. However, pioneer William Belden gained his greatest prominence in the town as the teacher of the first school, which he opened in his own house. He lived in the town until his death, April 2, 1859. His wife having died May 13, 1855. Their children were Fanny Maria, William Franklin, and Frederick Carlos Belden.

Gad Worthington, who was related to the Beldens, came to the town in 1818. He was a Connecticut Yankee by birth, but came here from Lenox, Mass. In 1819, Mr. Worthington built one of the first saw mills in the town, an industry much needed by the settlers. The next year he built a grist mill and thus added another to the necessary conveniences of the region. He likewise built several houses and opened the first store of goods in the village, according to the reminiscences of Mr. Belden. Mr. Worthington dwelt east of the turnpike road, on the south half of lot 424. His wife was Fanny Belden, by whom he had these children : Dan Leander, Gad Belden, Fanny, Samuel Kellogg, John, Mary Ann, and Robert Worthington.

George T. Pierce settled on the north half of lot 548 in the year 1818, although he had visited the town in 1817 and selected his land. By a mistake his house was built on the wrong part of the lot, but Mr. Pierce suffered nothing more than inconvenience through the error. His was the second settlement in the valley on the east side north of the turnpike.

George P. Simmons came from Paris, Oneida county, in 1818 and settled on the south half of lot 548.

Augustus Van Buren came to the town in 1818, and was the first colored settler in the vicinity, except the few slaves who were brought to the region by their owners. But Van Buren was not a slave, as his freedom had been purchased several years before he came to Richford. Mr. Belden, in his reminiscences, says that Van Buren paid his master 115 pounds, English money, as the purchase price of his manumission, and also that the negro often said he had carried Martin Van Buren in his arms when a child ; and after the settlement in Richford, and when Augustus was grown old, the ex-president frequently sent small sums of money

to him with which to purchase tobacco. Augustus was a worthy and thrifty settler in the town and died generally respected, at the good old age of 102 years. He was married twice and had four children, all by the first wife. They were Hetty, Sarah, Joseph, and one other, the first born, who died in extreme infancy.

The persons and families here mentioned were the pioneers of Richford, through whose efforts the beginning was made, the lands in part cleared, and who laid the foundation upon which the town structure was afterward built up. True, they made the beginning, but the real development of the town and its resources remained to be accomplished by a later generation of occupants, and the greatest steps in local advancement were the results of their endeavors.

Peter Perry who settled in the west part of the town in 1821, was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., born Nov. 22, 1769. In 1796-97 he emigrated to Green, Chenango Co., but after his marriage with Jane Surdam, which took place in Salisbury, Conn., they removed to Cincinnatus, and thence in the later part of April, 1821, to Richford, and settled on a part of lot 460. In 1833 two of Mr. Perry's sons purchased the lot from Eleazer Dana. The property remained in the family until 1894. Peter Perry died Feb. 27, 1845, and his wife on June 19 following. The children in this family were Norman, Luther, Francis G., Daniel Meade and Edwin Perry.

After 1820 settlement in this northern part of old Berkshire became far more rapid than formerly, for the inhabitants below then saw that this narrow valley was fertile and productive both in farm products and work in mechanical pursuits.

In December, 1820, says Dr. Patterson's narrative, Chester Patterson, of Union, Broome county, made the census enumeration of inhabitants then in the territory later set off to form Richford; and the result of his count showed the town to contain forty-five families, and a total of 271 inhabitants. As they were in the town at that early day, although not pioneers, they are nevertheless entitled to at least a passing mention in this record. In the order noted by Dr. Patterson the heads of families were as follows:

Beriah Wells, of whom mention has been made, had seven persons in his family.

Henry Krum whose family name is still known in the town, lived on or near the village tract, and then had but one child although others were born later. His wife was Harriet Rounsville.

Benjamin Rathbun lived at the village and was a teamster. Five persons comprised his family.

Isaac Goodale had a family of seven and was a farmer. He afterward removed to Michigan. In 1820 his father lived in Berkshire, on west hill.

John Newton had a family of three, and lived, it is thought, on the same lot with Isaac Goodale.

Henry Morgan, and his family of five, lived on a farm on lot 501. Later on he built a saw mill and utilized the waters of Trout Run to drive the machinery.

Zelotes Olney and his family of nine lived on lot 501, but was in this part of the county previous to 1800. He had several children.

Benjamin Olney was in the historic Brown settlement as early as 1798, but of the family history little is known.

Dr. Elisha Briggs was the pioneer physician and lived north of the old Catskill turnpike, on lot 501. His family had seven members.

Caleb Arnold, with a family of six, lived on lot 500. He was one of the pioneers, and built the first saw and grist mills in the town, the saw mill, probably, in 1813, and the grist mill later on. He also had a carding mill, and all were on west Owego creek. Mr. Robinson says that Arnold made cut nails, in which industry he was a pioneer in the country. The Arnold saw mill was rebuilt in 1835, but the others were suffered to decay.

Jacob Roads and his wife lived on the turnpike, on lot 498. He was an Englishman by birth and a mason and quarryman by occupation.

Wheeler Wood, farmer, whose household included seven persons, lived in one of the five houses which comprised the settlement once called Padlock ; and so called from the fact that the denizens of the place always locked their doors with a padlock, and the ever thoughtful house-wife likewise made fast the doors on going to the spring for water. But neither record nor tradition says whether this custom prevailed previous to the robbery of Ezekiel Rich's mitten factory.

Elijah Gilbert, whose family numbered eight persons, was an early tavern keeper and also made hand-rakes and bedsteads for the settlers. He lived on lot 461.

Amos, Daniel, and William G. Raymond, who were probably brothers, and whose families comprised, respectively, two, four, and ten members, were also residents of the Padlock locality.

Russell Freeland was an early settler in the southwest corner of Richford, and a man of some note in the town although he died of fever as early as 1837. In his family were twelve members, of whom seven were children in 1820. They were Emerilla, Lydia, Clarissa, Mary, Vesta A., and Orin M. Freeland. In Mr. Freeland's house also lived his widowed mother, his sister and brother. The brother was Joseph Freeland who owned a part of the lot. Descendants of these families are still in the county.

David and Timothy Draper are also to be mentioned in this connection, though they were not freeholders in the town.

Daniel Harrington, farmer, with a family of five, lived on lot 460.

William Lynch also lived on lot 460, was a farmer, and had a family of seven members.

Jesse Gleazen, 2d, in 1820, lived in a log house on lot 422. Three persons then comprised his family. Caleb Gleason, father to Jesse, also lived in this town and the vicinity, and is remembered as an old survivor of the revolution, in which he was a soldier.

Thomas P. Brown, sometimes called Deacon Brown, lived on lot 422. In later years he removed to Maine, Broome county, where he died, after which his family emigrated to Michigan.

Abraham Burghardt was the head of a numerous and prominent family in the town, and lived on lot 223. His sons, Jacob, Isaac, John R., and Abraham Jr., and his sons-in-law, Thomas P. Brown, (who married with Polly Burghardt), and Samuel Olney (who married with Caroline Burghardt), were also conspicuous persons in early Richford history. They were farmers and substantial men.

Martha Tracy, widow of James Tracy, lived on lot 421. In her family were ten children.

Thomas Tracy, Ezra Howland, Abraham Dudley and Solomon Russell were in 1820 living in the eastern part of the town, and

were farmers with families, and most of them with children. Alexander S. Lamb dwelt in the same locality, but at that time had no family. Thomas Keeny lived on lot 339.

Thomas Robinson, who in 1820 lived on the west border of the town, was both farmer and a maker of buckskin gloves and mittens ; and when that industry started in the village Mr. Robinson found his trade of more profit than farming, hence removed to the settlement, and was there noted as manufacturer. Eight persons were in his family.

Ezekiel Rich became a resident of the town now called Richford in the year 1821. He was a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., born August 14, 1783, and was the son of Simon and Lucy (Lincoln) Rich. His wife was Caroline Slosson, daughter of Ezbon and Electa (Williams) Slosson, and was a native of Stockbridge, Mass., born Feb. 23, 1791. Mr. Rich came to Newark Valley soon after the year 1800, and as early as 1810 was in business with his brother-in-law, Otis Lincoln, manufacturing gloves and mittens. He lived in Newark until 1821 when he exchanged for the Beriah Wells property at Richford settlement, and in April removed with his family to the place. From that time to his death he was closely identified with the best interests of this town, and when Richford was set off from old Berkshire it was named in honor of its founder in fact—Ezekiel Rich. On coming to the town Mr. Rich at once established a glove and mitten factory, and although he was connected with it only a few years he by no means retired from business. He opened a store in 1821, built and kept a hotel, dealt in land and engaged in farming. He died April 18, 1854. His children were Mary Ann, who died in 1847 ; Chauncey Le Roy, for forty years a merchant in Richford and for twenty years connected with the Southern Central railroad, and withal one of the best men for the town in all its history ; Angeline Eliza, who married with Dr. Lewis Halsey Kellogg ; Lucien Densmore, always a resident of the town ; William Dunham, who died an infant ; and Maria Louisa, who married with John Moore Benjamin.

William Dunham, founder of the little settlement south of Richford village that once was called Dunhamville, was born March 20, 1787, and came to Richford with Ezekiel Rich, in whose

employ he was, travelling with a wagon and selling the product of Mr. Rich's mitten factory and buying skins for future manufacture. At length Mr. Dunham determined to found a village and to that end purchased a large tract of land south of Richford settlement, a portion of which he laid out into lots and made some attempt to sell. The first school was opened in this vicinity. Mr. Dunham had occasion to borrow considerable money to carry on his operations, and not being able to pay promptly he was sold out, and his village scheme came to naught. In later years he removed to New York, where he died July 16, 1855. His children were William S., Matilda Orceia, and Robert H. and Isaac S., twins.

John Stedman was the head of a numerous and highly respected family in Newark Valley, from which town he came to Richford in 1821. His children were Sophronia, Almira, Eliza, John Catlin, Sarah, Mary, Sylvia, and Anna Stedman.

William Tremble Jayne came from Orange county to Newark Valley in 1819, and thence removed to Richford, in 1825, where he died Nov. 24, 1850. His children were Caroline, Frances, Mary Ann, Amzi Lewis, Samuel Armstrong, William T., and Mary Pitney Jayne.

Dr. Elijah Powell, who came to Richford in 1823 and began the practice of medicine, was one of the foremost men of the village and town for many years, and one who did as much to build up and establish the town as any man ever within its limits. In 1824 he built the large three storied brick building at the northeast corner of the park and here he had an office and drug store for many years. He was interested in every measure looking to the welfare of the town, active in church as well as in political affairs, and was in all respects a worthy citizen. He was the last but one of the superintendents of common schools of the county, which office was abolished in 1847, and was the first county commissioner of schools under the laws of 1856. However, so much is said of Dr. Powell in the medical chapter that further mention here is a repetition, and we may only add that when he came to Richford he was unmarried, but soon took for his wife Lydia Wells, who died July 18, 1833. His second wife was Jane Anderson, who bore him seven children. Dr. Powell's practice extended through-

out northern Tioga and southern Tompkins counties, and as the result of long drives and almost endless labor his system became worn out, and at the age of 73 years, on January 12, 1876, he died.

The men and heads of families whose names have been mentioned in this chapter were the founders of the town of Richford. They came during the undeveloped period of its history and by their efforts established what became one of the best outlying towns in the county, and that notwithstanding the fact that Richford inhabitants were compelled to contend against obstacles not met in all the towns, for in this isolated valley of East Owego creek there was little to attract settlement other than the general fertility of the soil and the substantial character of the very first settlers. Indeed, the northern extremity of old Berkshire had no inhabitant previous to 1808, and here on the highest land in the county Evan Harris made the pioneer beginning. The term "highest land" is used in a general sense, for it is conceded that the most elevated lands in Tioga are in this town ; and being so elevated they are healthful, consequently desirable. But there were other settlers in the town previous to its organization and are worthy to be recalled in this connection, although the mention must necessarily be brief.

Peter Perry came from Massachusetts at an early day and settled in the west part of the town. He had the first "still," but such industries have long since passed out of use. Mr. Perry died in July, 1866. Elijah Gilbert was the originator of the custom of padlocking doors in the town, but his chief notoriety came from locking down the cover to his watering-trough on account of some trouble with his neighbors. Isaac C. Smith settled in Richford in 1823. He married with Sally Pryor and raised a family of eight children. Horace Goodrich came from Durham, Conn., soon after 1820, but later removed to Newark Valley where he died in 1829. John M. Greenleaf, who was later a prominent figure in mercantile life in Owego, settled in Richford village in 1822 and in 1826 removed to the county seat. Lemuel D. Polley, a native of the old bay state, but a former resident of Dryden, came into Richford in 1825. In the same year Jacob Ayers, a native of New Jersey, came to the town. In the same connection, though of a later date, may be mentioned the settlement of James Brigham, John

Hamilton, Dioclesian Sears, Hotchkiss T. Finch and others, all of whom were in some manner identified with the town in the period of its early history.

ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL HISTORY.—In 1830 this northern part of Berkshire had about 800 inhabitants and with the several interests then at their height in Richford Village and its immediate vicinity, and with such men as Ezekiel Rich, Dr. Powell, Ezekiel Dewey, and others of like stamp and business activity, it was only natural that a new town organization should be proposed and accomplished. The inhabitants were entitled to the separation and every consideration of justice demanded it. Therefore the legislature was besought when John G. McDowell and David Williams were in the assembly, and on April 18, 1831, an area of 21,835 acres of land was set off from the north end of Berkshire and called “*Arlington*,” but why so named no present authority assumes to explain. However, on April 9, 1832, the name was changed to Richford, and so called in honorable allusion to Ezekiel Rich, then conceded to be the foremost man within the limits of the town.

As provided in the original act, the first town meeting was held Tuesday, March 6, 1832, at Mr. Rich’s hotel, at which time these officers were elected : Supervisor, William Dunham ; town clerk, John C. Stedman ; assessors, William Belden, George P. Simmons, Jesse Moore ; commissioners of highways, Lorain Curtis, Hubbard F. Wells, Heman Daniels ; commissioners of schools, Jacob Burgett, Elijah Powell, Tower Whiton ; school inspectors, Simeon R. Griffin, Israel Wells, Edward W. Surdam ; overseers of the poor, Nathaniel Johnson, William E. Raymond ; collector, Obediah L. Livermore ; constables, Hiram W. Tyler, Henry Talmadge ; justices of the peace, Platt F. Grow, Eri Osborn, David C. Garrison.

The subsequent civil history of Richford is briefly told, and is written in the progress and development of the town and its territory from that until the present time. From a population, in 1830, of 800 or less there was a continuous and healthful increase until the year 1880, when the maximum was reached, but since that time there has been a gradual and steady decrease both in

population and business interests. However, we may turn to the census reports and note the fluctuations in population as indicated by published records. In 1835 the inhabitants numbered 882 ; in 1840, 939 ; 1850, 1,093 ; 1860, 1,404 ; 1870, 1,434 ; 1880, 1,477 ; 1890, 1,267, and in 1892, according to the count made in that year the population of the town was 1,252, a less number than at any time in its history since 1860.

During all the years from the time of the first settlement down to the outbreak of the war of 1861-65, no untoward event marred the quiet and peace of the inhabitants and in that time all local interests were fostered and promoted to such an extent that Richford was regarded as one of the substantial towns of the county and of the region. In 1865, the Lake Ontario, Auburn & New York railroad company was incorporated, and was authorized to build a railroad from Fair Haven to Athens, the line of which passed through this town. The work was begun in 1869 and was completed in 1879. This was, perhaps, the most important improvement ever proposed to benefit Richford, unless a possible exception may be made in favor of the old Catskill turnpike, which was built through the town in 1816, and which had more to do with the early settlement of the region than any other single event. Taverns were located along the road about every six to ten miles, and with immigrants constantly passing along in search of places for settlement, and the old mail and passenger coaches making their regular trips, the line of the turnpike indeed was a scene of constant and busy activity.

However, in the railroad enterprise, Chauncey L. Rich was the potent factor in producing substantial results for Richford. He was connected with the road in an official capacity for twenty years, and at times stood responsible for its expense account when his private affairs needed his attention.

During the period of the war of 1861-65, this town, according to Mr. Belden's narrative, sent into the service one recruit for each three voters, a record seldom equalled in any town in the state. Captain William Henry Powell and lawyer Calvin J. Robinson recruited Co. E of the 76th infantry, took the men to Cortland and thence to Albany. This, however, was not the only command

having Richford recruits in the ranks, as a glance at the military chapter shows that volunteers from the town were in nearly every regiment recruited in the county ; and in addition to the general contribution of men and means, Richford bonded and otherwise pledged its credit to the extent of about \$50,000.

SCHOOLS.—Previous to the separate organization of Richford, the schools were a part of the system in operation in the mother town of Berkshire, but after the separation the commissioners and inspectors of schools at once set about organizing districts suited to the interests of the inhabitants. However, the early records refer more particularly to the compensation to be paid the inspectors and commissioners rather than the measures adopted for establishing and supporting schools. Yet it is a known fact that the schools of Richford have been as well supported as in other towns similarly situated.

As now disposed the territory of Richford is divided into 15 school districts, of which Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 13 have no schoolhouse within the town, but are joined with other towns. According to the county commissioner's report for the year ending July 31, 1896, the amount of public money apportioned to Richford was \$1,340.88, and the town raised by tax \$1,647.46. The school population was 291, for whose instruction seventeen teachers were employed and were paid \$2,480.80. The school buildings are of frame material, and with sites are estimated to be worth \$4,170. The assessed valuation of property in the town was \$359,282.

RICHFORD VILLAGE.—This pretty little hamlet is pleasantly situated near the central southern part of the town, in the valley of the west branch of Owego creek, and although it has never attained to the dignity of a corporate character the time has been when Richford was numbered among the important business centres of the north part of the county.

According to Mr. Robinson, Ezekiel Rich opened the first store, in 1821, while so good an authority as Mr. Belden says that the first merchant was Gad Worthington, who opened a stock of goods in the same year. However the truth may be we know not, neither is it important. Both were early business men and each contributed largely to the early growth of the hamlet. In 1823 Wm.

Dunham succeeded Mr. Rich, and the "old abeby" was a busy place for several years.

The public park was donated informally by Ezekiel Rich and Beriah Wells and has ever been used as a common, with little adornment, but still forms a desirable plat in the village centre. Gad Worthington's store building was the first to be used solely for business purposes. It afterward passed into the hands of a Mr. Cook, who continued the business a few years. In 1824 Dr. Powell's large brick store was built, and was the most substantial structure of its kind in the village. The doctor opened a drug stock, and from that time on until recently some kind of business has been conducted there. After a few years Wm. Dunham removed his stock to a store built by him on the site of his proposed village, and about 1829 James Robbins opened a stock of goods in the brick building vacated by Dunham; and here he continued until 1834 and then removed to the new building so long occupied in later years by Mr. Rich. Just before Mr. Robbins began business Doctor Seaman opened a store and also a distillery, the latter a pioneer industry and the only one of the kind in the village.

In 1844, Chauncey L. Rich and William Pierson succeeded to the Robbins store and from that time Mr. Rich was identified with local business life for a period of 40 years. He, with John H. Deming, formed one of the strongest firms in northern Tioga county. Other and later firms in the same building were C. L. Rich & Co., Finch, Ketchum & Co., W. C. Smith & Co., Smith, Allen & Finch, Smith, Krum & Co., and C. G. Krum, the latter the present proprietor.

Among the other merchants, early and more recent, in Richford were S. R. Griffin, in the brick store, followed by C. A. Clark, Nathaniel Moore, W. H. Powell and M. Westcott. Hiram B. Rawley opened there in 1869, and the name is still known to the trade. Other merchants were H. Tane, T. Brainerd, C. H. Swift (established in 1880 and still in business), and Mrs. Delos Yapple.

The old firm of Bayette Bros., cigar manufacturers, is well remembered. Joseph Bayette was a Frenchman, living in the east part of the town in a log house, and there he made cigars. He removed to Ithaca, thence came to Richford in 1850 and set up a

factory in the village. His sons succeeded to the business and Bayette Bros. were known to the cigar trade all through this part of the state for many years. The firm was succeeded by George and Edward Rich who closed the business in 1877.

The present merchants and manufacturers of Richford are as follows: Hiram B. Rawley, Charles Krum, and Hotchkiss S. Finch, general stores; Charles H. Swift, hardware; Wm. Howard & Bro., market; John D. Clark, crockery and notions; H. S. & C. L. Finch, steam saw mills; Franklin Bliss, grist mill; D. MacLachlan, manufacturer of paper cutters and pipe wrenches.

Richford was made a postoffice in 1830. The postmasters have been William Dunham, Simeon Crandall, C. L. Rich, John H. Deming, C. L. Rich, Matthew Westcott, C. D. Rich (1866), C. W. Finch, C. A. Clark, Hiram B. Rawley (1889), and C. L. Rich, appointed August 1, 1893.

MILLS.—In 1813 Caleb Arnold built the first mills in the town. In 1821, according to Mr. Belden, and 1823-24, according to Mr. Robinson, Gad Worthington built the grist mill at the village. In 1831 Simeon R. Griffin built a grist mill about 40 rods from the junction of the turnpike with Aurora street. About 1830 Mr. Wells built a saw mill north of the village, which later became the large Deming mills. Wm. Pumpelly built a mill north of the village, about 1830. The Belden Bros' saw mill was built in 1850, and in the same year another saw mill was built in the north part of the town, where, later on, sash, doors and blinds were also made. The Wm. Andrews steam mill was built in 1853. The large steam saw mill of C. W. & H. S. Finch, near the depot, was built in the fall of 1870. In 1876 Franklin Bliss and H. S. Finch erected feed mills. The Allen mill on road 18 is on the site of the Holcomb mill, built in 1830.

CHURCHES.—The First Congregational church of Richford, as now known, was organized December 23, 1822, as "The Society of Columbia," connected with the Cayuga Presbytery. It became Congregational in 1827, but remained with the Presbytery until 1868. The first meeting house was built in 1823, and the second, the present edifice, in 1854. The pastors, in succession, have been Seth Burt, 1822-25; Henry Ford, 1827; Mr. Cary, supply, 1829;

David S. Morse, 1829-33 ; Revs. Graves and Ripley, supplies ; Rev. Morse, 1835-40 ; Revs. McEwen and Babbitt, 1841-42 ; Mr. Morse, 1844-49 ; Mr. Page, 1850-51 ; J. Woodruff, 1851-56 ; Richard Woodruff, 1857-63 ; J. S. Hanna, 1863 ; David Gibbs, 1864 ; Mr. Morse, 1866 and '67 ; George Porter, 1868 ; Mr. Green, 1870-73 ; Mr. Thomas, 1874-76 ; E. W. Fisher, 1878 ; A. D. Stowell, 1880-82 ; E. P. Dada, 1882 ; George Miller, 1884-87 ; Chas. Bergen, 1887-90 ; Wm. F. Berger, 1890-91 ; John S. Mitchell, May 1, 1891, the present pastor. This church numbers 180 members, of whom 70 have united under Mr. Mitchell's pastorate.

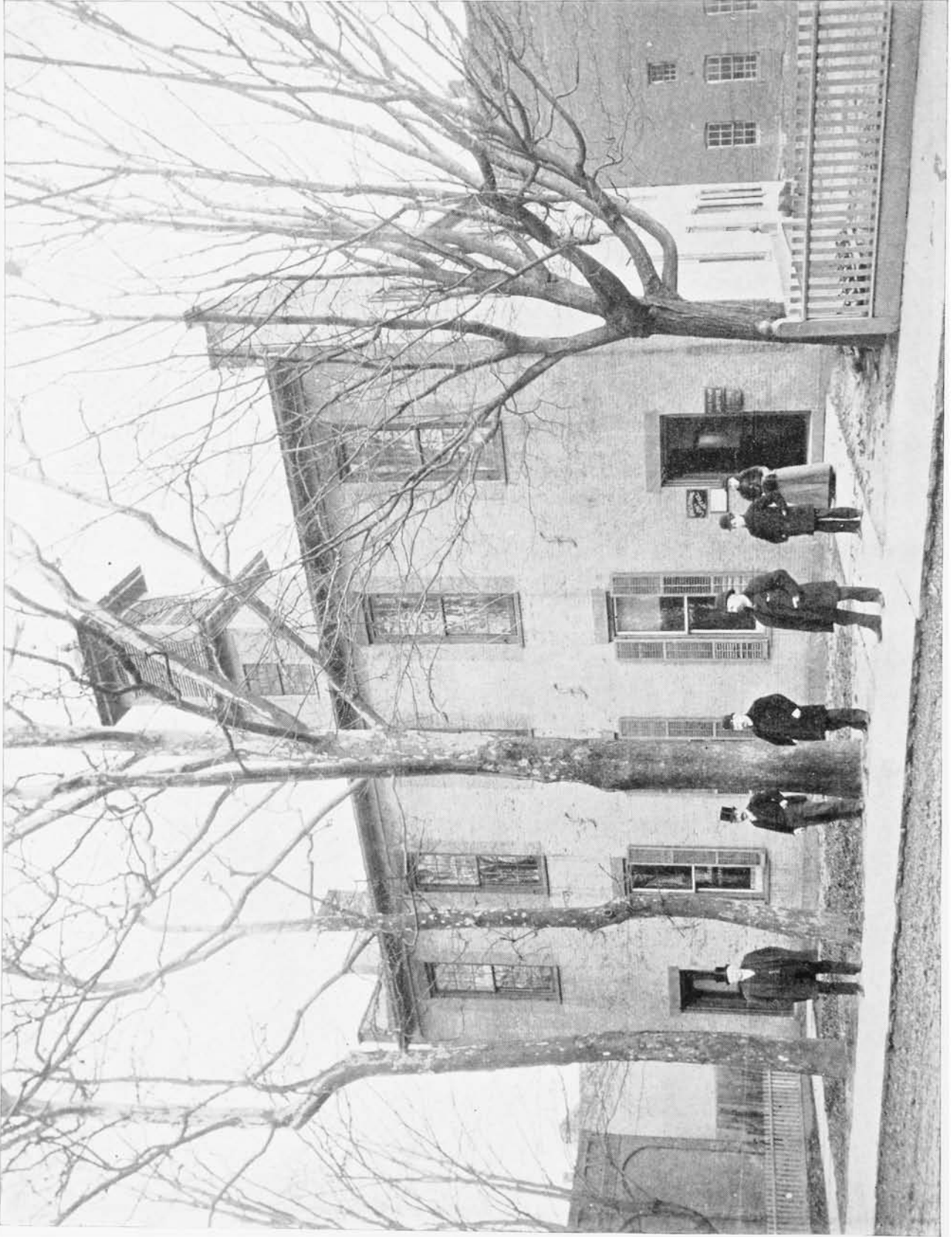
An Episcopal church and parish were organized in Richford in 1832. A church edifice was erected and Revs. Carter, Bailey and Burgess officiated as rectors, but the church had but a struggling existence and was soon dissolved.

The Richford hill Christian church was organized as a society in 1857, erected an edifice in 1860, and from that time experienced all the vicissitudes incident to a feeble life until the society was dissolved. However, it was revived and for several years enjoyed a fair measure of success. But at length meetings were discontinued and the assigns of the original owners of the land sought to renew under a forfeiture clause in the deed to the society, and soon after this, on January 9, 1897, the meeting house was burned.

The first Free Will Baptist church of East Richford was organized in 1864, and in 1870 completed a church home. This society, too, has suffered hardships and many changes during the period of its existence.

SUPERVISORS.

1832—William Dunham.	1848-50—William Pierson.	1864-72—John H. Deming.
1833—Gad Worthington.	1851-52—C. Randall.	1873-75—Hotchkiss S. Finch.
1834-39—Samuel R. Griffin.	1853—John H. Deming.	1876-77—C. D. Rich.
1840—Simeon M. Crandall.	1854-56—C. Randall.	1878-83—H. S. Finch.
1841—Elijah Powell.	1857—Wm. J. Patch.	1884-88—George M Geer.
1842—Simeon R. Griffin.	1858—C. L. Rich.	1889-90—H. S. Finch.
1843-44—Chauncey L. Rich.	1859—Wm. J. Patch.	1891-93—Daniel P. Witter.
1845-46—Chester Randall.	1860-62—John H. Deming.	1894-97—J. W. Allen.
1847—Lorain Curtis.	1863—Wm. J. Patch.	



THE OWEGO ACADEMY.

OUR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE.

(PART SECOND.)

A MEMORIAL RECORD.

Something about some of the people, viz :

BIOGRAPHIES, SKETCHES AND "MENTIONS"

Of some who have aided in adding to the fame, wealth and

progress of

TIOGA COUNTY,

New York.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of Time."

Owego Village and Town, Waverly and Town of

Barton, Spencer, Newark Valley, Candor,

Tioga, Nichols, Berkshire, Richford.

W. A. FERGUSON & CO.,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
1897.

PRESS OF GAZETTE COMPANY,
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Our County and its People.

PART SECOND.

OWEGO VILLAGE AND TOWN.

The early ancestors of the Platt family were Britons who intermarried with the Saxons, and their descendants, with their matrimonial alliances with the knightly Normans who were followers of William the Conqueror, originated the stock from which the Platt family of Tioga county has descended. The first American Platt was Richard, who, born in Huntington, England, in 1603, came to New Haven, Conn., in 1638. He is the ancestor of most of the name in the United States, those of this section descending through settlers in Westchester county. Col. Jonathan Platt, of New Bedford, N. Y., was son of Benoni Platt, 2d., of North Castle, and with him served in the historic Sullivan campaign of 1779. Their participation in this doubtless led them to make their home in this county in 1793. Benoni died in 1795. Col. Jonathan was a member of the Provisional Congress of 1775 from New York, and in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution he is called one of the "distinguished patriots" forming the White Plains committee of safety in 1776. He lived to see a fine plantation owned by his son in this county. Jonathan Platt, Jr., born April 20, 1764, married Anna Brush, of Greenwich, Conn., became prominent and influential, acquired a fair property and died in December, 1824. His children were Jonathan (3d), born October 13, 1783, Mary, born May 20, 1785, Benjamin, born June 5, 1787, Edward, born August 19 (or 29), 1789, William, born October 29, 1791, Brush, born August 6, 1795, Nehemiah, born July 25, 1797, Charlotte, born January 25, 1800, Benjamin, born April 2, 1803, Deborah, born August 6, 1805, Charles, born May 11, 1808, Sarah, born May 9, 1811. William Platt, fourth son of Jonathan Platt, Jr., was born in Westchester county, but from two years of age had his

home here. His wife was Lesbia Hinchman, of that Long Island family so prominent in the old French wars and in the Revolution. He was a lawyer, with office at Owego. He died on January 12, 1855, leaving children, Frederick E., Emily (Mrs. Charles Skinner), and Thomas C. Platt.

THOMAS COLLIER PLATT has achieved the greatest political prominence of any of the many prominent men who have been born in Tioga county. He is the youngest child of William and Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt, and was born in Owego, July 15, 1833. He was educated at the old Owego academy, and entered the class of '53 at Yale. He was, however, compelled to leave college in his junior year, on account of ill health. He was thus prevented from graduating, but he received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1876. After his return to Owego, he purchased the drug store of E. H. Truex in 1855, and in company with Frederick K. Hull continued the drug business until November, 1872, when they sold to Ely Brothers. While thus engaged Mr. Platt became extensively interested in lumbering in Big Rapids, Mich. He was influential in causing the Southern Central railroad to be built, was a director and vice-president of the road, and afterward president from 1879 until it passed into the control of the Lehigh Valley company. He has also been president of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad from its construction. In 1878 he was elected president of the Tioga National bank, which position he now holds. He was appointed agent and general manager of the United States express company in New York city in July, 1879, and in February, 1880, he was appointed president of the company, a position he has since filled. He also invested in various business enterprises, and in 1889 was elected president of the Tennessee coal and iron company. Mr. Platt early engaged in politics. In 1859, at the age of 26, he was elected clerk of Tioga county, and soon became the leader of the republican party in the county. In 1872, he was chosen to represent the 28th district in congress, and was re-elected in 1874. He declined a third nomination. Possessed of a love for politics, he rapidly became prominent in the affairs of his party in the state, and by reason of his sagacity and shrewdness soon as-

sumed the leadership. Since that time he has always headed the delegation from this county to the republican conventions, and has also for many years been a delegate to national conventions. He was also several years a member of the national committee. In January, 1880, he was appointed by Gov. Cornell a commissioner of quarantine for New York city, which office he held until November, 1889. While holding this office, in January, 1881, he was chosen United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of Francis Kernan, but, owing to dissatisfaction relative to the appointment of collector of the port of New York and for other reasons, Mr. Platt and his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, resigned their offices May 16, 1881. In the fall of 1896, Mr. Platt was urged to accept the nomination for governor of this state, and declined the proposition, but when the legislature met, in the spring of 1897, to choose the successor to David B. Hill in the United States senate, Mr. Platt was chosen such successor by an almost unanimous vote of his party. During the past ten years and more Mr. Platt has been the dominating factor in the politics of the Empire state. His commanding influence over men is due to his keen perception of character (an indispensable prerequisite of a political leader) and to his sound practical sense in placing his men in line of battle on the chessboard of politics. His political life has been unselfish so far as obtaining official positions for himself is concerned, his efforts in that direction having been mainly directed to the strengthening of his party organization through appointments of others to office. He maintains his position as a great party leader to-day, in the midst of a discord of bitter criticism on the one side, and of applause and approbation on the other, while he, himself, is apparently the most unconcerned observer of the strange controversies to which his action gives rise. He it was, who, with overwhelming odds against him, caused the "sound money" plank to be inserted in the platform of the St. Louis convention in 1896, upon which issue the republican party elected its president. December 12, 1852, Mr. Platt was married with Ellen Lucy Barstow, daughter of Charles R. Barstow, of Owego. Their sons are Edward Truex Platt, now manager of the United States Express company in Washington, D. C. ; Frank H. Platt, now the junior

member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in New York city; and Henry Barstow Platt, now the general manager of the United States Guarantee company.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY was born April 26, 1830, in the township of Owego, Tioga county, New York. Toward the latter part of the last century, his grandfather, Thomas Tracy, moved from New England and settled in New York, first on Tracy creek in Broome county and later in Tioga. Here his son Benjamin was born in 1795, and lived until his death in 1882. Benjamin Tracy, while still a lad, served in the army in the war of 1812, and on his return settled down as a farmer. His farm and homestead, nine miles from Owego, became the birthplace of his son, Benjamin F. Tracy. Young Tracy was reared on the farm until he was sixteen years old. He received his education in the common schools, and at the Owego academy. At the age of nineteen he began the study of the law in the office of Davis & Warner, at Owego, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1851, immediately after he came of age. In a short time Mr. Tracy attained a marked position at the bar of Tioga county, which then contained many men of eminence. During the ten years following his admission, Mr. Tracy took an active part in public affairs and party politics. His father had been an earnest and active supporter of Henry Clay. Young Tracy, when only eighteen years old, represented his town in county conventions as a free-soiler. In November, 1853, he ran for district attorney of Tioga county on the whig ticket, and was elected, although the rest of the ticket was badly defeated. During the three years following Tracy's election as district attorney, that readjustment of parties in New York was in progress which resulted in the formation of the republican party as a separate and permanent organization. Mr. Tracy took an active part, became the acknowledged leader of the republicans in that section, and projected and carried through the first of the mass meetings held in the state to elect delegates to the Saratoga convention (subsequently adjourned to Auburn) of 1854, which was the first tentative movement toward the formation of the republican party in New York. At the close of his three years' term as district

attorney, in 1856, Tracy was renominated on the republican ticket and re-elected after a severe struggle. His democratic opponent was Gilbert C. Walker. In 1861 Mr. Tracy was elected to the assembly. He was made chairman of the railroad committee in the assembly, and later of a special committee on precedence of legislation, which virtually directed the course of business of the legislature. He was also a member of the judiciary committee, and chairman of the republican caucus. During the session great efforts were made to consolidate the republicans and war democrats. Committees were appointed, but could not agree. Finally, Mr. Tracy, in connection with George Dawson, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, succeeded in bringing about harmonious action. The result was the issue of a joint call which established on a firm footing the republican war party, and became the foundation of the present republican organization in the state. It had been Tracy's intention to stand for the assembly the next year, but the events of the war made a change in his programme. The disasters of the peninsular campaign in the spring and summer of 1862 led to new calls for troops. Governor Morgan accordingly divided the state into thirty-two recruiting districts corresponding to the senatorial districts. Mr. Tracy was designated, July 22, 1862, to raise a regiment in the district which included the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. Early in August he reported the regiment (109th N. Y. Volunteers) full, and was assigned to the command as colonel. He immediately asked for authority to raise another regiment, which was granted, and on the 22nd of August, just one month after he had entered on the work, he reported his second regiment (the 137th) as being also full. He asked permission to raise a third, but this was not granted. The regiment was mustered in and Tracy was commissioned as colonel August 27, 1862. Proceeding to Washington, it was first assigned to duty in connection with the defenses of Washington, and later in northern Virginia. Subsequently it was assigned to the 9th army corps (Burnside's), in Hartranft's brigade of Willcox's division, and took part in the Virginia campaign of 1864 under Grant. At the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, Hartranft's brigade was on the extreme right and saw some of the heaviest

fighting of the day. Under the hot fire of the enemy, who were sheltered in works, a portion of the advancing line gave way. Tracy's regiment halted, whereupon the colonel seized the colors and led his men forward. The regiment carried the works and drove the enemy before them, penetrating some distance within their lines. As a result the brigade was enabled to reform and hold its broken line. Soon after the advance of the army to Spottsylvania, Col. Tracy was prostrated by sickness and was sent to the hospital, and finally tendered his resignation. By the autumn he had partially regained his strength, and was commissioned anew as colonel of the 127th U. S. Volunteers. Col. Tracy was now assigned to the command of the important post at Elmira, comprising the prison camp and the draft rendezvous. Tracy's administration of the post was firm but judicious, and the prisoners under his charge were humanely and considerately treated. This was clearly shown in the famous debate in the house of representatives several years later, when Mr. Hill, of Georgia, reflected on the treatment of southern prisoners during the war. Col. Tracy remained at this post until the close of the war, when he resigned, having been brevetted brigadier general. On the 1st of July, 1865, Gen. Tracy entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, in New York, Judge Benedict having recently been appointed to the bench of the United States court. In February, 1866, he removed with his family to Brooklyn. He still retained and carried on his Owego farm, but his residence was thenceforth in Brooklyn. On October 1, 1866, General Tracy was appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of New York. Here he found himself confronted with an extraordinary condition of affairs, demanding the utmost skill and resolution. The enforcement of the laws for the collection of the internal revenue had become almost a nullity. Whiskey, the manufacture of which was taxed two dollars per gallon, was selling openly in the market at \$1.12. Four hundred distilleries were running in Brooklyn alone. The government service was pervaded with corruption, and the authorities connived at open defiance of the law. Gen. Tracy declared war on the whole business. The guilty parties were indicted. One of the foremost examples thus made was the

collector of internal revenue, who was indicted for fraud upon the revenue, tried, convicted, and sent to prison. Other convictions followed in rapid succession. The "whiskey war" lasted through the year 1867 and part of 1868, and created much popular excitement. In 1868 Mr. Tracy was constantly consulted by the national authorities on the subject of new revenue legislation, and he drew the outline of an internal revenue measure, the features of which were incorporated in the bill introduced in congress during the session, which ultimately became a law, and is substantially the law to-day. In March, 1873, after nearly seven years of service, General Tracy resigned the office of district attorney, and after spending several months in Europe with his family, resumed the practice of the law in Brooklyn and New York. During the next fifteen years General Tracy devoted himself to his profession. He acquired an extensive practice, and his successes placed him easily at the head of the Brooklyn bar, and among the foremost of that of New York. His practice included both civil and criminal actions. In the latter part of 1881 General Tracy was appointed by Governor Cornell to the seat on the bench of the court of appeals made temporarily vacant by the assignment of Judge Andrews as chief judge. He served until the end of Judge Andrews' term, January 1, 1883. During this period many of the most important opinions of the court fell to Judge Tracy, and none of them have been overruled or even modified. After the close of his service in the court of appeals, Judge Tracy took several months of much needed rest, spending the summer of 1883 in Europe. Upon his return he devoted his attention once more to what had now become an exceptionally large and lucrative practice, in which he continued until 1889. During the twenty-four years of his residence in Brooklyn, from 1865 to 1889, General Tracy bore an active part in all political movements, always as a devoted republican, but always in the interest of good government, political integrity, and above all, an honest administration of public affairs. He was constant in his attendance at primaries and conventions, taking a leading part in their work. His allies in the political contests of Kings county were Gen. James Jourdan and Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, and the trio was remarkable not only for the political power which

they wielded, but for their commanding presence, which latter fact gave them the nickname of the "Three Graces," under which they were long known in the politics of the county. In 1880 Gen. Tracy was a delegate from this state to the Chicago convention, which nominated Garfield for the presidency. In the contest for the nomination he supported the candidacy of General Grant, and was one of the famous "306" who held out to the end. He worked, however, untiringly for the success of Garfield and Arthur in the campaign. One of the most honorable episodes in General Tracy's career was the part taken by him in the great contest for the Brooklyn mayoralty in 1881. The reform charter which had recently been adopted concentrated all power in the hands of the mayor, but the isolated movements of the reformers were in danger of failure for want of harmony and co-operation. Under these circumstances General Tracy accepted the regular republican nomination. He thus became the master of the situation. By himself withdrawing in favor of Seth Low, upon whom all parties would unite, he compelled the withdrawal of Ripley Ropes, who could not harmonize contending elements, and so secured the nomination and triumphant election of Low as the first reform mayor of Brooklyn. Immediately afterward he was appointed judge of the court of appeals. In 1882 General Tracy was a candidate for judge of the supreme court in the second department, on the Folger ticket, and shared the fate of that disastrous nomination, although running far ahead of the ticket. During all this period General Tracy had kept up his farm, known as Marshland, at Owego, which he had devoted especially to the breeding of trotting horses. In the course of years the Marshland stud became famous. In 1889, however, he gave up the business and sold most of his stock. In 1889 the question of selecting a member of the cabinet from New York for the new republican national administration became one of great difficulty. General Harrison finally determined to go outside the two factions into which the state was divided, and called upon each of them to name men who would be acceptable to it. The name of General Tracy was found on both lists, and he was accordingly chosen to fill the important post of secretary of the navy. Upon entering office, although like his predecessors

new to naval affairs, Secretary Tracy devoted himself with characteristic energy and industry to the problems presented. He early satisfied himself that if the United States was to have a navy at all worthy of the name, or that was in any degree commensurate with the demands of the country, a radical departure must be made in naval construction. With this view, the first year of his administration was devoted to the gradual development of three great types of fighting ships, each of which should be the best of its kind in the world. The problem was successfully worked out; the three types were developed by the department, and notwithstanding the tremendous opposition with which the programme was at first received, both in congress and in the press, it was at length triumphantly adopted. The bill for the first three battle-ships passed on the 30th of June, 1890, and on the 1st of July advertisements were issued inviting proposals for their construction. By equally rapid and successful steps General Tracy secured the adoption and advanced the construction of the other vessels. The work was pushed from the beginning with energy, and the result has been that within an incredibly short time the United States has come into the possession of four armored battle-ships of the first class, of from 10,000 to 11,000 tons displacement, the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon* and *Iowa*, unsurpassed as machines of offensive and defensive power; two cruisers of 7,350 tons of the highest known speed of war vessels, the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*; and two armored cruisers of 8,000 and 9,000 tons respectively, the *New York* and *Brooklyn*, combining the four qualities of speed, protection, battery, and coal endurance in a degree unknown in any other marine structure. Secretary Tracy's administration of the navy department gave attention also to the improvement of the quality of armor, and by a series of elaborate experiments and tests, succeeded by the employment of nickel steel and by new processes of tempering in developing an armor far surpassing in qualities of resistance any material hitherto in use for the purpose. The new armor has since been adopted by every important naval power in the world. As has been well said, "General Tracy stripped the armor protection from the British fleet." In naval administration a reform of the highest impor-

tance was adopted, by which the employment of labor in navy yards, hitherto based entirely on political services, was placed on a business footing, and opened to the best workmen, whatever their political affiliations. The high state of efficiency to which the naval administration was brought during Secretary Tracy's term of office was shown at the Chilian crisis in the latter part of 1891. A series of events coming without warning brought the United States to the verge of war with Chili. Preparations were immediately made to meet the situation, and they were carried out with such rapidity and thoroughness that when the critical moment arrived the United States had its whole naval force in a position to assume the offensive at a moment's notice, and operate directly upon the ports and seacoast of Chili. The crisis was, however, happily averted. At the close of the Harrison administration General Tracy resumed his law practice in New York. He came out of the navy department with a reputation for administrative ability unsurpassed by that of any of his predecessors, and approached by but few. His high character and sagacious judgment, his intimate knowledge of business, and his constructive faculty in the direction of great affairs, gave his counsel great weight in the deliberations of the cabinet; and he left a distinct mark upon the course of the Harrison administration. The terrible blow undergone by General Tracy at the time of the burning of his residence in Washington, in February, 1890, in the loss of his wife and daughter, and his own narrow escape, drew to him the sympathy of the whole country. With remarkable courage and fortitude he resumed, after a short interval, the direction of the business of the department, and sought to recover from the shock by unceasing labor and devotion to his duties. As a lawyer General Tracy is distinguished by an unusual power of analysis, a faculty of close and logical reasoning, and a rapid and unerring judgment in fixing upon the strong and weak points in a case. His long experience in an exceptionally varied practice has given him a broad grasp of all departments of the law, while as an advocate his clear and skillful methods of presentation and his powers of persuasive utterance have made him successful alike before judges and juries. He stands almost alone among his contemporaries in the fact that

his successes have been won equally in the two great departments of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and in the latter no less as the prosecutor of crime than as the defender of innocence. In 1896 General Tracy was appointed by Governor Morton one of the commissioners charged with the duty of drafting the charter for the Greater New York. At the first meeting of the commission General Tracy was unanimously chosen its president and devoted his time for several months to the great and arduous duty of framing the new charter for the Greater City of New York, which was subsequently enacted into law by the legislature.

GENERAL ISAAC S. CATLIN, an excellent portrait of whom ornaments this volume, was born at the Catlin homestead near Owego, N. Y., on July 8, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and at the Owego academy under the tuition of William Smyth, who has since attained distinction in public life in various capacities. He early chose the legal profession and began its study in the office of Benjamin F. Tracy, who had just commenced his distinguished career as a lawyer, and continued it in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857, shortly after arriving at his majority. When Gilbert C. Walker, afterwards governor of the state of Virginia, retired from the firm of Tracy, Warner & Walker, young Catlin was invited to take his place as junior member of the firm, where he remained in active practice until he entered the union army in April, 1861. In the fall of 1860 he was nominated to the position of mayor of Owego and elected without opposition, being the youngest man up to that time who had held that office. Before his term expired the frenzied secessionists of Charleston, South Carolina, fired upon the national flag at Fort Sumter and the general government prepared for war to save the union of the states. Upon the evening of the day on which President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 troops, a meeting, presided over by Hon. Thomas Farrington, was held in the Ahwaga hall to enroll volunteers under that call, and Catlin was among the first who enrolled his name, and after the maximum number of names had been obtained he was at once unanimously elected captain of the company. He and many

others claim that this was the first full company of *volunteers* enrolled in the north, and it is said the claim has never been seriously refuted. Catlin was a soldier by instinct. He sprang from fighting stock on both sides of his family. His grandfather, Nathaniel Catlin, enlisted at New Haven in the early days of the war for American independence, and served bravely and faithfully until the cause was gained. His maternal great-grandfather, Garrett Brodhead, served with Pennsylvania troops, and his great uncle, General Daniel Brodhead, of Milford, Pennsylvania, served with distinction directly under Washington, who gave him command of the department of the Delaware. An autograph letter from Washington highly commending General Brodhead is now in the hands of the latter's descendants. A handsome monument was recently dedicated to his memory at Milford, on which occasion the village and surrounding country presented an imposing spectacle. Captain Catlin's company joined the late General Frederick Townsend's 3rd regiment of New York Volunteers, with which he participated in the first battle of the war at Big Bethel, Va. Of his conduct in that action General Townsend wrote: "There was no braver officer on that field than Captain Catlin." In the spring of 1862 he resigned from that regiment, which was doing guard duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and soon thereafter was appointed to the office of adjutant of the post at Binghamton, N. Y., where he aided Colonel Benjamin F. Tracy in raising two full regiments of infantry and part of a third regiment. He was commissioned, in August, 1862, as lieutenant-colonel of the 109th New York Infantry, and in the same month accompanied it, under Colonel Tracy's command, to the seat of war. In the spring of 1864 the regiment joined the 9th army corps, commanded by the gallant Burnside, and was assigned by him to the 1st brigade, 3rd division of that corps, where it remained until the close of the war. At the battle of the Wilderness, where Grant and Lee first "crossed swords," while leading his regiment, Col. Tracy was disabled so that further active service for the time was rendered impossible, and, though he rejoined his regiment at Chancellorsville and commanded it in the first battles in and about Spottsylvania, yet it was found he either had to ask for leave of absence or resign. It comported with his sense of duty and manhood to resign and

give the government an opportunity to fill the vacancy, whereupon the officers of the regiment urgently recommended the promotion of Catlin, which was subsequently endorsed by Generals Hartmanft, Willcox, Burnside, Meade and Grant. It is needless to say he promptly received his commission as colonel. He commanded the regiment at the subsequent engagements at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Gaines Farms, and in other actions, and finally he commanded a provisional brigade at the battle of the "Crater," on the occasion of the explosion of the mine, July 30, 1864, before Petersburg, Va. In this horrible slaughter pen he was twice wounded, having his right leg severed a few inches below the knee by a fragment of a shell. After sufficiently recovered to get about on crutches, General Catlin was assigned by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, to duty in Washington as president of a military court martial and commission, in which position he served until June, 1865, when his regiment was ordered to be mustered out of service. He accompanied the regiment to Owego, where grand preparations had been made to give the "returning heroes" from victorious battlefields a fitting welcome. Hon. William Smyth, the mayor of Owego, received them in a patriotic address in the name of the citizens of Tioga, Broome and Tompkins counties, where the companies composing the regiment were recruited, and in the words of the report published in the *Owego Gazette* at the time, "General Catlin, sitting on his horse, eloquently responded in an able address." It is proper and just to state in this biography, and to that extent make it a matter of history in his native county, that after General Catlin began to wear an artificial limb and could ride a little on horseback, he made a strenuous personal effort to be permitted to join his regiment at the front, General O. B. Willcox having expressed a desire to give him a brigade in case of a vacancy in his division. It was concluded, however, that he was doing valuable service on court martial duty, and that on account of his wounds it would be impracticable for him to perform effective service in the field, and hence his application was disapproved. General Catlin received three brevet commissions for gallantry in action, and one for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Immediately after the war he resumed the practice of law in Tioga county, and in the fall of

1865 was elected to be the district attorney of that county, but before his term expired he applied for a position in the regular army, which he received in June, 1867. He was assigned to staff duty at Louisville, Ky., which was under the command of General George H. Thomas, where he served until the summer of 1869, when he was ordered to the recruiting station in New York for duty. In May, 1870, he was ordered before the "retiring board," of which Major General McDowell was president, by which he was placed upon the retired list of the army as full colonel of infantry, having theretofore received his commission as major general by brevet for gallantry at the battle before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. He was then appointed assistant to the United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, with headquarters in Brooklyn, where he served two years, when he again entered into partnership with General Benjamin F. Tracy in the practice of law in the cities of Brooklyn and New York. In 1874 he was nominated for the office of district attorney for Kings county, but retired in behalf of General Philip S. Crook.

He was again nominated in 1877 and elected, overcoming a party majority against him of over fifteen thousand. He was re-nominated in 1880, and re-elected by a majority of nearly 12,000. During his term of six years in Kings county, he prosecuted many important cases, some of which will always be considered among the most celebrated cases in the criminal jurisprudence of the country. In 1885 he was nominated to the office of surrogate of Kings county, but declined it, and two days afterwards against his protest was nominated for mayor of Brooklyn, being defeated by the independent candidature of the late General John B. Woodward, who received only 13,500 votes, but just enough to defeat the regular nominee. This experiment has been recently repeated in the election for mayor of Greater New York with similar results. In 1887 he retired from the republican organization and became an active advocate for the election of Grover Cleveland in the presidential campaign of 1888, and continued to be active in the democratic party in city, state and national campaigns until 1896. He was nominated for congress in 1893 in a largely democratic district, but he was constrained to decline the nomination on the ground that grave doubts had been expressed by eminent lawyers

and judges as to the effect his election as a representative to congress would have upon his rank and pay in the army. He was offered the nomination for lieutenant governor on the democratic ticket in 1896 which he declined. During General Catlin's professional career he was almost uniformly successful whichever side of the case he espoused. He was prosecuting officer for ten years and never had but one acquittal by a jury, and has defended many cases for murder in the first and second degrees and never had a client convicted of either offense. He was nine years counsel for the sheriff of Kings county and gained on an average three out of five cases brought against the sheriff, and in the other cases the sheriff was fully indemnified. At present his time is mainly occupied as counsel for several large corporations in New York city and for the individual stockholders, which relieves him almost entirely from the general practice of the profession. During General Catlin's residence in Brooklyn, he has been five times selected to be grand marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on Columbian Day, celebrated on the 14th day of October, 1892, he was chosen by the municipal authorities to take charge of and command the more than fifty thousand people who were in line on that occasion. At the centennial celebration of the declaration of independence commemorated at Fort Greene in Brooklyn, on the 4th day of July, 1876, he was selected by the mayor and common council to deliver the centennial oration which was subsequently printed in pamphlet form by the city of Brooklyn, and was favorably criticised as one of the many able and eloquent orations delivered on that notable and historic occasion at various localities. The last important function performed by General Catlin in his native county was the delivery of an oration at the unveiling and dedication of the statue in honor of the soldiers who enlisted from that county in the war for the union, on the 4th of July, 1891. It is claimed by his friends, and so considered by the editor of this volume who heard it, that this was the ablest effort of his entire career. United States Senator Thomas C. Platt presided at this celebration, and the then secretary of the navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, delivered a profound and able address. General Catlin's residence is in the Borough of Brooklyn in Greater New York, but his country seat is the old Catlin homestead in the

town of Owego where he was born, which he recently purchased and has christened "Meadowfield." It is concededly one of the most picturesque and comfortable country residences in the state, being delightfully and healthfully situated in the charming valley of the Susquehanna, with a broad lawn of seventy-five acres sloping to the shores of the river made classic by the pen of Fenimore Cooper and Charles A. Munger. Here, past the milestone of three score years, in vigorous health of mind and body, General Catlin with his interesting family passes the summer months, and to which he pays regular visits during the entire year. His son, George de Grasse Catlin, a promising youth, who is in his sophomore year at Columbia University, is his companion in daily excursions about the country on horseback, or in driving and boating and fishing. His wife, who was Miss Virginie Hearne Bacon, and who presides over the household at "Meadowfield," is a charming and accomplished woman and is a great favorite among the many friends of the family in and about Owego. General Catlin makes no secret of the fact that when he retires from active business life he expects to make "Meadowfield" his permanent residence, and with that view he proposes to make every improvement in the place that will contribute to his comfort and happiness in his declining years, and which will comport with the wishes and desires of his family.

HOWARD J. MEAD, county judge of Tioga county, was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins county, March 7, 1848. He was the son of David P. and Mary P. (Green) Mead, and the grandson of Dr. Daniel L. Mead, one of the pioneer physicians of Tompkins county. When Howard was three years old his father moved from Slaterville to Motteville. He was educated in the common school and at the Ithaca Academy, after which he taught a part of each year for five years. He read law with Lyon & Donnelly and attended the Albany law school, from which he was graduated February 10, 1871, and at once admitted to practice. In April following he opened an office in Candor and remained in that village in active professional work until January 1, 1885, when he moved to Owego and became senior member of the firm of Mead

& Darrow. However, while practicing at Candor in the fall of 1879, Mr. Mead was elected district attorney of the county and was re-elected in 1882. In November, 1888, he was elected county judge of Tioga county and was again elected in the fall of 1894. As is well known Judge Mead has been one of the positive political factors in the county and one who was always perfectly frank in the expression of his opinion, whether on questions of law or public events. As a lawyer he preferred the practice of the courts to the less arduous work of the office, but in either capacity he has always maintained an excellent standard and while in active practice was considered one of the best lawyers in the county. In Ithaca, October 19, 1871, Howard J. Mead married with Electa J., daughter of Calvin Gardner.

FREDERICK WALDO RICHARDSON, the present popular county clerk of Tioga county, is son of Herbert Richardson and grandson of pioneer William Richardson (see Newark Valley) and was born in Newark Valley, February 16, 1845. He was brought up on a farm and was a farmer until 1883, when he rented his property and went "on the road" selling agricultural implements. He was supervisor of the town of Newark Valley in 1893 and 1894, and in the fall of 1894 was elected county clerk. As is well known throughout the county Mr. Richardson is an unswerving republican. On February 16, 1870, he married with Mary E. Watson, daughter of Samuel S. Watson of Newark Valley. They had five children, of whom Susie E. is the only one now living. Mrs. Richardson died July 17, 1895, and a year later Mr. Richardson married Phebe C. Watson, a younger sister of his first wife. As a Freemason Mr. Richardson enjoys a wide and pleasant acquaintance, as he is a past district deputy of the Twentieth Masonic District, comprising Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung and Schuyler counties.

FRANK A. DARROW, district attorney of Tioga county, was born at Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., June 12, 1849, and was the only child of Asa and Lydia (Tripp) Darrow. His young life was spent on his father's farm and he was educated in the seminary at

Orwell, and at the noted Eastman business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated November 20, 1866. He entered Cornell in the fall of 1870, remaining two years, then left and went into mercantile business at Orwell. Later on he taught school and in the spring of 1875 began a course of law study with Overton & Elsbree at Towanda, but in September following went to New Jersey and took charge of a large school. During this period he kept up his legal studies as best he could and in the fall of 1876 entered the law department of Columbia college, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1878. From the close of the law school year until the next opening Mr. Darrow continued his law studies in Judge Clark's office in Owego, and after being admitted began practice February 1, 1879, in Judge Clark's office. He continued alone until January 1, 1885, when the law firm of Mead & Darrow was formed. In 1889 Mr. Mead was elected county judge and the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Darrow has practiced alone. Among his associates at the bar Counsellor Darrow is regarded a strong trial lawyer and a good advocate. Throughout Tioga county he is known as a firm and unyielding republican and has been an active factor in local politics. In Owego, in January, 1879, he was elected police justice and re-elected in 1883. He also served one term as village trustee. He was elected district attorney in the fall of 1891 and re-elected in 1894 and has administered the affairs of his office to the entire satisfaction of the county. On July 8, 1874, Mr. Darrow married with Chloe A. Dimmick, daughter of Rev. Francis A. Dimmick. They have three children.

JAMES P. LOVEJOY, Esq., son of Dr. Ezekiel and Lydia A. (Pumpelly) Lovejoy, was born in Owego, October 14, 1836. He was educated at Owego academy and at Princeton (N. J.) college. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1855. Studying law, he was admitted to practice in 1857, and opened an office in Owego, which he conducted until his death, June 10, 1863. He married Lydia E., daughter of Dr. Elijah and Jane (Anderson) Powell. Their two children are Lydia Mary and Anna Frederica (wife of Dr. Robert W. Eastman, of New York city).

JERRY S. GROSS, conceded to be one of the best criminal lawyers in southern New York, was born in the town of Triangle, Broome county, November 25, 1843. He attended the common schools and finished his elementary education at the private school for advanced pupils of E. S. Wells at Marathon. He then began teaching school, at the same time continuing his studies for his own advancement. He went to Iowa and there taught school and practiced law four years. He acquired his legal education in the office of A. P. Smith of Cortland and with Col. Nathaniel W. Davis at Owego. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in the fall of 1870. Mr. Gross practiced first at Cresson, Iowa, and returned east in the spring of 1874, locating at Berkshire in this county. In 1880 he moved to Spencer and thence in 1883 to the county seat, where he has since lived and been engaged in active professional work. In the fall of 1888 he was elected district attorney and served three years. Although his practice is extensive and covers all departments of the profession, Mr. Gross is best known in the criminal branches of the court, especially on the defense, where he has justly earned an enviable standing. He is peculiarly and distinctively a fighting lawyer. On the second of September, 1864, Mr. Gross enlisted in company G, 185th New York volunteers. He was discharged at the general muster out in June, 1865. He has been active in G. A. R. circles; organized the posts at Spencer and Halsey Valley, and assisted in the organization of posts in other localities. For eight years he has been a member of the state department of the G. A. R., and for two years a delegate to the encampments at Pittsburg, Pa. On February 16, 1880, Jerry S. Gross was married with Addie L. Buffington of Newark Valley, of which marriage two children have been born.

TIMOTHY B. OAKLEY was born at Geneva, N. Y., February 28th, 1844. His father was Dr. Conklin Lewis Oakley and his mother Mary B. Halsey. He came to Owego when six years of age and has since resided here, except about two years passed in Lockport attending school and reading law in the office of Joshua Gaskill. He later studied with Hon. Charles E. Parker in Owego and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has been attorney for the Owego

Water Works company and has conducted several important litigations for it. He has not been in active practice for several years.

CHARLES D. NIXON was born in Berkshire, this county, March 11th, 1844, and is a son of George H. and Sarah M. Nixon. He was educated at the Ithaca high school and studied law in Owego with Taylor & Madill. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1866, and conducted a general practice in Owego until 1885. Since 1885, he has been engaged in placing loans and superintending his various landed interests in New York, Nebraska, and Kansas. In 1883 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for county judge and surrogate, and was defeated by 220 majority, which was less than one-half the average majority received by candidates on the prevailing ticket. He resides at the Ahwaga House.

H. AUSTIN CLARK was born at Bainbridge, Chenango county, March 31, 1855, and was the older of two children born to Charles A. and Evelyn A. (Hodge) Clark. He was educated at the Owego Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1875, and read law with his father, the late Judge Clark; and at a general term held in Binghamton in May, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone until 1884 when the well-known law firm of C. A. & H. A. Clark was formed, and which was only dissolved by the death of the senior member, May 9, 1891. On June 1, 1892, Mr. Clark formed a law partnership with Theodore R. Tuthill, a former clerk in Judge Clark's office. H. Austin Clark is in no sense an aggressive lawyer, but he is nevertheless a safe counsellor, a good advocate and possesses a thorough understanding of the law. He is a strong republican, and in 1893 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1894. He was also at one time a formidable candidate for the supreme court judgeship, but he did not secure the nomination in the judicial convention. Mr. Clark is president of the board of school commissioners of Owego and vice president of the Tioga national bank, to which position he succeeded his father upon his death. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and one of its trustees and elders. On October 25, 1887, he was united in marriage with Harriet H., the daughter of Charles R. Sackett, an old and respected resident of Owego. Of this marriage two children have been born.

GEORGE F. ANDREWS was born in Candor, February 10, 1857, and was the eldest of six children of David W. and Thirza (Howard) Andrews. His father was a farmer and George was brought up on a farm and educated in the district school and village academies. He attended the Candor free academy several terms and later the Owego free academy, from which latter he was graduated in the class of 1879; his attendance at school and later his study of law being frequently interrupted by his teaching school which it was necessary for him to do in order to pay the expenses of his education. He read law under the direction of Hon. Charles E. Parker and was admitted to the bar on May 4th, 1883. He at once began the practice of law in the village of Owego remaining in Judge Parker's office until the latter's election to the office of county judge and surrogate, when he established himself in his present location. Mr. Andrews' practice is general, and he is a safe counsellor, particularly well versed in matters pertaining to estates of deceased persons, trust estates and the law of real-estate and corporations. He is an earnest republican, and has held the offices of corporation counsel of the village of Owego and supervisor of the town of Owego and of the village of Owego. He was at one time chairman of the board of supervisors. On September 3, 1885, Mr. Andrews was married with Francelia, daughter of Daniel M. Williams, of Owego, and of this marriage two sons have been born, Frederick Williams, April 23, 1892, and George Lyon, May 23, 1894.

MARTIN S. LYNCH was born in Owego April 25, 1857, and was the third of eight children in the family of Michael and Mary (Collins) Lynch. Martin was educated at the Owego Free Academy and at Niagara University, at Niagara Falls. He read law in the office of the late Delos O. Hancock and was admitted to practice in September, 1884. He at once opened an office in Owego and in April, 1885, became associated in practice with John G. Sears and so continued until December, 1894. Since that time he has practiced without a partner. Mr. Lynch is known as one of the best trial lawyers in Tioga county and also as one of the foremost straight democrats in the Southern Tier. He was nominated for the county judgeship against Judge Mead but of course in Tioga

county was defeated at the polls. He has frequently stood as the candidate of his party for public office as a matter of duty and not from inclination. On November 4, 1885, Mr. Lynch was married with Katie Campion.

OSCAR B. GLEZEN was born in Berkshire, May 13, 1858. He was the son of Oscar and Sarah (Cross) Glezen and the younger of their two children. His father was a native of Lisle, Broome county, and his mother of Old Stockbridge, Mass., but on both sides he comes from solid Yankee stock. The family came to Berkshire about 1848 and in 1869 moved to Union City, Pa. Oscar was educated in the common schools and under private teachers and at the same time was employed as book-keeper in a pump factory at Union City. In 1876 he returned east and about the first of November began a course of law study in Judge Clark's office, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca in May, 1880. He continued in Judge Clark's office as clerk of the surrogate's court about one year and began active professional life in the spring of 1882. Mr. Glezen is justly regarded as an expert in local surrogate practice, but prefers the general trial of cases in professional life. He is interested in local politics and as a speaker is well known throughout Tioga county. He is best known, however, as clerk of the board of supervisors, to which position he was elected in 1881 and has served in that capacity ever since. On February 22, 1893, he was appointed by the Trustees, corporation counsel of Owego village, and is now serving his fourth successive term as such, and under his direction in that office a number of important suits were brought to a successful termination. On April 28, 1885, Oscar B. Glezen married Mary, daughter of Luke Curtis of Maine, Broome county. They have two children.

JOHN G. SEARS, born December 16, 1858, at Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., a son of Hiram W. and Rowena Sears, came to Owego in January, 1878. Mr. Sears received his early education in the public schools of Dryden and had entered a preparatory school for college at Ithaca, N. Y., when upon the death of his grandfather, John Southworth, in 1878, he came to Owego and

studied law in the office of George Sidney Camp. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and soon became one of the prominent and successful practitioners of Tioga county. He continued his practice in Owego—once in partnership with ex-Judge David Easton and also with Martin S. Lynch, until 1892, when he went to Denver, Col., for his health, though he continues to make this village his home. In 1885, Mr. Sears was elected district attorney for Tioga county, and enjoys the distinction of having been the only democrat to hold that office. He was nominated for a second term by his party, and, while he ran one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, was not re-elected. Ever since his residence in Tioga county, Mr. Sears has taken an active and prominent part in politics. His scope was not confined to local affairs alone, but he was for many years a leader of the democratic party in this portion of New York. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, serving as secretary of the New York delegation. In 1888 he was on the electoral ticket of New York state. Mr. Sears had always been a democrat of the old Jeffersonian school until 1896 when he announced himself a supporter of Wm. E. McKinley, the republican candidate for president, as against the radical departure of the democratic party and candidate from the old party lines. On April 7, 1880, Mr. Sears was married with Catharine Gallagher, a daughter of William and Dryden B. Gallagher, of Owego. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have two children; Rowena S., born February 2, 1883, and John Gregory, born June 16, 1886.

FREDERICK C. HILL was born at Perryville, Madison county, June 28, 1863, and was the second of the three children of Norman B. and Mary (Keyes) Hill. Frederick lived on a farm until he attained his majority and was educated at Yates union school at Chittenango, from which he was graduated in June, 1881. He then taught school two years in Madison county, and in October, 1884, began a course of law study in Judge Parker's office in Owego. In January, 1885, he was appointed clerk of the surrogate's court. On September 22, 1887, he was admitted to practice law and on the first of January following opened an office in the

village of Owego. His practice is general and has been successful. In politics Mr. Hill is a strong republican. On August 20, 1890, he was married with Grace Hibbard, of South Bend, Ind.

LYMAN TRUMAN STANBROUGH was born in Owego, January 11th, 1864. He is the oldest son of John B. and Adeline Truman Stanbrough. He attended school at the Owego academy, was at Cornell university two years, and was graduated from the Columbia law school in June, 1888. He also studied law in the offices of C. A. & H. A. Clark in Owego and MacFarland, Boardman & Platt in New York city. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1887. Mr. Stanbrough was elected supervisor of the town of Owego in February, 1896, and is now in that office. He is a man of executive ability, has been counsel for several large estates and is now executor and trustee of the Lyman Truman estate. Mr. Stanbrough has never been in general active practice, but his ability as a lawyer and business man has been apparent from the complicated matters in which he has been engaged as counsel and successfully adjusted.

DAVID WALLIS was a native of Massachusetts and came to Tioga Center as early as the year 1818 or 1819, where for a time he taught school. When he first came to Owego he was a clerk in Lorenzo Reeves' store, but soon returned to Tioga Center and from there went to Havana, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits with Elisha Bundy. He returned to Tioga after about two years and became a partner of Col. William Ransom, his brother-in-law, as a merchant, lumberman, miller and farmer. In 1834 he was elected county clerk and removed to the county seat to take charge of the office, continuing, however, for a number of years his connection with the business at Tioga Center. Mr. Wallis was clerk nine years, and, after his third term expired, he was for one year connected with the *Owego Gazette*. He then bought a farm two miles down the river from Owego, where he lived to the time of his death, September 2, 1874. David Wallis married with Rachel Ransom, sister of Col. William Ransom, and daughter of Major Ransom, of Tioga, that event taking place January 23, 1823. They

had seven children, viz : Charles F, who died in Santa Fe, N. M., married Irene R. Sterling, of Meshoppen, Pa. ; David B., now living on the old home farm, married Eleanor Sharpe, of Tioga ; M. Mandane, married Erastus Evans, of Owego ; Fanny M., married Samuel A. Price, of Wilmington, Del. ; Harriet P., (deceased) married Isaac Horton, of Tioga ; Louisa R., married John C. Price, of Chester, Pa., and Kate R., who married with Max Harnickell of New York city. David Wallis is remembered as a substantial, thorough and competent business man in whatever he attempted to do, and was universally recognized as a man of sterling integrity. His nature was generous and impulsive, but he possessed a remarkable power for self control. He was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type and his counsel and influence in the party were always for good.

STEPHEN S. WALLIS was the son of David B. Wallis and grandson of David Wallis, who was county clerk of Tioga county from 1834 to 1843, and who represented an element of pioneership in the old historic town of Tioga. Stephen S. was born May 10, 1865, and was the third of five children of David and Eleanor C. (Sharpe) Wallis. He was brought up on a farm, educated in the district schools and at the Owego free academy, from the latter of which he was graduated in June, 1884. On August 31, 1885, he began a course of law study in the office of Mead & Darrow at Owego, N. Y., and at a general term held in Binghamton in September, 1888, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in F. A. Darrow's office until January 1st, 1893, then removed to his office on Lake street. On February 1, 1896, the present firm of Wallis & Clifford was organized. Mr. Wallis was formerly a democrat ; was once the candidate of his party for the office of supervisor for the town of Tioga, and was also a candidate for the office of special county judge. In 1894 he became a republican. On October 14, 1891, Stephen S. Wallis married Jeannette Light, daughter of Eli Light, of Tioga. They have three children.

FRANK BECK, the young lawyer of Owego who was elected town clerk in 1894, and at each subsequent election, was a native of

Candor, born April 9, 1867, and was the son of Edward and Sabrina Beck. He was educated in the common schools and attended four years at the Owego free academy, graduating therefrom in 1884, after which, in 1885, he began reading law with Judge Parker, but finished his course with Sears & Lynch. He was admitted at the Oneida general term at Utica in April, 1888, and has since been a practising attorney of the county seat. On November 6, 1889, Mr. Beck was married with Anna, a daughter of the late Professor Joseph Raff. They have three children.

BENJAMIN W. LORING, JR., was born in North Adams, Mass., May 10, 1867, and was the eldest of five children of Benjamin W. and Nellie (Cohon) Loring, then of North Adams, but now of Owego. Benjamin W., Jr., was educated at the Owego free academy and was graduated in 1886. He read law in the office of Judge Parker and afterwards with S. J. Ohart and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in November, 1889. Mr. Loring has always practiced in Owego and takes an active interest in county and municipal politics. He is a strong republican and served five years as village clerk. He was justice of sessions one year, acting police justice three years, is now on his fifth year as justice of the peace, being re-elected justice for a third term in February, 1897, and is now serving as police justice of the village of Owego, having been elected to that office in January, 1897. On the 21st day of April, 1897, he married Marie de Bellerive, the second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Mayor, of Owego.

FRED W. CLIFFORD was born in Newark Valley, June 2d, 1867. He was educated at the Newark Valley high school, where he was graduated in 1889. He then for one year studied law with R. F. Bieber, of Newark Valley, and completed his studies with Clark & Tuthill of Owego, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in April, 1893. After his admission and until February 1st, 1896, he was an assistant in the office of District Attorney F. A. Darrow. From the date last named he has been the junior member of the law firm of Wallis & Clifford.

HENRY E. BARRETT was born in Union, Broome county, May 19th, 1868. He was the son of Dr. James M. Barrett and Ursula (Sherwood) Barrett. Mr. Barrett came to Owego in 1881 and graduated from the Owego free academy in 1885. He pursued a four years' course at Cornell university and studied law in the office of District Attorney J. S. Gross and with Hon. Howard J. Mead. While with Judge Mead he was for two years clerk of the surrogate's court. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1894, and has since practiced at Owego, and is now clerk to the superintendents of the poor of Tioga county.

THEODORE R. TUTHILL, born July 19, 1868, at Moravia, N. Y., the only child of Tyrus T. and Harriette S. Tuthill, attended Moravia union school and studied law with Hon. S. E. Day of Moravia, completing his instruction at Cornell university law school. He was admitted to the bar of this state at Rochester in March 1890, and began law practice at Waverly during the next fall. In 1891, on the death of Hon. Charles A. Clark, Mr. Tuthill came to Owego to become the partner of Hon. H. Austin Clark. This partnership, which still continues, succeeded the former firm of C. A. and H. Austin Clark.

CLARENCE I. NIXON, born in Speedsville, Tompkins county, November 15th, 1870, was graduated from the Ithaca high school in 1889, and afterwards studied law in the office of Clark & Tuthill, in Owego. He was admitted to the bar February 9th, 1894, at Binghamton and has since been in practice of law at Owego. He was the democratic candidate for district attorney in 1894.

FREDERICK J. DAVIS, oldest son of Burr J. Davis and Sarah Sperry Davis, was born in Owego, August 12th, 1871. Mr. Davis's father was sheriff of Tioga county from 1882 to 1885, and was appointed by Governor David B. Hill to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Adelbert P. Cleveland, in May, 1889. Mr. Davis was educated at the Owego free academy, graduating in 1892. He studied law at Cornell university and in the office of Sears & Lynch at Owego, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896. He

is now employed as an assistant in the office of Martin S. Lynch, Esq. He also has considerable property interests in Owego, being one of the owners of the Ahwaga House, which demands a portion of his attention.

ALANSON MUNGER, who was the last of the common pleas judges in Tioga county, and who held the office by appointment February 2, 1843, was a native of Ludlow, Mass., born February 5, 1801. He was a graduate of Hamilton college and acquired his legal education at that institution and in Rochester, N. Y. He came to the Tioga county bar in 1840, and was ever afterward during the period of his life a resident of the county seat. A more exhaustive sketch of the professional life of Judge Munger will be found in the bench and bar chapter of this work, wherefore an extended mention of him here is unnecessary. While living in Rochester, on October 18, 1827, Judge Munger was married with Cynthia A. Lamb, by whom he had nine children, viz : Charles, Jerome, Mary, Pearly, Catharine, Adalaide, Helen, Herbert and Elizabeth. Of these children only three are now living.

JUDGE JOHN R. DRAKE, of whom greater mention is made in the bench and bar chapter of this work, was a native of Pleasant Valley, Ulster county, and was the son of Rev. Reuben Drake, the latter a Baptist clergyman, and a man of very generous spirit, for he built and gave to his congregation a church edifice, and also gave his services as its pastor. Judge Drake was one of eight children of Reuben Drake's family and each of them came into possession of a good farm when arrived at maturity. At the age of twenty-one years Judge Drake went into business with a cousin, John Drake, at Wappinger Creek, but at the end of two years removed to Newburgh and continued mercantile life. In 1809 he came to Owego and at once took a leading position among the prominent business men of the county seat. His congressional career and the story of his subsequent life is quite fully told in a preceding chapter. That he was successful in business is well known, and he at one time owned nine stores in the village. All of them were burned in the great fire of 1849. Judge Drake's wife

was Jerusha, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Roberts. Their children were Harriet, who married with David Pixley Tinkham ; Adaline Beebe, who became the wife of Bradford Gere ; Ann Delphine, who married with Harmon Pumpelly ; Harmon Pumpelly, who came to Owego before 1809, became a prominent and wealthy business man. After the death of his first wife, he with his two daughters moved to Albany, where he married Maria Brinkerhoof and, at the time of his death, was one of its wealthy men. Harmon Pumpelly's daughter, Adaline, married James Kidd, Delphine married Gen. Meredith Read, who, after being United States minister to Greece and consul general to France, died in Paris in 1896. Emily Read married Edward Spencer and lives in England. Marie Delphine Read married Count Max Foras and lives in France. Theodore, who lived in Virginia but died in Owego, and Charlotte M., who became the wife of Edward Rainsford. Judge Drake died in Owego in 1857.

DAVID PIXLEY TINKHAM, elsewhere mentioned in this volume, was the son of Dr. Samuel Tinkham. "Dr. Samuel Tinkham's mother was Sarah Standish, great granddaughter of Myles Standish, the eldest son of Sir Alexander, who was the son of Sir Edward Standish, and Ellen, daughter of Sir William Radcliff, earl of Sussex, and who was grandson of Sir Alexander Standish, who married Ann, daughter of Sir William Molyneux, duke of Norfolk." David was educated at Hamilton and Union colleges, and was graduated from the latter. He was a merchant in Owego several years, but died at the age of 33. In 1826 he married with Harriet Gould Drake, and these children were born to them : Sarah Emily, who married with Edward Gresswold Gibson ; Arianna Augustina, who married with Gen. William P. Innes, and John F. Tinkham, who died at Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Edward Tinkham Gibson of Minneapolis, Minn., is the son of Edward G. and Sarah E. (Tinkham) Gibson. The children of Gen. Wm. P. and Arianna Innes were Robert, Lizzie Hathaway, Sarah Freligh, and William A. Innes.

COL. DAVID PIXLEY was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 6,

1741. His father, David Pixley, was a farmer and a soldier in the expedition against Cape Breton, 1745. He settled in Stockbridge before 1749. Col. Pixley married first Lois Whittlesey, December 8, 1763. He married his second wife, Lydia Patterson, in 1774. His sons died before himself, only his wife and daughter survived him. Col. Pixley was one of the "minute men" at Lexington and was commissioned lieutenant May 19, 1775. He fought at Bunker Hill and immediately after was commissioned captain. After the state of New York purchased of the Tuscarora and Oneida Indians what is known as the Boston ten townships, about June 16, 1787, he became one of the original owners. His oldest son came to assist in the survey in 1788 and was the first person buried in the Tioga burying ground. In 1790 Archibald Campbell deeded him 3,000 acres, known as the Campbell location, which the deed says "is now in his actual possession" (probably by contract). He also owned part of the Palmer location and much of the land given to McMaster and Draper for their influence in bringing about a peaceable settlement with the Indians, was purchased by him. He was the largest land owner in Tioga county. He built grist mills, saw mills, a distillery, and was a very active, energetic man. His first residence, built on the Campbell location before 1790, is still in good condition. Before 1800 he moved to the farm lying on Main and McMaster streets, which in his will he says he "purchased of Dr. Samuel Tinkham," who married his only daughter, Mary. Dr. Tinkham had bought the property owned by McMaster on Front street, extending from the Lovejoy property to John Chatfield's and where McMaster had erected the house on what is now the Renwick lot. This Dr. Samuel Tinkham had purchased when they removed from the Campbell location and in which he lived until the time of his death, in 1804.

JOHN BLAKE STANBROUGH, son of Thomas Goldsmith and Jane (Eager) Stanbrough, was born in Montgomery, Orange county, September 16, 1829. He learned the trade of cabinet and piano making but at the age of sixteen went into a general store in the capacity of clerk. After four years he learned practical dentistry with his brother and began the practice of that profession in 1851

at Union, thence removed to Lisle and from the latter place to Farmersville in Seneca county, where he remained until 1854. He then came to Owego and practiced until 1859, then removed to Newburgh where he lived until 1862. In July and August of this year he raised a company of infantry and was elected its first lieutenant. After four months of service with Company I, 124th regiment, Mr. Stanbrough was discharged for disabilities. He then returned to Newburgh and to his profession, continuing to May, 1864, when he came to Owego and became a member of the firm of Bean, Stanbrough & Holdbridge, general hardware dealers. After four years Dr. Stanbrough became sole proprietor. Edwin Stratton soon became a partner under the firm name of Stanbrough & Stratton, which firm was in business until 1879 when Dr. Stanbrough bought out his partner's interests. In the fall of 1895 the hardware stock was closed out and the present business of John Blake Stanbrough, 2d, dealer in stoves and hot water heating apparatus was continued. Dr. Stanbrough, as he is familiarly called, has ever been a prominent figure in social and political circles in Tioga county. He is a firm republican, and as such, in 1872 and 1873, was one of the village trustees. For several years he has been a member of the board of education and is otherwise identified with the best interests of the locality. He was appointed loan commissioner for Tioga county by Governor John A. Dix in 1873, and was reappointed by Governor Cornell in 1880. He was appointed a trustee of the Binghamton State Hospital by Governor Flower March 21, 1892, and was reappointed to the same position by Governor Morton, December 9, 1896. In masonic bodies he has been especially prominent and was made a master mason in Farmersville in 1852. He became a royal arch mason at Ovid in 1853 and in Owego became a member of Friendship lodge and New Jerusalem chapter. He organized Highland, No. 52, chapter in Newburgh in 1863 and in 1866 likewise organized Ahwaga lodge, No. 587 of Owego, and became its first master. This office, with others of great prominence in other masonic bodies, he has frequently been called upon to fill. On April 26, 1860, John Blake Stanbrough married Adeline, daughter of the late Lyman Truman, of Owego. Of this marriage three children have been born; Dora Truman, Lyman Truman and Frank Truman Stanbrough.

CHARLES L. STILES was born in the town of Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, October 24, 1836, and was the son of Lemon N. and Cynthia (Green) Stiles. Charles was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools and at the University of Northern Pennsylvania, at Bethany, and for a time attended Windsor academy. After that he taught school for about six years and then began a course of medical study with Dr. S. M. Hand of Windsor, N. Y. He attended the Geneva medical college and was graduated with the class of 1865. However, by consent of the faculty, Dr. Stiles began the practice of medicine before his graduation, but soon after that event he located for active professional life at Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he lived until May, 1868, and then came to Owego. He soon became associated with Dr. Daniels, and this was one of the leading medical firms in the southern tier. Dr. Stiles is to-day regarded as one of the best physicians and surgeons in Tioga county and is the appointed surgeon for the Erie railroad company in this vicinity. He is warmly interested in all measures looking to the interest of Owego and of the county, is a firm democrat, and has held the office of member of the board of education. He was once elected coroner of the county but declined to serve. He has been a vice-president of the New York state medical society, of which he is a member, has been several times president of the Tioga county medical society, is a member of the Binghamton academy of medicine, and holds membership in other medical societies. He is a member of the board of United States pension examiners. In May, 1864, Dr. Stiles was married to Marietta Archibald of Owego. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living. His son, Archie W. Stiles, M. D., was recently graduated from Baltimore medical college.

A. THUSTIN PEARSALL, was born at Florence, Ala., April 22, 1839, and when four years of age came with his parents to Nichols in this county. His father was Thomas Pearsall, a native of Chelanago county, but who moved with his family to Hooper's Valley in 1828. With his three brothers, who are conspicuously mentioned in Owego town history, Thomas Pearsall became interested

in land, lumber and mill enterprises in this county. He was also at one time editorially connected with the *Owego Gazette*. He removed to Alabama in 1837 and was likewise associated with the *Florence Gazette*. He went south, however, as a bridge building contractor, remaining in Alabama eight years, then in 1845 returned to Hooper's Valley and resumed his former business interests and connections. He was an active man in every undertaking, a firm and unyielding democrat but took no especial interest in politics. His children were Grace E., widow of the late F. F. Ford of Newark Valley; Esther, who died in 1883; Thomas C., of Washington, D. C., cashier of the Citizen's national bank, and Dr. A. Thustin Pearsall, of Owego. The wife of Thomas Pearsall was Martha Thustin, daughter of Major Thustin of Chenango. After his elementary education was completed Dr. Pearsall attended Dr. Reed's preparatory school at Geneva, then entered Hobart college, remaining one year. He went to New York and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in October, 1861. He then went south and was assistant surgeon in the Confederate army six months, and then was General William C. P. Breckenridge's brigade surgeon until the close of the war. He was assistant surgeon in the Winder hospital at Richmond, Va., and in the famous "Fair-ground Hospital" at Atlanta, Ga. He was then in active service in the field and was so engaged at the close of the war. From 1868 to 1878 Dr. Pearsall was practicing medicine in Montgomery, Ala., then came north and has since been a resident practitioner in Owego village. While living in Alabama in February, 1869, Dr. Pearsall was married with Mary A. Graves, daughter of Payton T. Graves. One child was born to them, Eleanor M., wife of William J. McNamara, of Pueblo, Col.

JOHN L. TAYLOR, son of the late John James Taylor, was born in Owego, June 24, 1839. He was a student at the old Owego academy, and attended Phillips Exeter academy in New Hampshire. He also attended the state agricultural college at Ovid, N. Y., which was under the charge of Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, and was closed soon after the beginning of the civil war. Mr. Taylor

has been largely interested in agriculture, and is to-day one of the progressive farmers of Tioga county. For some years before the death of his father, which occurred in July, 1892, he was associated with him in the care of his business matters, and since that time has had charge of his business and office. In March, 1865, Mr. Taylor was married with Sarah J., daughter of the late Timothy C. Reed. Five children have been born to them, all of whom but one are now living.

EMILE G. TAYLOR, son of John L. Taylor, was born May 9, 1870, in the village of Owego. He received his education in the public schools of his native village and later studied law at Cornell university, graduating with the class of 1890. Mr. Taylor after leaving school was appointed deputy-postmaster of Owego, which office he held until 1894, when he became interested in the Owego dairy company of which he is manager. Mr. Taylor is also interested with his father and brother, Robert J., in the breeding of Guernsey cattle. On June 28, 1893, he married with Theresa K. Mersereau, daughter of George J. and Adaline (Steele) Mersereau. She was born March 10, 1872, near Apalachin. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, John Laning Taylor, 2d. Mr. Taylor is a member of Ahwaga Tribe, I. O. R. M. Adaline Steele Mersereau, daughter of Lucius and Maria Steele was born at Apalachin, June 4th, 1837. On July 1, 1851, she was married with George J. Mersereau, who was born near Apalachin, November 20, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Mersereau had eight children: Hannah J. (Mrs. Emmet Wicks, of Owego), Sarah S. (Mrs. C. D. Mann, of Milwaukee, Wis.), Gertrude (Mrs. W. B. Richards, of Kansas City, Mo.), Clara (Mrs. Percy Thompson, of Kansas City), Harmon D., Theresa K. (Mrs. Emile G. Taylor), Laura (Mrs. Frank Truman), and George J. Mr. Mersereau died May 24, 1880.

THOMAS LINCOLN came from Worcester, Mass., in the year 1806, stopped for a short time in Owego, but soon moved up into what is now Newark Valley. Among the children of Thomas Lincoln was a son named Otis, then a young unmarried man. He soon found employment, and, being industrious and saving, accumu-

lated enough money to purchase a tract of land. This he cleared and improved, and as early as 1820 he was doing a large lumber business. A little later we find him the owner of both saw and grist mills, a tannery, a dealer in live stock, and the owner, also, of 300 acres of good land ; more, he was one of the most influential men in the town and an important factor in its development. He was active in town affairs, a strong democrat, and in all respects a worthy citizen. Mr. Lincoln was twice married. His children were William S. Lincoln, born August 13, 1813, and died April 27, 1893 ; one of the most influential men in Tioga county ; the partner of his father in the mercantile, lumbering and tanning business ; a democrat before the war and later a republican ; in congress in 1867-69. The other children, in the order of birth, were Celia, born June 14, 1817, married William B. Burbank ; Caroline Amanda, married Charles Higbee ; Charles Keyes, born August 6, 1822, a merchant of Owego ; Jane Charlotte, born February 20, 1825, married Dr. W. J. Burr, of Newark Valley ; Juliette, born April 2, 1827, married Barnabas M. Stebbins, of Owego ; George Emmett, born December 24, 1829, died in Painesville, Ohio ; Helen Maria, born June 8, 1832 ; married Dr. D. Williams Patterson ; Laura Eugenia, born July 25, 1835, died unmarried ; Ada Augusta, born November 1, 1837, married Clayton Byington, of Newark Valley ; Sarah Isabella, born June 24, 1844, wife of F. E. Brockway, of Owego. Otis Lincoln died December 7, 1863.

BARNABAS MERRICK STEBBINS was born in Berkshire county, Mass., August 14, 1822, and was the son of Barnabas M. Stebbins, who came to Newark Valley in 1837, and was a cooper and farmer. He had a family of five children, viz : Barnabas M., Laura A., John E., William M., and one other who died in infancy. Barnabas M. (Jr.) learned the cooper's trade and also worked on a farm. When of age he went in a store as clerk, and later spent two years in Kentucky. Since September 1, 1846, he has been a resident of Owego ; was for ten years a merchant, but his leading occupation has been that of insurance agent, and he enjoys the distinction of now being one of the oldest men in his line of busi-

ness in the state. For several years he was connected with the revenue department in this locality, and was twice sheriff of the county by appointment. On January 10, 1849, Mr. Stebbins was married with Juliette Lincoln. They have had two children ; George Turner Stebbins, of New York, and Caroline Louisa, who died in 1875.

GURDON HEWITT, son of Gurdon Hewitt the early merchant of Owego, and who is mentioned at length among the business men of the village, was born in Owego, March 29, 1826. His early education was acquired at Oxford academy, after which at the age of seventeen, he attended Cambridge law school, remaining until the death of Prof. Story, when he decided to finish his course at New Haven. However, he soon returned to Owego and studied law with John M. Parker. In the spring of 1849 Gurdon Hewitt, Sr., retired from mercantile business, and the son succeeded to his interest in the firm of Hewitt & Greenleaf, but in September following the store and goods were burned in the great fire of that year. In the spring of 1850 he became a lumberman, but two years later went west with Lyman Truman and located a large tract of land in Illinois for purposes of investment and sale. From that time Mr. Hewitt has devoted his attention to his invested interests, in addition having charge of large estates in a trust capacity. In politics he is a firm democrat, yet never having sought political preferment. In 1881 Gurdon Hewitt was married with Augusta Brown.

DAVID GOODRICH was born in the town of Tioga, January 3, 1813, and was the eldest of eight children of Erastus Goodrich by his marriage with Hope Talcott. In the early history of the region Erastus Goodrich, who was the son of pioneer Judge Noah Goodrich, was a farmer, brickmaker, distiller, lumberman, and raftsman. He was a successful operator and an influential man in the town. His children were David, Prudence, who married with Gilbert Taylor and is now dead ; George B., now dead ; Eunice Ann, who married with George Truman, of Owego ; Edwin, now dead ; Erastus, who died in Illinois ; Susan, who married with John

Williams, of Seneca county, and Lucy, widow of the late Thomas I. Chatfield. David Goodrich began work when eight years old as a farmer's boy, but before he was fifteen he had taught school three months. In 1830 he began working for John Hollenback, and in two years had saved \$140. He then went on the river and for years run arks, rafts and lumber to market, doing a successful business. He then went to work for Lyman Truman & Brothers and afterward became interested with the firm in their extensive operations. Mr. Goodrich died in Owego, July 3, 1896. In business life he was an earnest, honest and capable man, therefore he was successful. His wife was Frances A. Truman, with whom he was married July 13, 1841. Mrs. Goodrich died January 10, 1892. Their children were Mary E., wife of W. D. Cady, Binghamton; Charles T., of Kasson, Minn., and Lyman T. Goodrich, of Owego, N. Y.

JOHN R. CHATFIELD was born in Great Barrington, Mass., January 28, 1823, and when of sufficient age learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He first came to Owego in 1840, but at the end of four months returned home. In 1844 he again came to Owego but not until the year 1850 did he make that village his permanent home. His first employment was as clerk for his brother and in 1852 he went into business. In 1853 the firm of Storrs & Chatfield was formed and was thereafter known in local business circles for a period of thirty-five years, and was then succeeded by Storrs, Chatfield & Co., and the latter in turn by Chatfield & Baker. However, the Chatfield of the latter firm was George Smith Chatfield, son of John R. Chatfield, one of Owego's most promising young business men, and who died suddenly January 27, 1896. During the long period of his business life in Owego, John R. Chatfield was regarded as one of the safe and prudent merchants of the village; a man of exceptionally good habits, public-spirited and generous. He was one of the original republicans of the county but never sought political preferment. He was three times village trustee, was member of the board of education and several years member of board of trustees of the Presbyterian society. In Great Barrington in 1845 Mr. Chatfield was mar-

ried with Abbie E. Smith, a native of Connecticut. Three children were born to them; George S., who died in 1896; Frank Edward, who died in infancy, and Harry Ives Chatfield, now an active business man at Stillwater, Minn.

BURR J. DAVIS was a native of Oxford, New Haven county, Conn., born September 6, 1831. He lived on a farm until he was twenty-six years old and then came to Owego. For several years he was interested in various enterprises, but failing health and the death of his wife made it necessary that he return to Connecticut. After three years more he came again to Owego and for years was an active business man in the village. He was in the oyster business three winters, and in 1879 bought out and became landlord of the Central House; and it is a well known fact in this county that under his management the Central was by far the best hotel in the locality. In 1878 Mr. Davis purchased the Ahwaga House, which under previous landlords had proved an unfortunate investment, but under his direction it attained an enviable reputation among the hotels of the southern tier. For a period of about ten years Burr J. Davis was an active factor in county politics, particularly on the democratic side. He was elected sheriff in 1881, served one term, and was appointed to the same office in 1889 as successor to Albert P. Cleveland, resigned. He also served one term as supervisor of Owego. No less prominent was his connection with the masonic fraternity of Owego, and he passed all the chairs of the two bodies in the village. Mr. Davis was twice married, his first wife being Ellen J. Fairchild, by whom he had one child, Anna A., wife of John F. Ward. His second wife was Sarah F. Sperry, by whom he had three children, Fred J., Nellie E. and John B. Davis. Mr. Davis died March 6, 1897.

HIRAM SHAYS came from Cooperstown to Candor when he was twenty years old, and went into the wagon making business at Weltonville with one Chittenden. From there he moved to Nichols and thence to Sulphur Springs, five miles south of Owego. Here he was proprietor of the Springs house about five years, and in 1850 came to Owego. After one year he removed to Cana-

wanna and kept a store below the Owego bridge. About 1866 he moved to a farm in the village, and in the fall of 1870 we find him in the meat business on North avenue. In 1875 he built the large store on the same street and here Mr. Shays was constantly in active business until his death, June 18, 1886. On September 1, 1880, George Shays became partner with his father, and after the death of the latter succeeded to the business, and was its sole proprietor until July, 1891, when he sold out. In November following George Shays opened a broker's office in the village and still is in active business. However, he has been identified with other interests of importance. In 1890, in company with W. E. Dorwin and Clarence Thompson, he established the Owego ice company, and after a few months became its sole owner. Again, in 1892, he was one of the organizers and the president of the Owego foundry and malleable iron works, a successful enterprise, with which he was connected two years. The wife of Hiram Shays was Lucinda Stanton, daughter of Daniel and Elmira Stanton, an old and highly respected family of the county. The children born of this marriage were Marietta, who married J. M. Townsend; George, the broker, of Owego; Jonas of Owego; Adalaide, who died at fifteen; James L., who died at twenty-one; Albert, who died at twenty; and Annarilla, wife of W. J. Atchison.

REV. WILLIAM H. KING, A. M., D. D., who for twenty-seven years filled the pastorate of the Baptist church in Owego, was a native of Otsego county, N. Y., born October 8, 1820, and was the son of William King, an Otsego county farmer. William was educated at Franklin, Delaware county. Madison university in 1857 conferred on him the degree of A. M., and that of D. D. in 1867. Mr. King came to Waverly in 1843 and began teaching, and while thus engaged also began to preach. In 1849 he was regularly ordained a clergyman of the Baptist church, and accepted a pastorate at Athens, Pa. In March, 1854, Dr. King was called to the pastorate of the Owego Baptist church, then beginning the longest term in that capacity in this connection with the history of any church in the village by any pastor. In 1881 Dr. King resigned his pastorate and afterward lived in quiet and com-

fortable retirement in Owego until his death, August 10, 1896. Dr. King's wife was Hannah M. Tozer. Their children are William A. King, a manufacturer of paints, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and George A. King, president of the King Harness Company of Owego.

JOHN T. GREENLEAF, founder and active manager of the institution known throughout the state as Glenmary Home, was born in Owego January 26, 1847, and was the son of John M. Greenleaf, one of the old and substantial merchants of the county seat half a century and more ago. Dr. Greenleaf was educated in the Owego academy, after which he read medicine under the direction of Dr. Lovejoy. He then attended lectures in the New York Homeopathic medical college and was graduated and admitted to practice on March 2, 1867. He began professional life at Candor but after six months removed to the county seat and became a resident physician. In the latter part of 1888 Dr. Greenleaf conceived the idea of establishing a home for insane persons which should be conducted on purely homeopathic principles, and in association with Dr. E. E. Snyder and Daniel Johnson he founded the institution over which he now has supervision, and which is recognized by all of the authorities controlling the insane of the state. In addition to his duties at the home, Dr. Greenleaf has an earnest interest in all which pertains to the welfare of Owego and the county at large. For many years he has been a member of the board of education and has been a factor in establishing a high standard of excellence in the village schools. He is independent in politics with democratic tendencies. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Greenleaf has been thrice married, but has no children.

AARON PUTNAM STORRS, who is mentioned among the old business men of the county seat, was born in Mansfield, Conn., September 18, 1812, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Porter and Sally Putnam Storrs. Aaron came to Owego in 1827, in company with his uncle, Rev. Aaron Putnam. He attended school and prepared for college, but relinquished his original intention and in 1835

opened a hardware and drug store in the village. The firm was Allen & Storrs, and their place of business was on the corner where now stands the large store of A. P. Storrs & Co. The various changes in partnership which took place during Mr. Storrs' long business career in Owego are told in the village chapter and need not be repeated here, and it is sufficient simply to say, as the older merchants of Owego have many times said, that Aaron P. Storrs was looked upon as one of the most honorable, straightforward and capable business men who ever engaged in mercantile trade in the county ; that he was a man of sterling worth and integrity, generous and public-spirited, with an open hand and purse for every worthy cause. Mr. Storrs was in active business to the time of his death, September 9, 1888. In politics he was a whig and abolitionist and later a firm republican. Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and at the time of his death had been an elder for thirty years. His wife, with whom he was married in 1842, was Francis Camp, sister to the late George Sidney Camp. Their children were Ida F., John Gardner, who died in 1875 ; Aaron Putnam, a business man of Owego ; Laura W., wife of George I. Hansel.

EDWARD A. MAYOR, who came to Owego in April, 1861, and began the practice of dentistry, was a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, born February 2, 1836. His grandfather was Matthias Louis Mayor, one of the most noted surgeons of Europe and who wrote no less than thirty-seven standard medical and surgical works. He was a recognized authority on all subjects in his profession, and he was so highly regarded by medical men that his life was made the subject of a special work from the pen of Dr. Munaret, a distinguished physician of Paris. The late Prof. Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, was the nephew of Dr. Matthias Mayor. Charles Louis Mayor, father of Edward A. Mayor, was also a physician of prominence and the author of several valuable medical works. In 1849 he came to this country and located at Berkshire, remaining there until the fall of 1857 when he returned to Europe, where he died. In his family were four children, of whom Edward is the only one now in the United States. He was thir-

teen years old when his father came to Berkshire, and acquired his early education both in Lausanne and in this country. He studied dental surgery in the colleges at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and was graduated at the latter. He came to Owego in 1861 and has ever since been a resident of the village, and in the active practice of his profession. However, in 1869, Dr. Mayor returned to Europe and visited the home of his childhood. On October 18, 1864, Edward A. Mayor was married with Mary L., daughter of the late Henry W. Camp, of Owego. Of this marriage four children have been born : William E., now associated with his father in dental practice ; Lena, Marie (married April 21, 1897, to B. W. Loring, Jr.), and Eugenie Mayor.

THOMAS IVES CHATFIELD was born in Great Barrington, Mass., September 16, 1818, and when old enough was apprenticed to and learned the baker's trade. In March 1839, he came to Owego and was employed as journeyman baker for a time but soon succeeded to the business formerly carried on by Mr. Worthington. He afterwards engaged in the grocery business and was one of the leading merchants of the village during the long period of his successful career. Mr. Chatfield died in Owego May 2, 1884. In politics he was an ardent republican and held a high position in the councils of the party in the county. In 1853 he was elected to the Assembly, and was a candidate for the state treasurership in 1869. He was village trustee four years and village supervisor three years. He represented this district in the state senate. He was connected with the county agricultural society for many years, and was its treasurer. Above all these considerations was the general esteem in which he was held by his fellow men, and his death was regarded as a public loss to Owego. Mr. Chatfield was twice married. His first wife was Mary Bundy, with whom he married November 9, 1841, and by whom he had one child, who died at the age of seven years. His second wife was Lucy B. Goodrich, with whom he was married June 22, 1858. Of their two children, only one is living—Thomas Ives Chatfield, Jr. He was educated in the high school of Owego, Yale University and Columbia Law school, and is now practising law in New York city.



W. A. Fergusson & Co

Mr. P. J. Chantfield

THOMAS A., AND WILLIAM COREY were the sons of Thomas G. Corey who came from Providence, R. I., about the year 1805, and settled in what is now the town of Starkey, Yates county. Here the pioneer spent his after life, a substantial farmer and respected citizen. The sons, Thomas A. and William Corey left home and settled in Halsey Valley. Thomas A., in 1831, and William in 1833 ; and with the subsequent events of Tioga town, both as citizens and farmers, these sons had much to do. Thomas married with Catharine Lott, and by her had two children, viz : William Harrison Corey, who for about fifty years has been in some manner identified with business and political history in Owego, and who since 1881 has been station agent of the D., L. & W. R. R. company in the village ; and Mary Corey, who married with John Brown, a merchant doing business in Owego. About 1880 Thomas Corey returned to Yates county where he died in 1891. William Corey, who now lives in Waverly, married with Wealthy A. Hubbard and by her had two children, Horace and Lionel Corey, the former now in Chicago and the latter in Waverly.

ISAAC LOTT came from Cocksackie to Halsey Valley in 1828, and from that time to his death in 1860 was a farmer of the old town of Tioga. In his family the children were Isaac, Gideon, Sarah, Catharine and Harriet Lott.

SIMEON NICHOLS, a veteran both of the revolution and of the war of 1812, came from near Hartford, Conn., and settled on Coxe's patent, although he had not nor did he claim any title to the land ; but he was of that class of pioneers who were honestly endeavoring to make a beginning in life, and in the light of subsequent events it is fair to assume that Mr. Nichols' hopes were realized, for he became firmly established and was one of the solid men of Owego in later years. He raised to maturity nine children, all of whom, except Simeon, Jr., William, and two sisters, removed to Michigan. Simeon, Jr., was born in Owego in 1796, the year in which the family came to town, and was a farmer, although in the early history of the town he was one of the best pilots on the river. Like his father, Simeon had a large family, and was married twice. His first children were : George, Charles, Justus,

Olivia, Rachel, and Ann ; and by his second marriage (his wife was Mary Billings) the children were Washington and Enoch. All of his children except Justus, Washington, and Enoch are now dead. George Nichols, the oldest son, was born on the south side of the river, near the big island, and his life was spent in that locality. He married Marinda Fox, and had one child, Robert Nichols. He is remembered as one of the best business men of the town in his day. In 1888, George Nichols bought the "Red Mills," up the creek, in Owego, and they are now a part of his large estate. In 1890 Robert started a large feed store in the village. In 1890 George and Robert Nichols built the Lackawanna Avenue feed mill, which was moved to the present location near the Lehigh station in 1895, and enlarged and greatly improved. George Nichols died in 1893. The Lackawanna Avenue mill was built by George and Robert, but the subsequent purchase of store and the removal of the mill was conducted by Robert, the present manager of the estate. The store (No. 165 Main street, Owego village,) was purchased in 1894.

GEORGE B. GOODRICH, who for a period of half a century was identified with the mercantile business in Owego, was born December 1, 1816. About the time he reached his majority Mr. Goodrich formed a partnership with Charles Talcott under the firm name of G. B. Goodrich & Co., a relation which was maintained to the time of Mr. Talcott's death in 1861. Soon after 1863 James W. Goodrich and William H. Ellis entered the firm, but the old style of G. B. Goodrich & Co. has been preserved to the present day. Mr. Goodrich died January 8, 1886, since which time James W. Goodrich and Mr. Ellis have comprised the firm. During the period of his business career, George B. Goodrich became well known throughout Tioga county and the southern tier ; and wherever known the comments of acquaintances were always in praise of his excellent business ability, straightforward honesty, and moral worth. On September 2, 1840, Mr. Goodrich was married with Sarah Talcott, by whom he had three children : Sarah Talcott, who married with William H. Ellis ; James W. of Owego ; and Charlotte, who died in 1865.

FREDERICK O. CABLE was born in Oxford, New Haven county, Conn., August 29, 1828, and was the fifth of ten children in the family of Roswell and Hannah (Chatfield) Cable. His young life was spent on his father's farm and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to and served four years and eight months learning the trade of carpenter and joiner. He worked as journeyman several years and on September 1, 1855, came to Owego where his brother, Agar E. Cable, was then living. He opened a grocery store on Lake street and after about a year and a half sold his interest to his partner, M. J. Chadburn. He then bought out the business carried on by H. W. Cornell on the site of the present *Times* office building where he remained three years. In the meantime he had become owner of the Central house property and soon afterward assumed its management and conducted it from 1859 to 1870. The house was by him substantially remodeled and increased materially in its capacity. He is still its owner and also the owner of a large brick building on Lake street in rear of and attached to the hotel. After leaving the Central house Mr. Cable became a member of the firm of Davis, Corey & Co., general oyster dealers. He was its active manager and conducted the business about twelve years. In 1879 he refurnished the Central house and was its landlord for the next three years. He then leased the house and was not in active business until March 17, 1887, when he was appointed postmaster of the village. During his residence in Owego Frederick O. Cable has taken an active interest in Tioga county politics and for many years was the leader of his party in southern New York. He was on the state committee in 1882 and as a result of his efforts democracy became firmly re-established in this vicinity. He redeemed the party and gave to it four members of assembly. He was once a candidate for the assembly and in the strong republican county of Tioga came within 130 votes of election. He ran for the county clerkship and was defeated by only 250 votes. He was twice elected supervisor, was trustee of the state hospital thirteen years, and one of the members of the first board. Mr. Cable was a Tilden elector in 1876. He has now retired from active business and political life and gives his attention entirely to personal interests.

In 1853 he was married with Sarah E. Davis. Seven children have been born to them, of whom only two are now living. They are Edwin O. Cable, and Sadie, the wife of Lincoln Pierce of Pelham Heights, Westchester county.

JOHN CARMICHAEL came to Owego from Johnstown, N. Y., in 1819, and was jeweler, watchmaker, and repairer until 1849, when his store and goods were burned in the great fire. He continued to live in the village until his death, April 24, 1878. His first wife was Maria J., the daughter of Judge Stephen Mack. They were married December 25, 1824. Their children were Charles Stephen and Horace Mack Carmichael. John Carmichael's second wife was Harriet, daughter of Dr. Elisha and Susannah Ely. Charles S. Carmichael was born January 22, 1826, and was brought up to the jewelry and watchmaking business, as also was his brother Horace, and after the father retired from business the brothers succeeded. In April, 1855, they purchased the stock and store formerly conducted by O. S. Witherell, in Lake street, and were identified with local business interests until the death of Horace M. Carmichael, September 24, 1866. Charles S. Carmichael died in Owego, June 12, 1893. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Adolphus and Margaret Camp, (great granddaughter of Col. Asa Camp, and granddaughter of John Camp,) with whom he was married September 23, 1863, and by whom he had three children, all daughters, and all teachers in the public schools of Owego. However, only two of them are now living. Horace M. Carmichael was born in Owego, February 8, 1829. He never married. In April, 1864, Charles S. Carmichael became a member of the firm of S. W. Hyde & Co., sash and blind makers, but in March, 1865, he succeeded the firm. He sold out at the end of five years. In 1876 he built a store on Lake street, on the site of his old jewelry store.

WILLIAM A. GALLAGHER was born near Flemingville in the north part of the town of Owego in the year 1818, and was the son of Patrick Gallagher, an early settler in that locality. William was brought up on a farm, but in early manhood went to the western part of the state and was an active business man in Cattaraugus