

was launched but not then fully completed. She was duly christened the "*Susquehannah*" by George J. Pumpelly who broke the traditional bottle of wine across her bow. As a matter of historic interest it may be said that a reproduction of the *Susquehannah* was used as an emblem on the first official seal of Owego village.

On the 5th of May the new boat was run up the river about five miles, and on the next day about three miles down, on both occasions working to the satisfaction of her owners. On the morning of the 6th the *Susquehannah* started for Wilkesbarre, and reached there at 4:40 o'clock, p. m., but the return voyage occupied three days. Later several other trips were made, but some accident or mishap happened on each occasion. In the spring of 1837 the boat was driven ashore by the ice at the mouth of Owego creek, and she was not "got off" and repaired until late in the season. Finally she steamed up and went to Wilkesbarre, and from there went adrift on high water and floated several miles down the river. She was eventually "attached" to pay for repairs, and sold for \$60. Blanchard, her builder, sued the company on his contract and a long litigation followed, finally resulting in a judgment in his favor, to satisfy which each of the directors was compelled to pay \$428.48 in addition to his original investment in the enterprise. Blanchard, in turn, was brought into court at the suit of James Pumpelly, for moneys advanced, and another long suit resulted. But the *Susquehannah* was the first and last steamboat built for commercial purposes on this part of the river.

The second boat built at Owego was the *Lillie*, John H. Lillie builder, owner and master. This was a pleasure boat and cost \$2,500. She was launched in 1839, and run up to and around Big Island; still better, the *Lillie* was a paying investment. When not in use she tied up in Hollenback's eddy. In the fall of 1839, while on a voyage to Cincinnati, at a point about three miles above Wysox, Penna., the *Lillie* struck a sunken log and wrecked, and was subsequently sold at auction.

The next steamboat to appear on this part of the river was the *Enterprise*, built at Bainbridge, Chenango county, and came to Owego November 17, 1851, on her way to Tunkhannock where she was delivered to purchasers.

Then came the side-wheeler, *Picnic*, built by Stephen Decatur Gibson and put on the river in the spring of 1857. The *Picnic* was 60 feet in length, with 20 "foot" beam, and drew 15 inches of water. She was tried and found staunch, and advertized to make daily trips to the island. On the 13th of August she made an excursion trip to Towanda, and passed down all right, but nearly two weeks elapsed before she was towed back to the county seat. In 1858 the *Picnic* took out a gentlemen's party, an event well remembered in local annals, and from that day the boat was doomed; misfortune befel her, and in 1859 she broke from her moorings, drifted down the river on high water, and stranded on Wappa-sening bar.

No further attempt was made to navigate the Susquehanna by steamboat until the year 1873, when the *Owego* was built by a company organized for that purpose. In August a meeting was held at Joseph S. DeWitt's "Metropolitan" restaurant, in Front street, at which time it was proposed and decided to build a side-wheel boat for pleasure purposes, to run between Owego and Big Island, and occasionally to other points on the river. August 28, the Owego Steamboat Company was organized, and September 19, the certificate of association was filed. The incorporators named were Charles M. Haywood, George A. King, George Stratton, Oscar R. Stone, George Truman, Jr., Eli W. Stone, and Joseph S. DeWitt. Authorized capital, \$10,000. The first officers were C. M. Haywood, president; Oscar R. Stone, vice-president; Eli W. Stone, treasurer; George A. King, secretary; C. M. Haywood, G. A. King, J. S. DeWitt, O. R. Stone, George Stratton, E. W. Stone, and George Truman, Jr., directors.

In September, 1873, the keel of the boat was laid on the site now occupied by the Standard Butter Company's building, on the south side of Front street, and in March of the following year the completed craft was launched. She was named "*Owego*," by Joseph S. DeWitt, he having been accorded that honor by a vote of the people, each person paying ten cents for the privilege of casting a ballot. In the same manner George Truman, Jr., was elected captain. The other company officers chosen about the same time were George A. King, general superintendent; P. W. Rey-

nolds, pilot ; T. B. Whitmarsh, engineer. On April 22, 1874, the *Owego* was run up the river to a point within three miles of Binghamton, and afterward during the summer season made regular pleasure trips to Big Island. In the spring of 1875 a barge was built, and was towed by the *Owego* to accommodate the increased passenger traffic. A hotel (Hiawatha House) was built on the island in the summer of 1876. The building was 40x80 feet in size, and two stories high. The wharf in Owego was above the foot of Paige street. However, the *Owego* was too small for the business of the company, and the annoyance and work of loading and towing the barge with every important occasion created a demand for a larger boat. Consequently in October, 1875, the *Owego* was sold to J. B. Shiffer and George Smith, and taken to Pittston, Penna., where she was used for general freight and passenger traffic. Subsequently her name was changed from *Owego* to *Pittston*.

The *Owego* was followed by the *Lyman Truman*, built by the Owego Steamboat Company in the winter of 1875-6. She was a large, staunch boat, measuring 120 feet on her keel, 130 feet over all, 19 feet, six inches on her beam, and drew 13 inches of water light, and 18 inches loaded. She was built by B. W. Springstead, of Geneva, father of the builder of the *Owego*. Work on the *Lyman Truman* was begun November 11, 1875, and the boat was launched March 9, 1876. Her total cost, including machinery, was nearly \$9,000. The boiler originally intended for the *Truman* was built by Shapley & Wells, of Binghamton. When it was tested just outside the firm's buildings, on April 7, 1876, the boiler exploded and several deaths and a number of serious injuries was the result.

A new boiler was at once secured and the trial trip was made May 21, 1876. The officers of the boat were George Truman, Jr., captain ; Henry Shepard, pilot ; N. A. Steevens and Ambrose Thompson, engineers. During the summer the *Truman* made regular trips to the island, at the round trip fare of twenty-five cents. The season was a successful one for the company, and in 1877 material additions were made to the Hiawatha house. The building was enlarged to three stories in height, with mansard roof. About this time the *Clara* was bought from Charles Kellogg,

of Athens, and was run for the accommodation of guests of the Hiawatha house.

The company at length became involved in debt, and the result was the sale of the *Lyman Truman* and the company's interest in the *Clara*; and on the same day, October 7, 1880, the Hiawatha house and contents were sold on judgment and execution. George W. Sweet and Dr. James Wilson bid in the boats, paying \$1,050 for the *Lyman Truman*, and \$100 for the interest in the *Clara*. Dr. Wilson also purchased the hotel and its contents.

The new owners of the *Lyman Truman* formed a new organization, and in February, 1881, the Owego Navigation Company was brought into existence. The incorporators were James Wilson, George W. Sweet, Frank M. Baker, John J. Van Kleeck, and George A. King. The purpose of this company was to operate a steamboat on the Susquehanna river between Owego and Binghamton, and to conduct a hotel on Big Island. The association papers were filed February 4, but in April following E. J. Richardson, of Brooklyn, purchased a third interest in the *Clara* and also in the Hiawatha house.

But the *Lyman Truman* was too large a boat, while its predecessor, the *Owego*, was too small, and the result was no substantial success for either. The *Truman* was finally sold to Mr. Henshaw, of Pittston, Penna.; for \$6,000, and April 28, left Owego. Later she was used to ply between Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke dam, her name having been changed to *Susquehanna*. July 3, 1883, she was destroyed by the explosion of her boilers. In the summer of 1881, after the sale of the *Truman*, the *Clara* was run between Owego and the island, but she finally went to pieces and was allowed to drift down the river.

March 8, 1884, was filed in the county clerk's office a certificate of incorporation of "The Owego Steamboat Navigation Company." The incorporators were W. E. Dorwin, J. C. Dwelle, Dr. Warren L. Ayer, Dr. Carlton R. Heaton, George A. King, J. G. Sears, Frank M. Baker, Clarence A. Thompson and George E. Rich. Capital, \$5,000. The first officers were W. E. Dorwin, president; J. C. Dwelle, vice-president; C. A. Thomson, secretary and treasurer.

This company built the *Marshland*, so-named in allusion to Gen-

eral Tracy's farm near Apalachin. The boat was launched June 16, 1884, and measured 90 feet long and 16 feet wide. It was built on the lot on which Grant M. West's house now stands, and the company's dock, waiting-room and ticket office were on Front street, above Church street. The *Marshland* proved to be a good boat, but the company cut her in two and increased her length thirty feet. After this work was done the boat was launched February 26, 1885. She then run five years with varying success, and in August, 1890, was sold to W. E. Renshaw, of Plymouth, Penna. for \$2,500.

The *Glenmary* was built by Alonzo W. Springstead, of Geneva, and was launched September 17, 1885. She was a neat boat, having a 55-“foot” keel, 10-“foot” beam, with carrying capacity for two hundred persons, and cost \$2,000. Like her predecessor, the *Glenmary* was a pleasure boat and prospered for a time, but on April 12, 1887, she was sold on an execution in favor of the Owego National Bank, and was bid in by George W. Barton. On May 31, 1889, she was sold to W. E. Renshaw, of Plymouth, Penna., and taken down the river June 2d following. However, this sale was not fully consummated and the boat was returned to Owego in the spring of 1891. Two years later, June, 1893, she was purchased by a New York stock company who intended to take her to Florida for coast traffic between Key West and the fibre fields, but after expending about \$300 in making repairs, the company defaulted in the payment of the purchase price and abandoned her. In December, 1894, she was broken to pieces and carted away.

Early Mail Service and Stage Coaching. The sixth congress (1799-1800) established a mail route from the Hudson by way of “Kaatskill,” and thence following about the same course as was pursued by Clinton's army in 1779 to Owego and Tioga Point, also on to Newtown, Painted Post, Bath, and Canandaigua. A postoffice was established at Owego, in 1800, David Jones, postmaster, and in 1814 mail was carried between Chenango Point and Tioga Point in a one-horse wagon. In 1816 Conrad Peter began carrying mail between Owego and Newburgh on the Hudson with a four-horse conveyance, and nine years later Stephen B. Leonard established a line of coaches between Owego and Bath.

(*) In the early days of this county's settlement, mails were delivered by post-riders, who rode on horseback through the woods, leaving the mails at the small settlements and log cabins, as they passed through the country. The *Owego Gazette* in those days was the only paper published in southern New York, and as its subscribers were scattered about the unsettled country, long distances apart, the only method of delivering their papers was by men on horseback. When Stephen B. Leonard purchased the *Gazette* office, in 1813, he at first delivered his papers himself, after they were published, riding over his route on a horse. (About the year 1820, Mr. Leonard's father carried the mails on foot between Owego and Catskill). He afterward secured several mail routes, for which a certain price was paid per year by the government, and hired post-riders. By this means he secured a free delivery of his papers with the mails. His routes were to Binghamton, Norwich, Penn Yan, Bath, and other points. Other routes were afterward awarded to other persons.

As a curiosity we give a copy of a post-rider's advertisement of a later period, which was printed in the *Gazette* of December 6, 1824 :

POST-RIDER'S NOTICE.

Orrin Very, Post-Rider, informs his patrons in Newark, Berkshire, Caroline, and Candor, that his term for carrying the mail expires on the 1st of January next—All persons indebted to him for papers are therefore hereby notified, that their respective accounts must be settled by that time—Grain will be received if delivered according to contract, otherwise the money will be expected.—Nov. 30.

As soon as passable wagon roads were broken through the forests, the primitive stage made its appearance. The first regular stage to visit Owego came from Newburgh. The owner's name was Stanton, and he lived at Mount Pleasant. His stage was a three-horse lumber wagon, with hickory poles bent over to form a top, and covered with canvas. By this stage the mails from the east were carried once in each week, reaching Owego every Saturday afternoon.

About the year 1814, Teter & Huntington succeeded Mr. Stanton, and ran a through line from Owego to Newburgh. After a short time the partnership was dissolved, and Miller Horton, of Wilkes-

(*) From a series of articles published in the *Owego Gazette*.

barre, Pa., became Mr. Teter's partner. Conrad Teter came to Owego from Wyoming, Pa., where he had been running stages from Wyoming to Tioga Point (Athens), Pa. He drove the stage himself, making weekly trips from Owego to Newburgh. From Newburgh passengers went by water to New York. This stage went over the route afterward taken by the Newburgh and Geneva stage line.

February 14, 1816, an act was passed by the legislature of this state, which gave Mr. Teter and Oliver Phelps the sole right for six years to run stage coaches for passengers between Newburgh and Monticello, on the road leading through Montgomery and Chenango Point (Binghamton) on the mail route; and between Chenango Point and Geneva on the road running through Owego, Ithaca, Trumansburg, and Ovid; and between Ithaca and Auburn on the main mail route, through Ludlowville. The act provided that no other persons could run stages over this route under a penalty of \$500, and prescribed that trips should be made in three days, twice each week, and oftener if the public good should require, the fare not to exceed seven cents a mile.

In 1818, a new company was formed, which put a better line of stages on the route and made tri-weekly trips. The number of proprietors in the company was afterwards increased, and in 1823 the route was extended to Geneva and daily trips were made.

Mr. Leonard established the first stage route from Owego to Bath, in 1816. It required two days to make the trip, the passengers staying over night at Elmira. This was considered a great undertaking, and Mr. Leonard was highly complimented by the newspapers for his enterprise. The following is a copy of his advertisement, which was published in the *Gazette*, and which will be read with interest at the present day :

MAIL	}	OWEGO AND BATH Cut of stage and horses TWICE A WEEK.	}	STAGE.
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This line runs regularly twice a week, between the villages of Owego and Bath,—Days of starting and arrival as follows: Leave Owego on Mondays and Fridays at 6 a. m., and breakfasting at Athens, arrive at Elmira at 6 p. m. Leave Elmira on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 a. m., and breakfasting at Painted Post, arrive at Bath at 6 p. m.

Returning.—Leave Bath on Mondays and Fridays, at 4 a. m., and breakfasting at

Painted Post, arrive at Elmira at 6 p. m. Leave Elmira on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 a. m., and breakfasting at Athens, arrive at Owego at 6 p. m.

This line of stages intersects the Newburgh and Buffalo line at Owego—as also the Philadelphia,—the Wilkesbarre line at Tioga Point—and the Geneva line at Bath,—at which latter place it also intersects a line leading directly to Angelica, situate about 30 miles from Olean, one of the places of embarkation on the Allegany river, and about 18 miles from Oil Creek, the nearest place of embarkation, and which empties into the Allegany at Olean ; at which place boats of any size are always kept ready for travellers, for the purpose of descending the Ohio river.

Persons travelling from New York, or from any of the Eastern States, to the S. W. States, will find this the shortest, cheapest, and most expeditious route. The distance from New York, via Owego, Painted Post, and Bath, to Angelica, is 316 miles, which is performed in about 5 days.

Good teams and careful drivers will be kept on the route, and no pains spared to accommodate passengers. The stage houses are good.

S. B. LEONARD.

March 30, 1819.

☞ For seats in the above line, apply at E. S. Marsh's or Amos Martin's in Owego—at Saltmarsh's, Athens—at Davis's, Elmira—and at Barnard's, Bath.

At a later period, Mr. Leonard had two four-horse coaches running between Owego and Montrose. In December, 1823, he sold his lines to a stage company, which was then organized, and of which he became one of the proprietors. The route was extended to New York city, and became a strong opposition to the Newburgh and Geneva line. This company was composed of Joseph I. Roy, John Burnett, Zephania Luce, Abraham Bray, Gould Phinney, Silas Heminway, Stephen B. Leonard, Jacob Willsey, Augustus Morgan, Isaac Post, Ithimer Mott, Miller Horton, A. P. Childs, and others.

Mr. Roy was at this time a hotel keeper at Jersey City, and Mr. Luce was afterward his business partner. Mr. Bray resided at Newton, N. J. Mr. Phinney was the owner of a glass factory at Dundaff, Pa. Mr. Heminway afterward became an extensive stage proprietor at Buffalo, and had five or six lines through the state, where the New York Central railroad now runs. Jacob Willsey lived at Willseyville, in this county, of which place he was one of the earliest settlers. Major Morgan, who was also a proprietor in the Newburgh and Geneva line, was first a printer, afterward a hotel keeper, and lived in Binghamton. Mr. Post kept a tavern at Montrose, Pa. Mr. Mott also kept a tavern, one

and one-half miles east of New Milford, Pa. Miller Horton lived at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was also one of the proprietors of the Newburgh and Geneva line of stages.

The company put a new line of stage coaches on the road. The route was from New York to Owego, where it intersected the Newburgh and Geneva line for Buffalo. Stages from New York occupied two days and a half in their journey to Owego, and one day more from Owego on to Geneva. Trips were made three times a week. The route was through the villages of Newark, Morristown, and Newton, N. J., to Milford, Pa.; thence it followed the new turnpike, via Dundaff and Montrose, to Owego. The stages on this route left Patton's, 71 Cortland street, New York, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, reaching Owego the third day at 10 a. m. This was then the most expeditious route, the distance to Owego being but 170 miles, whereas by the way of Newburgh it was 210 miles. The line was intersected at Montrose by the Philadelphia and Baltimore lines, and at Owego by the Bath and Olean line.

In the spring of 1825, the line was extended west to Geneva, by the way of Ithaca and Ovid, and coaches left New York every day, Sundays excepted. At Geneva the line intersected the daily lines to Rochester, Buffalo, Lewiston, and others. It had now become an important route, as it opened another and the most direct communication between New York and the western part of the state. At Newton, N. J., it intersected a tri-weekly line to Philadelphia; at Montrose, the line to Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg, etc.; at Chenango Point, a line which ran north through Greene, Oxford, etc., to Utica; and at Owego a line which ran through Tioga Point and Elmira to Bath. The latter line was afterward extended to Olean.

The stage offices were at Patton's, in New York; Joseph I. Roy's, Jersey City; Bolles' Tavern, Newark; the public houses at Newton and Dundaff; Buckingham's at Montrose; Robinson's hotel, (this hotel was kept by Dr. Tracy Robinson, the father of Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, one of the proprietors of the Newburgh and Geneva line), at Chenango Point; Goodman's and Manning's taverns, in Owego; the Ithaca hotel and Grant's coffee-house, at Ithaca; and Faulkner's hotel, at Geneva.

The coaches were drawn by four horses, the horses being usually changed at the end of each twelve or eighteen miles. Nine passengers were carried inside each coach, and as many outside as could ride comfortably—generally from three to six.

It was at about this time that there were two rival stage lines from Owego to Ithaca. One was conducted by Stephen B. Leonard, and the other by Lewis Manning. Mr. Leonard's stages carried the mails, and the rivalry was so sharp that he charged but fifty cents each way for passengers. In some instances passengers were carried free of charge and a free breakfast was given them, to prevent their going by the rival line. Mr. Leonard had the contract for carrying the mails, which gave him a great advantage over his competitor, who was finally compelled to withdraw from the line.

The Newburgh and Geneva line was owned by R. Manning, C. Pratt, D. Dunning, Lewis Manning, Augustus Morgan, E. Hathaway, and others. This route was originally from Owego to Binghamton, from Binghamton to Great Bend, Great Bend to Sweet's tavern, Sweet's to Mount Pleasant, Mount Pleasant to Luken's farm, Luken's to Bloomingburg, Bloomingburg to Newburgh, and thence by boat to New York. The stages left Owego three times each week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and were two days and two nights in making the journey.

The proprietors, in September, 1828, established another line from the head of Seneca Lake to Owego, in connection with the steamboat *Seneca Chief*. Trips over this line were made three times a week and intersected the Newburgh line at Owego. The trip from New York to Geneva was made in three days. The first 40 and the last 65 miles were by water.

Previous to about the year 1830, the stages on the various lines running from and through Owego were usually two-horse affairs. After making a distance of about fifteen miles the drivers and horses were changed, and sometimes the stages. The stages were usually run about thirty miles each day. After 1830 heavy Troy coaches were put on the road, which were drawn by four horses each, with about the same changes. These coaches weighed from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds each and carried nine passengers inside and

two outside, although more were crowded on the top when it was necessary. These stages were like the modern omnibus, as they would always hold one more passenger. The fare from Owego to Newburgh was \$7.25, and to Jersey City over the Montrose route, \$8.

The old stage companies had the contracts for carrying the mails, and were consequently able to drive off any opposition that might be started. In October, 1840, N. Randall & Co. started a line between Owego and Morristown, N. J., running by the way of Montrose, Dundaff, Carbondale, Clark's Corners, Canaan, Honesdale, and Milford. At Morristown passengers for New York and Philadelphia were transferred to the cars.

Nathan Randall, previous to establishing his stage line (from 1828 to 1837), was the publisher of the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*, at Ithaca. His Owego office was at L. Manning & Son's hotel, and his agent was J. C. Bogardus. Bogardus was from Rhinebeck. He died a few years afterward, a victim to intemperance. The New York agency was at 73 Courtlandt street. The agent, Jonathan Hill, was a bachelor, and had been a stage driver. (Wm. G. Thompson, of Owego, was agent at 73 Courtlandt street for the old lines about the year 1846. Two years afterward he went on the line to look after the passengers.) At the time of his death Hill had not a relative living, and left all his property to John Patton, Jr., a nephew of James Patton, who was agent for the old stage line at Courtlandt street, and himself a stage agent. John Patton, Jr., was afterward engaged in the ocean steamship business, and became very wealthy. At the time of his death, a few years ago, he was the owner of the Pacific hotel, in Greenwich street.

Mr. Randall was finally driven off the road by the old companies, to whom he sold his coaches and stock; and in every instance where opposition lines were afterward started, they were compelled to leave the road and sell out to the old proprietors. The office of the old lines in Owego was at Manning & Son's Owego hotel, while the opposition established their agencies at the Franklin house and Tioga house. The duty of these agents was simply to receipt fare for the company.

Another of the opposition was the "Eagle Line," of Field, Cox

& Co., which was established in October, 1843, after the New York and Erie railroad was completed to Middletown. The headquarters of the proprietors were at Binghamton. Coaches were run daily from Middletown by the way of Narrowsburg, Honesdale, Mount Pleasant, New Milford, Great Bend, and Binghamton to Owego. At this time the offices of both the regular and opposition lines were at the old Owego hotel. Charles Cox was from Carbondale, Pa. He afterward kept a hotel four miles west of Honesdale. He died at Scranton. Mr. Field was a brother of Major Almerin Field, deceased, of Waverly. The brothers kept a hotel at Narrowsburg and were both engaged in stage coaching.

As the New York and Erie railroad was gradually constructed, the stages running east from Owego changed their routes and ran in connection with its last western terminus. The road was extended to Goshen in September, 1841; to Middletown, in June, 1843; to Port Jervis, in January, 1848; to Binghamton, in December of the same year; and to Owego, October 1, 1849. When the road reached Elmira the days of the old stage lines were at an end so far as this part of the state was concerned.

The stage proprietors in the later days of stage coaching were as follows: C. L. Grant & Co., Ithaca; I. Ringe, Geneva; L. Manning & Son, Owego; T. J. Magee, Bath; Lorenzo Seymour, Corning; Cooley & Maxwell, Elmira; Stephen B. Leonard, Owego; Augustus Morgan, Binghamton; Ithimer Mott, New Milford; Wm. Riley, Rileyville, Pa.; Hamilton & Son, Monticello; O. Sweet, Bloomingburg; S. Hathaway, Newburgh; Leonard Searle and Bro., Montrose; Wm. Bronson, Carbondale; Major McClary, Honesdale; Sam. Dimmock, Milford; the Cassidy Brothers, Port Jervis; Charles Beach, Catskill; H. Curtis, Greene; and Miller Horton, Wilkesbarre.

The stage proprietors whom we have named were all combined in one large stock company and owned all the large routes running through southern New York. Each one put into the company as many coaches and as much live stock as was necessary for the number of miles he ran over, and each drew mileage in proportion to the number of miles run by his stages. Settlements were made once every three months at meetings of the proprie-

tors, which were held at various points, previously designated. Owego was a central point, and the meetings were frequently held here.

As the New York and Erie railroad extended its track westward many of the stage drivers became brakemen on the road, were rapidly pushed forward, and became conductors. The old coaches disappeared, most of them being removed to parts of the country not yet occupied by the railroads. The last of the old coaches in Owego was lying for several years in the old lane, which ran about where Central avenue now extends, and through which the old Owego and Ithaca horse-railroad had run down into the village. The coach was minus its wheels, and everything else that could be carried away. One night, on a 3d of July, the boys made a great bonfire in the street at the north end of the park. The old coach was dragged out into the street and surrounded by wooden boxes and other inflammable stuff. A light was applied, and the whole was soon a heap of ashes.

Stage coaching was not unattended by accidents. The roads were sometimes rough, the hills precipitous, the nights dark, and there was danger in times of ice and flood. The only accident worthy of any mention which ever happened in Owego occurred March 26, 1846. There was a great flood in Owego creek, and all the low land between the two bridges in Canawana was overflowed. At four o'clock in the morning, the mail coach from Elmira containing five passengers was coming into Owego. It passed over the creek bridge and entered the swift current, which was flowing over the highway. The water at once swept away both coaches and horses. Four of the occupants and one horse were drowned. The lost men were Thomas Bowen, the driver, of Mount Upton, Chenango county; Truman F. Rose, of Exeter, Otsego county; a Mr. Conklin, of Ulster Pa., and Isaac Williams, a colored man, of Elmira. All were young men under twenty-five years of age.

“Thus the first fifty years of this century was a period in which were made three marked advances in the mail service: first, from the irregular and chance service to one at intervals of two weeks; second, a mail twice each week, and improving to a daily deliv-

ery; third, the present service by railroad, beginning in 1849." (Warner).

War of 1812-15.—Returning briefly to the early years of the present century, the fact may be noted that during the first decade this region acquired its greatest comparative growth in population, and with this came power to sustain its people during peril. Hence when the first murmurings of another war with Great Britain were heard, this part of the state was well prepared to endure its hardships and its taxation. And while the part borne by Tioga county in that conflict is worthy of special mention, the entire absence of reliable data precludes the possibility of a record of the county's contribution of troops for the service.

In one respect at least the people of this locality were favored during the course of the war of 1812-15. It was that they had not to defend their homes against the hostile Indians, and in the war-like preparations which were made in Tioga county, no force was required to protect the rapidly increasing settlements.

During the five years immediately preceding the war of 1812, the whole country was in a state of nominal peace, but still there was gathering in the political horizon a dark cloud which increased until it boded another foreign war. During the revolution America contended for independence and won that precious boon; in 1812 she fought to maintain that independence, on which British aggression had insolently trespassed.

The United States had always honorably observed the provisions of the treaty made with Great Britain at the close of the revolution. There had been maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war, when every consideration of gratitude should have induced an alliance against the mother country. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret to all Americans, and indeed had created bitter indignation. The embargo laid by congress upon our shipping (as a means of safety) was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act was passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the British ambassador in Washington opened negotiations for the adjustment of existing difficulties, and consented to a withdrawal of the

obnoxious "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the non-intercourse act be repealed. This was agreed upon, and the president issued a proclamation announcing that on the 10th of June, trade with Great Britain might be resumed. The British government, however, refused to ratify the proceedings, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation, and the non-intercourse act again went into effect. The most odious of all the British aggressions was the claim made of "right to search," in pursuance of which British cruisers stopped American vessels on the ocean and seized such of their crews as were suspected to be subjects of the king, and pressed them into their own service. This claim led to outrages to which no American could submit, and the only choice left to the nation was war or disgraceful humiliation.

June 12, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to congress, in which he recapitulated the long list of British aggressions and declared it the duty of congress to consider whether the American people should longer passively submit; but at the same time he cautioned the house to avoid entanglements with other powers that were hostile to Great Britain.

The result of the message and the deliberation of congress was a formal declaration of war on June 19, 1812, but the measure was not unanimously sustained in all parts of the Middle and New England States. The opponents held that the country was not prepared for war, and asked for further negotiations. They also met the denunciations of the ruling party against the British with bitter attacks upon Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring. The war party was led by Henry Clay and the opposition by John Randolph, both men of ability, and in fact the two giants of congress at the time. In Tioga each party had strong representatives, with the so-called "screaming war-hawks" in the majority, while the "peace party" comprised an influential minority of the people.

A detail of the events of the war is not needed in these pages. The results of the struggle are written in the conflicts of Lake Erie, the repulse of the invaders on the Delaware, the painful and humiliating scenes of the Chesapeake, the invasion of New York,

and the attempt to control the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. The story is further told in the brilliant victory at Plattsburg, the capture of Niagara and Oswego, the battles at Black Rock, Lundy's Lane, and Sackett's Harbor, closing with the glorious defence at New Orleans. Above all were the masterly exploits of our navy, whose victories over the British cruisers gave the enemy the most serious and convincing view of American prowess. Peace, however, came at last and the treaty was ratified February 15, 1815.

The outbreak of the war of 1812 awoke a strong impulse of patriotic sentiment throughout this county, for many of the settlers had seen service in the revolution, and their sons were now enrolled in the militia. The same martial spirit which came with the pioneers was manifested in later years, on the grand old days of "general training," when the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant abandoned toil and hied away to the muster for a season of jollification as well as for military discipline.

In February, 1812, in view of approaching war, congress passed a law to organize an army of 25,000 men, and soon afterward Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of this state, addressed the legislature advising full preparation for the contest. In April following 100,000 of the nation's enrolled militia were called upon to organize for service, the quota of New York being 13,500 men, who were organized in two divisions and eight brigades. The services of the militia from this locality were important in character, though not necessarily severe, chiefly guarding the frontier, not only against invasion, but as well to prevent smuggling, a practice which often impaired our national revenue.

CHAPTER X.

TIOGA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

WHEN on that eventful morning in April, 1861, Moultrie's gun's proclaimed "civil war," the sons of Tioga county, breathing a spirit of patriotism as pure as the air of the grand hills around them, rushed to the nation's capital to uphold the

honor of the flag and preserve intact the republic. It was not with them a question what battles were to be fought, what graves filled, or what altars shivered ; but, donning the blue, they vowed, no matter what the cost, that the spirit of secession should find an eternal grave and gasp its last amid shrieking shell and hissing bullet. Loyal men only knew that they were needed, and they hastened to respond ; they exchanged the rippling music of the mountain stream for the thunder of the deep-mouthed cannon and the deafening musketry volley ; they went out from the roof-tree of home to camp on southern soil, to stand guard in the pitiless night beneath the sorrowing stars ; they went out to be shot to death, if need be ; to be fired at by a concealed foe ; to struggle in delirium in hospital, or starve or shiver in loathsome pens with stones for pillows and vermin for companions, that the flag might be preserved unsullied.

From the hour when man first learned that it was possible to take the life of his brother man, the stronger has reached the goal of his ambition at the cost of blood. Nations have gone out in the smoke of battle while others have enlarged their domain, increased their wealth, and brightened their civilization by victorious armies. Many are looking for the coming of a time when reason will so far sway the human mind as to make war no longer a necessity. That such may come is earnestly to be prayed for, yet it is hardly to be expected until humanity has gone at least one round higher on the ladder of evolution, and the seeds of Christian charity, humility and forgiveness are sowed broadcast throughout man's nature.

For many years previous to 1860 strong antagonism had existed in this country between two sentiments—the South was the enemy *par excellence* of free labor, and the North of slave labor. Advocates of these principles were earnest and determined, and their respective views enlarged until the remotest corners of our territorial limits became more or less impregnated with the prevailing ideas. The political contest of the year 1860 was fevered and exciting, for never before had so much depended upon the result of the ballot. There were murmurings so significant that they could be felt, and preparations of a character that carried alarm to a

nation that had devoted all her energies and resources to the fertile arts of peace. Then followed an assault upon the integrity of the ballot and the will of the majority, an innovation, which, if successful, must of necessity destroy our republican form of government. The voice of reason was lost in the thunder of cannon. The question to solve was: "Should union and liberty no longer walk hand in hand, and, if either, which was to go out?"

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of April 12th, 1861, a shot was fired from a confederate battery in Charleston harbor, and struck Fort Sumter, which was held by a federal garrison. Three days after this outburst of treason President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling upon the union states to send to the national capital seventy-five thousand militia for its defense. On the 16th the State Military Board of New York held a meeting, and Governor Morgan at once sent a message to the secretary of war, assuring him that the quota required of this state would be immediately mustered into service. The governor also at once issued orders, acting in concert with the military board, and called upon the militia for seventeen regiments of 780 men each. The result was that in a very few days the state of New York sent 13,906 effective men to Washington; and it is an historical fact that the opportune arrival of these troops saved the government buildings from attack and possible destruction.

Under the several calls for troops, general, special, and by draft, both in army and navy, the state of New York furnished an aggregate of 502,765 men, and of these little Tioga county provided its full quota. It is to be regretted that the precise number cannot be given, as the state authorities have been so remiss that no roster of the state soldiery has ever been published. The work, however, is now being done under competent supervision, but many months must necessarily pass before it can be completed.

The outbreak of the war found the political situation in Tioga to be much the same as in other counties of similar condition, and while at times there were murmurings and dissatisfaction, they were not of such a character as to cause general alarm.

During the course of the war, Tioga county contributed men to many different regiments, in cavalry, artillery, engineer and in-

fantry branches of the service, while a few others were enlisted in the navy. However, before entering upon this branch of the subject, let us briefly note the action of the supervisors and town authorities in providing men and means that the county's quota might be always filled. A reference to statistical records discloses the fact that the county at large expended for "war purposes" the gross sum of \$566,309, while the several towns likewise made generous appropriations in addition to those of the county. The first meeting of the supervisors, after the outbreak, was held in Owego on the 27th of April, 1861, and Watson L. Hoskins was chosen chairman, and Franklin Slosson, clerk. At this time \$6,000 was appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families, and at the regular meeting in November an additional sum was appropriated for the purpose of securing volunteers.

On the 29th of July, 1862, at a special meeting of the board, a bounty fund of \$3,920 was appropriated to pay 392 men at ten dollars each; and an additional \$1,500 was raised at the same time to defray the expenses of the enlistment. Again, on the 20th of August, following, \$4,840 more was appropriated to pay a like bounty to 484 men. The disbursing committee of the board then comprised supervisors Pratt, of Barton, Deming, of Richford, and Thomas, of Owego. Clerk Watson L. Hoskins had enlisted and gone to the front, and Thomas C. Platt was elected in his stead. According to the report of the county treasurer for this year there was paid for the relief of soldiers' families \$7,317 (of which \$817 were refunded by the state); \$7,420 for bounties; \$1,334 for expenses, and \$298.34 interest.

At a special meeting held December 17, 1863, the board voted to offer a bounty of \$300 to fill the quota of the county under the call of November, 1863; 427 men being now required of Tioga. For this purpose county bonds were authorized to be issued in the total amount of \$130,000. In the following year, at a meeting held February 5th, the board voted to continue the bounty of \$300 to fill the quota of men called for in January; and on February 25, the bounty was voted to be paid to 286 men already enlisted and credited to the county. On July 26, of this year, the treasurer's books showed that bounty had been paid to 702 volunteers,

and that bonds had been issued to the total amount of \$210,600. The supervisors also voted to continue the bounty of \$300 for each recruit under the call for 500,000 men, and still later, by other offers, the aggregate amount of bonds for the year was \$63,564.

On January 24, 1865, a bounty offer of \$300 each was made for recruits for one year, and \$600 for three years enlistments; and on March 1st following the bounty for the one-year recruits was increased to \$450. Summarizing the several amounts appropriated for all expenses and bond issues during this period of five years, the following statement will be found interesting, and will clearly show the patriotism of the people of Tioga.

Orders of 1861 for relief of volunteers and families.....	\$ 13,079
Bonds for 702 enlistments at \$300 under calls of 1863 and '64,	210,600
Bonds for 362 enlistments in 1864.....	97,800
In 1865.....	128,550
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$450,029
Expenses.....	13,978
Interest on bonds	102,302
	<hr/>
Grand total paid by county.....	\$566,309
Refunded by the state under bounty law.....	\$ 49,100
Revenue 7 per cent bonds	210,000
Interest paid to county.....	18,076
	<hr/>
Total received from state	277,176
	<hr/>
Net total paid by county	\$289,133

The foregoing is a record of the expenses of the war paid by the county at large, not taking into account the bounty offers and payments made by the several towns and individuals in the towns; but all is now wiped out and satisfied and there remains only the memories of the hardships, trials and losses of the period.

On the 15th day of April, 1861, the president issued a proclamation calling upon the militia of the several states to the number of 75,000 men, "to suppress treasonable combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed." Three days later Governor Morgan

called upon the people of New York for volunteers for seventeen regiments, and on the 21st three militia regiments were *en route* for Washington. Eight others soon followed, more were preparing to march, and during the first days of May the government ordered that no more three months' men were desired. So rapid indeed was the enlistment that on the 22d of April, only a week after the president's proclamation, eighty-two companies had been accepted, and the State Military Board adopted a resolution "to organize the remainder of the force provided for in the act of April 16th."

On April 25th, the governor issued his proclamation for volunteers for twenty-one additional regiments for two years' service, and in accordance with this the Third regiment of infantry was mustered into service. This command included the first company formed in Tioga county, although most of the men were enlisted on the 14th of May.

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (VETERAN).

This regiment was accepted by the state April 25th, 1861; and received its numerical designation on May 7th following. It was known as the "Albany Regiment," organized at Albany, and then mustered into United States' service for two years on May 14th. In April, 1863, many of the men re-enlisted for one and two years, who, with the three-years' men of the regiment, were formed into a battalion, May 18, 1863, and retained in the service. Those whose term had expired were discharged May 21, 1863. Later, men from the Ninth and One Hundred and Twelfth regiments of New York troops were transferred to the Third.

Company H of this regiment was recruited at Owego, Halsey Valley, Richford, Spencer and Tioga, and on its organization Isaac S. Catlin was commissioned *captain*; Willoughby Babcock, *lieutenant*, and Eli W. Stone, *ensign*. Under command of Col. Frederick Townsend the regiment left the state, May 31, 1861, and began its service near Fort Monroe, Va., early in June. A detailed narrative of its subsequent experiences, successes and reverses is not essential to this chapter other than as disclosed by a list of the engagements in which it participated and the names of the volunteers who comprised the local company. However, we may state

that during the period of its service, the Third lost, from all causes, three officers and one hundred and twenty-one enlisted men, one of whom died in the hands of the enemy. Nearly all the original members of Co. H were mustered out at Fortress Monroe, Va.

The battles of the Third regiment were as follows :

Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Seige of Suffolk, Va., Apr. 19—May 4, 1863.	Before Petersburg and Richmond, Va.,
Seige of Battery Wagner, S. C., Sept. 7, 1863.	June 15 to Dec., 1864.
Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Aug. 17-23, 1863.	Assault of Petersburg, June 15-19.
Operations in Charleston Harbor, Sept. 8—Dec. 21, 1863.	Mine explosion, July 30.
Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Oct. 27—Nov. 9, 1863.	Chaffin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Va., May 5-30, 1864.	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27-29.
Swift Creek, May 9-10, 1864.	Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Proctor's Creek, May 12, 1864.	Cape Fear Intrenchments, N. C., Feb. 11-12, 1865.
Drewrey's Bluff, May 14-16, 1864.	Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18-20, 1865.
Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26, 1864.	Near Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22, 1865.
	Campaign of the Carolinas, March 1-Apr. 26, 1865.
	Bennett House, April 26, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, CO. H., THIRD REGIMENT.

Isaac S. Catlin, *captain* ; resigned ; mustered as lieut. colonel 109th regt. ; wounded and lost leg at Petersburg, July 30, 1864 ; promoted brevet brigadier-general.

Willoughby Babcock, *lieutenant* ; resigned ; re-enlisted and commissioned major 75th regt. ; promoted lieut.-col. ; killed.

Eli W. Stone, *ensign* ; wounded at New Market Bridge, June 10, 1861.

Henry R. Wells, 1st sergeant.

William W. Williamson, corporal.

Frederick Fox, 2d sergeant.

Timothy E. Royall,* corporal.

Nathaniel W. Davis, 3d sergeant ; promoted 2d lieutenant.

Byron E. Carpenter,* corporal.

Eli B. Hubbard, corporal.

Albert T. L'Amoreaux, 4th sergeant.

David W. Avery, musician.

Isaiah Irvin,* musician.

PRIVATEES.

Oliver J. Avery.*

William C. Jacobs,* promoted sergeant.

William J. Barden.*

Edward H. Kane.

John S. Bartlett.*

Edward Kerr,* re-enlisted 21st cavalry ; killed.

Jeremiah Berry.*

Daniel T. Lane.

Andrew J. Blanchard.*

Chester J. Lane.*

George Boyce, wounded at Big Bethel.

George N. Lindsay.

Amos O. Brink,* promoted 1st sergeant.

Benjamin F. Mahan,* promoted corporal.

Edward Brown.*

Charles A. Narsh, re-enlisted 5th cavalry.

Francis W. Burch.

Henry Nash,* re-enlisted 21st cavalry.

Maxwell Catlin.*

Horace Champlin,* promoted corporal.	Abel R. Newman.
Alfred P. Cleveland.*	Francis Palmatier, died Fortress Monroe.
John A. Corbin.	William A. Peck.*
Edward H. Cain.*	Frederick H. Pinney, promoted sergt.; 2d lieut.
Michael Cunningham.	George Perkins.
Ernest De Valliere,* promoted corporal.	Lyman Powell.*
Benjamin F. Dexter.*	William H. Rice.*
John Dolan.	Joseph R. Shaffer.
Charles R. Eastman.*	James H. Slater.
Oscar E. Farnham,* taken prisoner Jan. 27, 1864; escaped by jumping from cars, and was 34 days reaching Sherman's army.	Spencer E. Smith.
Richard Fenderson.	William H. Spencer.*
Edward L. Fletcher.*	Benjamin Springsteen *
John D. Frear.*	Edward J. Stout.
James E. Fiddis.	George Stratton.
Clark S. Green.	Chester M. Taylor.*
Luzerne A. Gates.	Nathan S. Truesdell.
Charles H. Gilmer.*	Lewis W. Truesdell,* promoted 1st lieut. Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; promoted capt. Co. C.; promoted brevet-major.
James F. Gleason.	Levi Turk.*
Horace Hagadorn,* promoted 1st sergeant.	Joseph L. C. Van Marter.*
George F. Hollenback*	Harvey Whitmarsh.*
Charles Herrick,* promoted corporal.	Alanson L. Vermilyea.*
Sylvester N. Hess.*	Henry Winfield.*
* Mustered out at Albany, May 21, 1863.	Lorenzo White.*
Henry L. Jewett, promoted sergeant.	

RECRUITS, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Joseph H. Albright.	Rufus H. Lacy.
Alexander Ayers.	Henry P. Lane.
Lewis A. Beers.	Angelo McCallum.
Charles A. Boyce.	Herschell A. Padgett.
Frederick W. Brister.	Edward Pertle.
William M. Ferguson.	Sanford M. Powell.
Franklin Howard.	John W. Warner.
Alanson R. Hubbard.	Nicholas Washburn.
Francis H. Johnson.	John W. Wilcox.
Warren Kimball.	

RECRUITS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

Thomas Lacy.	Alonzo Rice.
Alfred Lacy.	Benjamin F. Truesdell.
Smith Murray.	Stephen Ulrich.
Lemuel Polley.	Lorenzo Waterman.

RECRUITS, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

James H. Bakeman.
 Albert Bassford.
 Franklin Cafferty.
 Nathaniel W. Green.
 Alfred Hark.

Joseph Lane.
 James Scrafford.
 Alfred Springstead.
 Oscar T. Warner.

THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

This command was commonly known as the "Cayuga County Regiment," and also as the "Seward Infantry." It was accepted by the state and organized as an infantry regiment for two years service, and as such served until December 11, 1861, when it was converted into an artillery regiment and designated the "Third Regiment Light Artillery." The Forty-ninth regiment of militia was the nucleus of the Third, and was recruited chiefly in the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne, although a few men from Tioga county were found in its ranks. Their names are not known, hence no muster roll of the local contingent can be given with any degree of accuracy. The service of the regiment began near Martinsburg, Va., on July 11th, 1861, and continued until the fall of Petersburg, in the spring of 1865, with an aggregate loss of 189 men.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The famous Twenty-Third, the "Southern Tier Rifles," was the first regiment recruited and organized in the 27th congressional district of the state, and to its composition the town of Barton and Waverly village contributed parts of companies C and E, and Owego a part of company C. The latter was recruited at Owego. The regiment was accepted by the state, May 16th, 1861, organized at Elmira, and there mustered into service for two years on the 2d of July, 1861. The three years' men were transferred to the Eightieth N. Y. Vols., May 29, 1863, and on the 22d of the same month, at Elmira, the men whose term had expired were discharged and mustered out of service.

The regiment left the state July 5, 1861, and served at and near Washington until early in August, when it was attached to the Potomac division. But the story of its service is best told by the battles in which it took part, in all of which the total loss was

seventy-two men, five of whom died in the hands of the enemy.

The battles of the Twenty-Third were as follows :

Near Fall's Church, Va., August 14, 1861. Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 26, 1862.
 Ball's Cross Roads, Va., August 27, 1861. Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.
 Munson's Hill, Va., August 31, 1861. Groveton, Va., Aug., 29, 1862.
 Ball's Cross Roads, Va., September 14, 1861. Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Bowling Green Road, Va., May 18, 1862. Fairfax Court House, Aug. 31, 1862.
 Orange Court House, Va., July 26, 1862. South Mountain. Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
 Gen Pope's Campaign, Va., Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862. Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15, 1862.
 Rappahannock River, Va., Aug. 21, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL, CO. C, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Samuel Barstow, *captain*: wounded at Second Bull Run. Moses M. Van Benschoten, *first lieut.*; promoted *captain*. Charles O. Durland, *second lieut.*; promoted *first lieut.* William V. Bailey, *1st sergeant*; promoted *2d lieut.*; re-enlisted Co. G, 5th cavalry; captured at Wilson's raid. George Warwick, *sergeant*. David Bailey, *sergeant*; re-enlisted Co. G, 5th cavalry; captured near Spottsylvania. Harrison Camp, *sergeant*; re-enlisted Co. G, 5th cavalry. Nelson J. Wright, *corporal*; died at Arlington Heights, 1861. Andrew J. Towner, *musician*.

PRIVATES—(OWEGO CONTINGENT.)

John W. Camp, died in hosp., Sept. 1, 1862. Fayette Truesdell.
 George W. Truesdell, re-enlisted 21st cavalry, commissary sergeant.
 William H. Catlin.
 Lewis Manning, re-enlisted 1st N. Y. veteran cavalry, 1863. Albert G. Wright, re-enlisted Co. B, 21st cavalry, 1863.
 Israel Marquart, died Upton's Hill, Va., 1861. Vincent DeGroat.
 Lewis DeGroat.
 Charles E. Moran, re-enlisted Co. G, 5th cavalry. Charles F. DeGroat, re-enlisted 21st cavalry; missing in action at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864.
 John Monihan, re-enlisted Co. B, 21st veteran cavalry. Ira A. Gould.
 Hiram Morse. Daniel Ogden.
 George K. McNiell, crippled in hospital. John Zehr, re-enlisted Co. B, 21st cavalry, 1863.
 George W. Probasco.
 Alfred Rhinevault, re-enlisted Co. B, 21st cavalry; prisoner; died at Andersonville. Charles H. Young.

FROM BARTON.

Hiram R. Smith. William H. Sliter, re-enlisted cavalry regiment.
 Philander F. Burlingame, wounded at South Mountain. Charles H. Barden.
 William McCutchin. Seely Brink, appointed corporal August 1, 1861.
 Henry J. Miller, appointed corporal June, 1862. William N. Ball, appointed corporal Aug. 1, 1861; promoted sergeant.
 Robert N. Manners, appointed corporal June, 1862. William D. Crans, appointed corporal Feb. 15, 1862.
 George B. Morgan.

William H. Overton.	James Curran.
Stephen W. Olmsted, appointed corporal June 15, 1862.	Thompson Delaney. Chauncey Farley.
Hiram Payne, appointed sergeant Aug. 1, 1861.	William A. Galloway. James Green.
George Parker, wounded at Rappahannock. Sta., Aug. 21, 1862; re-enlisted 10th N. Y. cavalry.	Eugene Goetchius. Phillip Hedges, appointed corporal Sept. 28, 1863.
George Strauss.	William Howitt.
Orlando Elwell.	Charles G. Howitt.
LeRoy Edgcomb, wounded in hand.	Edward M. Jackson.
John Strauss.	Henry Mead.
Jonas Swain.	

COMPANY E.

George H. Powers, *captain*; commissioned May 6, 1861. John H. Pierce, *first lieut*; commissioned May 6, 1861. Hugh J. Baldwin, *second lieut*; commissioned May 6, 1861. Daniel H. Sharp, *1st sergeant*. Samuel W. Kelly, *sergeant*; promoted 1st sergeant June 1, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1872; died Jan. 15, 1863. Charles W. Brown, *sergeant*; promoted 1st sergeant Jan. 15, 1863. Forrest H. Paine, *sergeant*. Alfred B. Hicks, *corporal*. Charles Monroe, *corporal*; died Sept. 29, 1861, of fever.

PRIVATES.

Richard Andrews.	Charles Whittlesey.
Harrison C. Brown.	Joseph S. Wright, drummer.
George W. Brown.	Joseph Lyons, prisoner at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Joseph V. Bogart.	Joseph W. Knapp, fifer.
James W. Bogart.	Theodore Morgan.
Warren W. Tannery.	Thaddeus Woodward.
Henry K. Woodward.	

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

In the service the Twenty-Sixth was variously known as the "Second Oneida Regiment," the "Central New York Battalion," and also as the "Utica Regiment," and was recruited chiefly in Madison, Monroe and Oneida counties, while a few men were from Tioga, Chenango, Seneca and Herkimer. The volunteers from Tioga county were in Co. K, which was recruited in Candor and Spencer to the number of about forty. The officers of the company were also mainly from that town.

Colonel William H. Christian was the regimental commander, and the organization was effected at Elmira. The regiment was accepted May 17, 1861, and mustered into service on May 21st. In May, 1863, its three years' men were transferred to the 97th N. Y.

Vols., and the two years' men were honorably discharged and mustered out, under Col. Richard H. Richardson, at Utica, May 28, 1863. The volunteers from Candor were nearly all two years' men. The aggregate losses of the 26th during the period of its service were one hundred and fifty men. The battles in which it participated were as follows :

Pohick Church, Va., Oct. 4, 1861.	Hall's Hill and Falls Church, Va., Sept. 4, 1862.
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.	
Rappahannock River, Va., Aug. 21, 1862.	South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Rappahannock Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.	Antietam, Md., Sept 17, 1862.
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.	Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15, 1862.
Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.	Pollock's Mill Cr., Va., Apr. 29-May 2, 1863.
Little River Turnpike, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.	Chancellorsville, Va., May 2-3, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K, DATE 1863.

James B. Caryll, *captain* ; enlisted May 14, 1861. Charles F. Barager, *first lieutenant* ; resigned and re-enlisted. Emmott Harder, *second lieutenant* ; enlisted May 14, 1861 ; promoted 1st lieut. Aug. 7, 1861 ; promoted captain March 1, 1863. Wakefield Booth, *corporal* ; enlisted May 14, 1861. Charles W. Lamphir, *corporal* ; enlisted May 14, 1861. Samuel Rightmire, *corporal* ; enlisted May 14, 1861 ; wounded at 2d Bull Run ; buried on the field.

PRIVATES.

Alonzo Hoover.	James W. Winchell.
Peter Cinnamon, re-enlisted Dec., 1863, 5th cavalry.	Eleazer Valentine.
Charles I. Stewart, re-enlisted in 1863.	Amzi W. Wright.
Andrew G. Walker.	John H. Wheeler.
Nathan C. Cowan.	Mieron Spies, died in hospital.
Robert C. Fuller.	Augustus Cortright.
Leander Lynch, killed at Fredericksburg, Md., Dec., 1862.	James R. Barrett, wounded at Bull Run.
Uriah Lynch.	Nelson H. DeGroat.
Charles Whitmarsh, killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.	Edwin A. Johnson, killed at Bull Run.
Franklin N. Manley.	Amos Mullen, killed at Bull Run.
Thomas J. Matteson, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.	Byron Pitney.
Cornelius Rightmire.	Elijah Smith.
	John Vandermark.
	Charles Wheat.
	Henry Dennis.
	William Delong.
	Alonzo Bunnell.

From Spencer.

Aaron Adams, <i>second lieutenant</i> .	Isaac W. Higgs.
Robert Dougherty, <i>first sergeant</i> .	John D. Howell.
Robert T. Dearborn.	George A. Sabin,
Oscar Dearborn,	

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SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (VETERAN).

This regiment was recruited during the fall of 1861, and was organized at Elmira on the 13th of November, with Col. Thomas J. Parker, commander. It was known as the "First Cattaraugus Regiment," yet some of the counties in the Southern Tier contributed to its strength. Volunteers from Tioga county were in companies H and K to the number of about twenty. The command left the state on December 10th, 1861, and during the winter months served in Casey's division, Army of the Potomac. At the expiration of the term of enlistment many of the men were discharged (September and October, 1864,) while the veterans, and others not original members, were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. The service of the 64th was indeed severe, and during the period its losses amounted to the aggregate of 301 men, 32 of whom died in the hands of the enemy. The towns of Owego, Tioga, Nichols and Spencer furnished recruits (with a few others, scattering) for the companies mentioned. The battles in which the regiment took part were as follows :

Siege of Yorktown, April 16-May 4, 1862.	Spottsylvania C. H., May 8-21.
Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862.	Po River, May 9-12, 1864.
Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2, 1862.	Salient, May 12, 1864.
Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862.	Landron House, May 18, 1864.
Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862.	North Anna, May 22-26, 1864.
Savage Station, June 29, 1862.	Totopotomoy, May 27-30, 1864.
White Oak Swamp Br., June 30, 1862.	Cold Harbor, May 31-June 12, 1864.
Glendale, June 30, 1862.	Second Assault, June 3, 1864.
Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.	Before Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864.
Centerville, Sept. 3, 1862.	Weldon Railroad, June 21-23, 1864.
Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.	Deep Bottom, July 27-29, 1864.
Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 16, 1862.	Strawberry Plains, Aug. 14-18, 1864.
Manassas Gap, Va., Nov. 5-6, 1862.	Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15, 1862.	Hatcher's Run, Dec. 8-9, 1864.
Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863.	Petersburg Works, March 25, 1865.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.	Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 9, 1865.
Williamsport, Md., July 14, 1863.	White Oak Ridge, March 29-31, 1865.
Snicker's Gap, Va., July 22, 1863.	Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Auburn, Oct. 14, 1863.	Deatonsville Road, April 6, 1865.
Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863.	Farmville, April 7, 1865.
Mine Run Campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.	Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.
Robertson's Tavern, Nov. 27, 1863.	
Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.	

MUSTER ROLL, Co. H (TIOGA).

Joseph Turner.	George Manhart.
John Cole.	LeRoy S. Hewitt, 2d lieut; died in Seven Days' Fight.
Horace Preshler.	Sheldon Lounsbury.
Orrin Abby.	
	<i>From Spencer.</i>
Harrison Starks, killed at Antietam.	James T. Hyers, capt. June 17, 1864.
Myron Knupenburg.	Sherman Davenport, disch. for disability.
	<i>From Owego, Co. K.</i>
Samuel Barstow, <i>captain.</i>	Dennis R. Cole.
Merritt L. Coffin.	Ephraim Lainhart.
	<i>From Nichols.</i>
John W. Nichols.	Charles Sharp, died of disease.
Lyman Ellis.	Bishop Herrick, died of disease.
William Washburn.	Albert Angel.
Charles Middaugh.	
	<i>From Newark Valley.</i>
Waldo Beecher, corporal; promoted sergeant; wounded at Antietam and Potomac River.	John Wheeler, sergeant: killed at Chancellorsville.
	<i>From Candor.</i>
Philip Delong.	John A. Kinney.
William H. Humphrey.	John Wanzer.
	<i>From Barton.</i>
Owen Abbey, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant.	pro-Charles R. Forsyth.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The towns of Richford, Newark Valley, Spencer and Candor contributed nearly the entire contingent of men from Tioga county in this command, which was familiarly known in the service as the "Cherry Valley," and also as the "Cromwellian" regiment. It was a consolidated regiment, recruited in Cortland, Otsego and Schoharie counties during the fall and winter of 1861, and was mustered into service for three years, January 16, 1862. On the 17th the 76th left the state and served in the defense of Washington until March, then began active service in Virginia. The appended list of battles best shows the actual service of the regiment, but we may add that during the period of its operations the 76th lost in killed, wounded and missing, a total of 341 men, of whom 56 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. The engagements in which that regiment took part were:

Locust Grove, Va., May 5, 1862.	Mine Run Campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863.
Near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1862.	Raccoon Ford, Va., Feb. 6-7, 1864.
Gen. Pope's Campaign, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862.	Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864.
Rappahannock River, Aug. 21, 1862.	Spottsylvania C. H., May 8-21, 1864.
Sulphur Spr., Aug. 26, 1862.	Piney Branch Church, May 8, 1864.
Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.	Laurel Hill, May 10, 1864.
Groveton, Aug. 29, 1862.	The Salient, May 12, 1864.
Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.	North Anna, May 22-26, 1864.
South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1861.	Totopotomoy, May 25-31, 1864.
Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.	Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864.
Philomont, Nov. 1, 1862.	White Oak Swamp, June 13, 1864.
Union, Nov. 2, 1862.	Before Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
Upperville, Nov. 3, 1862.	Assault of Petersburg, June 16-19, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15, 1862.	Weldon R. R., Aug. 18-21, 1864.
Pollock's Mill Creek, April 29-May 2, 1863.	Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1864.
Chancellorsville, May 2-3, 1863.	Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27-28, 1864.
Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.	Hicksford Raid, Dec. 6-11, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, CO. E (RICHFORD).

William Henry Powell, <i>captain</i> .	Calvin Chaffee, re-enlisted 3d artillery.
George W. Northrup, promoted principal musician; re-enlisted Co. F, 50th engineers.	Daniel M. Perry, third sergeant; discharged for wounds.
George L. Northrup, promoted corporal; discharged for wounds; re-enlisted Co. I, 116th infantry.	Thomas B. Hewitt, died March 7, 1863.
Holmes Zeh, discharged for disability.	James W. Duggan, transferred to 51st regiment.
Josephus Talbot.	Jacob Healtz:
Palmer Rice.	John C. Chaffee, discharged April 21, 1863.
Marvin Olney.	Isaac Sherwood.
Rensselaer McIntyre.	George Sherwood.
Miles L. Lawrence.	Abram Clark.
Charles L. Hamilton.	Hiram Clark.
James Demesanville.	Lorenzo Thomas.
Frank Cheney.	Julius W. Bragg.
Hiram Chapman.	Franklin Bliss.
Allen Boyce, discharged for disability.	Jacob Boyce.
Eli B. Berry.	Washington Marsh.
William O. Hutchinson, corporal; died Mar. 27, 1862.	Valda Kellogg.
	William H. Morenus, re-enlisted 137th regiment.

From Newark Valley.

Philip Bieber.	Barzilla Howard, re-enlisted 21st cavalry.
Charles H. Kenyon.	Seymour Shoultes.
Henry P. Kenyon.	Dick Spitzer.
Thomas Gower.	

From Spencer (Co. F.)

Daniel F. Snook, discharged for disability. Edgar S. Lewis, prisoner at Gettysburg.

From Candor (Co. D.)

James Johnson, prisoner at Andersonville ; George D. Cutler.
paroled.

CHAPTER XI.

TIOGA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65. (CONTINUED).

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

In many respects this was one of the most notable and noble regiments recruited in Tioga county during the period of the war. In the session of the legislature which began January 7th and closed April 23d, 1862, Benjamin F. Tracy, member of assembly from Tioga county, and a practicing lawyer of Owego, was pronounced and outspoken in all measures proposed to promote the success of the Union arms ; and when he on the 22d of July, of that year, received authority from the war department to recruit a regiment of infantry in the counties of Tioga, Broome and Tompkins, the loyal young men of the region eagerly rallied to his support and enlisted under the flag.

As recorded by state military authorities, the several companies comprising the 109th were recruited chiefly as follows : *A* at Newfield, Caroline and Danby ; *B* at Candor, Richford, Newark Valley, Berkshire, Owego and Caroline ; *C* at Owego and Candor ; *D* at Binghamton ; *E* at Binghamton, Chenango and Sanford ; *F* at Groton and Dryden ; *G* at Trumansburg, Enfield, Jacksonville, Lansing and Ulysses ; *H* at Owego and Binghamton ; *I* at Smithboro, Tioga Centre, Waverly and Spencer ; and *K* at Nichols, Candor and Owego.

The regiment was organized in camp at Binghamton, and there on the 27th day of August, 1862, was mustered into service by Captain David Ireland of the regular army, and afterward colonel



W. A. Emery, 221 W. 42 St.

J. S. Patton

of the 137th regiment of New York state volunteers. The 109th broke camp on August 30th, 1862, and two days later pitched tents at Annapolis Junction, Md. At this time the field and staff officers of the regiment were as follows :

Colonel, Benjamin F. Tracy ; *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Isaac S. Catlin ; *Major*, Philo B. Stillson ; *Adjutant*, Peter W. Hopkins ; *Quartermaster*, James S. Thurston ; *Chaplain*-Albert Wyatt ; *Surgeon*, Sanford B. Hunt ; *First Assistant Surgeon*, William E. Johnson ; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, Salphronius H. French ; *Sergeant-Major*, Marshall Waterfield ; *Quartermaster Sergeant*, William A. King ; *Commissary-Sergeant*, Jesse A. Ashley.

The several companies in which were Tioga county volunteers were officered as follows :

Company B, Captain, Robert H. S. Hyde ; *First Lieutenant*, Benjamin C. Wade ; *Second Lieutenant*, George L. Haynes.

Company C, Captain, John Gorman ; *First Lieutenant*, William H. S. Bean ; *Second Lieutenant*, Solomon Oakley.

Company H, Captain, Austin W. Alfred ; *First Lieutenant*, E. R. Jones ; *Second Lieutenant*, John S. Giles.

Company I, Captain, Zelotus G. Gordon ; *First Lieutenant*, John S. Hopkins ; *Second Lieutenant*, Gilbert D. Craft.

Company K, Captain, William Warwick ; *First Lieutenant*, Selah V. Reeve ; *Second Lieutenant*, George A. Matthews

After leaving the defences of Washington the 109th was stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, guarding that important line against the enemy, an important though not severe duty. In March, 1864, the regiment was attached to the first brigade, third division of the ninth corps, and in August was united with the first division of the same corps, the latter then commanded by General Burnside. Under Generals Hartranft and Burnside the arduous service of the 109th was performed ; and when we say arduous service the full meaning of the expression is intended, for while the regiment participated in only sixteen engagements, they were among some of the most severe and disastrous of the war.

At the battle of the Wilderness, the loss to the 109th was seventy-eight men, and at Spottsylvania and Ny river, one hundred and forty more. Less than a month later a loss of twenty-four was suffered at Cold Harbor ; fifty-nine before Petersburg, while the famous assault on the enemy's works in June cost the regi-

ment another one hundred and twenty-seven men. At the mine explosion fifty-three more were lost, twenty at the Weldon road, and twenty-three at the fall of Petersburg in April, 1865. In the aggregate the losses amounted to 329 men, of whom 42 died in the hands of the enemy.

A short time after the battle of the Wilderness Colonel Tracy resigned, and the command thereafter devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, the latter being commissioned colonel just before the mine explosion at Petersburg. In that affair Colonel Catlin lost a leg, Major Stillson was wounded, and Lieutenant Griswold of Co. F was killed. Captain John Gorman of Co. C was killed at Cold Harbor. After the mine explosion at Petersburg Lieutenant-Colonel Pier of the 21st Wisconsin was placed in temporary command of the 109th, and at the final and welcome muster-out, at the Delaney House, D. C., on June 4th, 1865, Major Gordon, formerly captain of Co. I, was in command.

The engagements in which the 109th took part were :

The Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864.	Assault of Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
Spottsylvania, C. H., May 8-21, 1864.	Mine explosion, July 30, 1864.
Ny River, May 9-10-12, 1864.	Weldon Road, Aug. 18-21, 1864.
North Anna, May 22-26, 1864.	Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30-Oct. 2.
Totopotomoy, May 27-31, 1864.	Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27-28.
Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864.	Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.
Before Petersburg, June 16, 1864.	Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865

As may be seen from what has been stated, each town in Tioga county furnished recruits for the 109th regiment, and it is therefore proper to mention the names of the men by towns rather than by companies, that the reader may know the town from which the men enlisted. For the purpose of proper arrangement the appended list will be given in alphabetical order.

Town of Barton, Co. I, Chiefly.

Dr. William E. Johnson, first assistant surgeon of the regiment.	George R. Harris, third corporal.
Zelotus G. Gordon, captain ; promoted major.	William T. Bowman, fourth corporal ; died April 5, 1864.
John S. Hopkins, first lieutenant.	George W. Albertson, eighth corporal
Calvin A. Casey, fourth sergeant ; transferred to V. R. C.	James W. Harrich, musician.
Rudolph Schutt, first corporal ; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.	Coleman Danforth, musician.
	David Lindsay, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Stephen M. Beckhorn.	James E. Mandeville, killed June 17, 1864.
Charles Brown.	John A. Moore.
William Carew, re-enlisted Sixth Heavy Artillery ; wounded.	John Peterson, wounded in leg.
George M. Decker.	Jairus Peterson.
Thomas K. Dibble.	Frederick H. Rood.
William D. Duryea, died of wounds July 9, 1864.	Edward A. Soper.
Joseph Ebner.	Jefferson B. Sliter, promoted first sergeant, May 1, 1865; wounded June 17, 1864.
Woodward J. Eighmey.	William S. Smith, transferred to V. R. C.
John Goodwin, died June 10, 1863, at Beltsville, Md.	John R. Stevens.
John P. Green, transferred to V. R. C.	Wesley Shafer, wounded at Wilderness.
William H. Goodwin.	George M. Springer, promoted corporal.
Edward Green, transferred to V. R. C.	David O. Springer.
Almeron D. Hazard, died Nov. 1, 1864.	Daniel W. Thurston.
John Hyatt.	Ambrose P. Vincent.
Matthias H. Hollenback.	Peter Van Atta, wounded June 17, 1864.
Edward Kriger.	Nathan V. Weller.
Henry S. Lewis.	Henry Whittaker.
Charles Lindsay, re-enlisted regular army.	Thomas N. York.
John Morgan, wounded in arm.	Oscar B. Chaffee.
Frederick S. Morgan, wounded at Spottsylvania.	Calvin Vincent.
	Edward Rood, re-enlisted U. S. army ; killed at Custer massacre.

From Barton, Co. C.

Warren R. Southwick, private.

From Berkshire, in Co. B, Chiefly.

H. H. Church, killed.	Albert L. Johnson.
Richard M. Atkins, died of wounds Sept. 15, 1864.	Pharcellus Johnson.
Andrew J. Archibald.	Aaron March.
David Brown.	Almer G. Newell.
Hiram Cole.	James L. Rightmire.
Washington Doney, died.	Robert H. S. Hyde, captain, Co. B.
W. J. P. Foote.	Sylvester Holland.
Almerin Foote.	Edward Prentice, died of wounds.
Marcus Ford, killed.	Franklin Johnson, re-enlisted U. S. army.
Daniel Haight, missing.	John Wilcox.
	Theodore Dykeman.

*From Candor, Co. B.**

*Private unless otherwise indicated.

John Tidd.	William French.
Washington Johnson, wounded.	James H. Robbins, killed at Wilderness, 1864.
Avery E. Gilman.	Eli Jacobs, died of wounds, Feb. 12, 1864.
Samuel E. Blinn.	Charles Richardson.
Joseph Jacobs.	

Abner Merrick.
 Simeon Quick, musician.
 Charles S. Johnson.
 Edgar Hover.
 William P. Hover.
 Stephen W. Mosher.
 Lewis Strong, orderly sergeant.
 Beri Strong.
 Ransom H. Mead.
 Rufus Rockwell.
 Leander Hover.
 Frank Brearly.

James H. Rees, killed May 6, 1864.
 Daniel F. Quick.
 Theodore Brink.
 George W. Humphrey.
 LeRoy Johnson.
 Jerome Rodney, died of wounds Aug. 14,
 1864.
 Lorenzo B. Bedell.
 William H. Mericle.
 Joseph C. Hoyt, killed at Spottsylvania,
 May 6, 1864.

From Candor, Co. C.

Solomon Oakley, captain ; promoted from second lieutenant.	John J. Dean, orderly sergeant.
David Markle.	George Dean.
Alvin W. Robinson.	Charles T. Terwilliger, first lieutenant.
Herman L. Chidsey.	Stephen D. Phelps, died at City Point, Aug. 1, 1864.
Judson K. Allen, wounded at Cold Harbor.	Charles Barto.
Stephen Parmele.	Manley J. Allen.
Willis A. Carl.	Charles C. Fuller.
Edward Richardson.	Daniel K. Hart, died at Andersonville.
Truman S. North.	Homer J. Willsey, killed at Cold Harbor.
Horace A. Lovejoy.	George W. Roe, died June 27, 1864.
John W. Marshall, transferred to fifty-first regiment.	Delos J. Horton.
George E. Morton.	Arcelius Adkins.
Orsamus W. Roe.	George G. Cowan.
William E. Burleigh.	Ephraim Jordan.
Hiram Munroe.	James Mead.

From Candor, Co. H.

Watson Johnson.	George M. Vanglone.
Chauncey A. Hull, died in service.	Abraham W. Vanglone.

From Candor, Co. K.

George Matthews, second lieutenant.	Joseph W. Cleveland.
David Phelps.	Jacob Eighnor.
David C. Benton.	John J. Eighnor.
Stephen O. Blair.	James P. Cleveland.
Peter Vandermark, wounded in foot.	Charles W. Grant.
John W. Gould, musician.	James Mericle.
Egbert C. Foster.	William Matson.
Oscar Jordan.	Reuben Orcutt.
William McCrady.	Patterson Morris.
Lyman B. Lovejoy.	Emery Terwilliger.
Theodore G. Boyce, wounded at Big Bethel in third N. Y. Vols. (veteran).	Thomas Vandermark.
	Aaron Van Etten.

Hugh Woodcock, died of wounds July 13, Silas A. Wiggins.
1864.

From Newark Valley Co. B.

Edwin Slosson, sergeant.	Ransom Glezen.
George A. Bogart.	Andrew D. Hoover,
Isaac Arnold.	Henry Johnson, died Sept. 20, 1863.
John Brumagen.	Lemuel A. Lipe, killed April 2, 1865.
Albert Guy.	Samuel G. North.
John W. Lawrence.	George Sanford.
John King, missing.	Anson J. Partridge.
Charles Richardson.	Charles Snapp.
James H. Reese, killed May 6, 1864.	Philander M. Shaw.
Erastus Benton, died of wounds, Nov. 5, 1864.	John Spencer. Alexander Zimmer.

From Newark Valley, Co. E.

John P. Ellis.	David W. Merrill, died March 22, 1865.
Richard D. Hardendorf, died of wounds, Sept. 3, 1864.	Ira J. Pollard.

From Nichols, Co. K.

William Warwick, captain; killed at Petersburg, June 12, 1864.	Henry W. Vandemark, enlisted Dec. 1, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor.
James Benjamin, wounded in head.	William Decatur, enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; wounded.
Orin D. Nichols.	Lorenzo Nichols.
Daniel Wilbur, re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1864.	Owen Ellis, enlisted Jan. 15, 1864.
Albert Hanson, enlisted July 25, 1863.	Frederick Riddle, wounded.
Daniel Granger, enlisted Aug. 6, 1863.	Joshua Washburn.
Charles Everson, enlisted Feb. 10, 1864.	John Washburn, enlisted Dec. 26, 1863.
Albert Crandall.	Russell Washburn.
James Sherman, missing.	Harvey Neal.
Charles Wood.	Abraham Bennett, enlisted Aug. 30, 1864.
Philo Eckler.	John V. Fisher, enlisted Aug. 28, 1863.
Theron Cole, died Oct. 8, 1864.	Jeremiah Reed.
Firm Hoover, enlisted June 1, 1863.	Silas A. Wiggins, killed June 17, 1864.
George McNeil, veteran.	George F. Jones, died July 28, 1864.
William H. Cole.	George Waterman, died March 20, 1864.
Wilson G. Cole, wounded in head.	Cornelius Van Sice, died July 28, 1864.
Augustus Quinn.	Samuel M. Van Sice, died.
Silas O. Tripp.	Franklin Densmore, enlisted Dec. 26, 1863.
Daniel Van Gorder.	Smith Warrick, enlisted Dec. 26, 1863.
James Quinn.	
William Curkendoll, promoted sergeant.	

From Owego, Co. B.

James Wattles, corporal.	Robert E. Duggan.
Jephtha Crance, corporal.	Franklin E. Osborn.
Samuel Brumagen, killed May 12, 1864.	George N. Phillips.

From Owego, Co. C.

John Gorman, killed May 31, 1864.	Oscar F. Probasco, killed May 6, 1864.
William H. S. Bean, first lieutenant.	Stephen D. Phelps, died Aug. 1, 1864.
Solomon Oakley, second lieutenant.	Samuel Swick.
Edward C. Jones, second lieutenant; died of wounds July 1, 1864.	John Vincelette.
Stephen Haner, sergeant.	Abram W. Van Gorder, killed June 17, 1864.
John T. DeGroat, sergeant.	Wesley Vanover.
Amos E. Deuell, sergeant.	Ephraim B. Yost.
Charles B. Hoag, corporal.	Almon A. Van Gorder.
Smith B. Kimball, corporal.	Myron Knight, musician; died of wounds Dec. 12, 1862.
Lyman B. Truman, corporal.	John Arnold.
Herman L. Chidsey, corporal.	William H. Belden.
Lewis A. Beers, corporal.	William H. Bird.
Charles F. Terwilliger, corporal.	James U. Benjamin.
Charles Anson.	John Cannon, died Feb. 6, 1864.
David T. Brink, killed May 6, 1864.	James Dodge.
Frank Deuell.	Jesse Jennings.
John Tetterly.	George E. Morton.
Joel Gould.	Edward M. Newton, died in Wilderness.
Beriah Guile.	William H. Newton, killed June 17, 1864.
Francis M. Hyde.	Williston Preston.
Henry S. Head, killed May 6, 1864.	John Robinson.
Hiram Haner, died Sept. 6, 1864.	Thomas M. Reading.
James Loder.	Hiram D. Shaw, wounded at Wilderness.
Asa C. Mead.	Elisha Tallmadge.
Edward J. Malone.	

From Owego, Co. E.

Hiram Manning, private.

From Owego, Co. H.

Austin W. Alvord, captain; discharged and transferred to U. S. C. T.	Augustus Lentzen, killed July 30, 1864.
John S. Giles, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant Feb. 14, 1864.	Charles Lillie, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 23, 1864.
Frank L. Olmsted, sergeant; wounded June 17, 1864; promoted second lieutenant, Co. B.	James Lillie.
Warner W. Ayer, sergeant; wounded June 17, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant, U. S. C. T.	William J. Maloney, wounded; died May 12, 1864.
Simeon Dorman, sergeant.	Charles Mayhew, drummer.
John Clifford.	David Osford.
George Mayhew.	Anson Phillips, wounded May 6, 1864.
Almon W. Gould, wounded May 5, 1864.	Levi E. Potter.
	Halsey Snooks.
	Abram Shutt, wounded May 6, 1864.
	Isaac Schutt, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 23, 1864.

- Charles Coffin, corporal ; promoted ser- David Sherwood.
geant Feb. 16, 1863 ; first sergeant, Nov. Andrew J. Spatt
24, 1863 ; wounded and prisoner, May Royal Wood.
12, 1864. James H. Wood, died of wounds July 7,
1864.
- Henry G. Hall, corporal ; promoted ser- George M. Weeks.
geant ; first sergeant ; died from wounds John E. Maloney, wounded May 6, 1864.
Oct. 9, 1864. James M. Cory, died Dec. 7, 1863.
Alfred Fairbanks, killed May 6, 1864. William D. Hall, died from fever.
David Brown. ~Darius Cortright.
John Barney. Watson Johnson.
Frank L. Brown. Peter B. West.
Robinson W. Barton, wounded and pris- Fayette J. Truesdell.
oner, May 12, 1864. John Wiles.
Orrin F. Chidester, killed May 12, 1864. Silas O. Tripp.
Hiram J. Cooper. Dolphus S. Legg.
Albert Chidester. David Barney, musician.
Harrison H. Card, killed June 27, 1864. John W. Gould, musician.
Frederick Dean. Charles Brink.
Charles Dyer, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. Exes Brink.
23, 1863. Ezra Bills.
Peter Dyer, transferred to V. R. C., Oct. Franklin Bills, died of wounds April 5,
23, 1863. 1865.
Asa Deuell, died of wounds. Amaziah Conklin.
James O. Doud. John E. Hills.
Jacob Engle, promoted corporal ; killed at Levi G. Hibler.
Wilderness. Lucius Ingersoll.
Patrick Fenn, wounded May 6, 1864. Seth Ingersoll.
Chester Goodenough, killed May 12, 1864. Reuben Orcutt.
Nelson Gowan, transferred to V. R. C. Albert W. Padgett.
Jan. 23, 1864. Obadiah W. Sturtevant.
William Yale, killed Aug. 19, 1864. David Stephenson.
William Hillas. Lathrop E. Truesdell.
Pardon F. Jones. Pulaski Kent.
John Miller, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 23, 1864.

From Richford, Co. B.

- Robert E. Duggan, promoted eighth cor- Amos Johnson.
poral ; second sergeant. Clark Jenks.
Augustus Breham. Ferris I. Johnson.
Enos Clark. Charles O. Lynch.
Chauncey Evans. George N. Phillips.
George H. Gates, corporal. Henry H. Parmelee.
Augustus Hartman. James Wattles.
Howard M. Hubbard. William Rusher.
Henry Harrington, died of wounds, Aug. Albert A. Satterly, re-enlisted Invalid corps.
26, 1864. Bradley Tarbox.
Charles W. Harrington.

From Spencer, Co. C.

Charles Kirk, private.

From Spencer, Co. H.

Daniel H. Whalen, died of disease at Alexandria, July 30, 1864.

From Spencer, Co. I.

Isaiah Bogart.	Richard R. Ferris, discharged for disability.
Charles F. Bogart, corporal.	Monroe C. Griswold, served two years.
Frederick C. Bogart, corporal.	George Griswold.
Albert P. Ciples, died at Alexandria.	William H. Hamilton, died July 10, 1864.
John Clay, enlisted Jan. 2, 1864.	Myron E. Lake, corporal, killed June 17, 1864.
Bradley W. Cook.	James Markell, killed at Petersburg, Va.
Mortimer S. Close, nurse in hospital.	Phineas Nelson.
Gilbert Craft, second lieutenant, discharged for disability, Sept. 30, 1864.	Theodore Quick.
Judson Dean.	Luther B. Sabin, wounded.
George C. Dean, musician; enlisted Jan. 10, 1864.	Herman Stevens, sergeant.
Henry Davenport, wounded July 18, 1864.	Fred M. Snook, second lieutenant.
John Dawson, discharged for wounds.	Charles W. Spaulding.
Seth W. Dawson.	Lewis B. Spaulding.
Myron H. Dawson, died Nov. 1, 1862.	James B. Spaulding.
David Emory.	Phineas Tallman, died Sept 12, 1864.
William H. Forsyth.	John W. Voorhis.
Avery E. Gilmer, wounded; discharged, 1864.	James Vandemark, died April 22, 1863.
	Daniel H. Whalen, died July 30, 1864.

From Tioga, Co. I, chiefly.

Harmon E. Hadley.	Edgar Armstrong.
Ambrose P. Vincent, wounded; died at Spottsylvania.	Cornelius Coykendall.
Henry Cortwright, died in hospital.	Benj. F. Babcock.
Charles Simpson.	Joseph Babcock.
William Slaker.	Luther Badger.
B. W. McDowell.	Amos O. Brink.
Vincent Nichols.	Dunham Brink.
Henry Rouse.	Francis E. Brink.
John Taylor.	Sidney S. Brink.
Charles Taylor.	George Forsyth.
Lott Truesdell.	Wm. R. Houghtaling.
Theodore Hinckley.	Daniel Holden (Co. H).
Avery Davenport.	Almon Lunger.
Charles Middaugh.	John McBride, re-enlisted.
Jacob Stewart.	Benj. Meeker.
George Leonard, wounded.	Nehemiah Vandemark.
D. L. Cole.	Chas. H. Van Norstran, wounded.
Wm. Cuykendall, sergeant.	William Knowlton.
	Robert Whitcomb.

David Haight, sergeant.

Texas Brink.

Alfred B. Stevens, re-enlisted.

John Taylor.

Henry B. Forsyth, captured at Wilderness.

Wm. Casson.

Joseph Lindsey.

Edward Taft.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

On the 31st of August, 1862, Colonel David Ireland received authority to recruit and organize a regiment of infantry in the twenty-fourth congressional district of this state; and as a result of his energetic efforts, on the 25th and 26th of September following, the 137th was mustered into service for three years. In December, 1864, a company of recruits were joined to the regiment, at Savannah, Ga., and became Co. L. On June 8th, 1865, the men not mustered out with the regiment were transferred to the 102d N. Y. Vols.

To the numerical strength of the 137th at least seven towns of Tioga county contributed volunteers, and they were scattered through the several companies forming the regiment. In Co. B, which was recruited chiefly in Broome county, the town of Richford furnished several men, while Co. C was raised almost wholly in Owego, and was known as Captain Hoskins's company. Company G was raised in the towns of Berkshire, Richford, Newark Valley, Candor, Caroline and Groton, and Co. H was composed largely of volunteers from Spencer, Candor, Barton and Owego. The numerical strength of the 137th came from the adjoining county of Broome.

When fully recruited the regiment was organized at Binghamton, on the old camp ground south of the Susquehanna, then recently vacated by the 109th. The personnel of the field and staff was as follows:

Colonel, David Ireland; *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Koert S. Van Voorhees; *Major*, Westel Willoughby; *Quartermaster*, Edward B. Stephens; *Chaplain*, E. T. Roberts; *Adjutant*, C. B. Barto; *Surgeon*, John M. Farrington; *Assistant Surgeon*, S. Milton Hand; *Sergeant-Major*, Joseph B. Abbott; *Quartermaster Sergeant*, Frederick W. Burton; *Hospital Steward*, Hiram W. Bishop; *Commissary Sergeant*, John J. Cantine.

The officers of Company C were: Watson L. Hoskins, *captain*; David R. Russell, *first lieutenant*; Ambrose Thompson, *second lieutenant*. Company G—Oscar C. Williams, *captain*; A. H. Beecher, *first lieutenant*, W. Abbey, *second lieutenant*. Company H—Eli F. Roberts, *captain*; Charles F. Barager, *first lieutenant*; Edgar Ellis, *second lieutenant*.

On the 27th of September, 1862, fairly well drilled and prepared for service, the regiment broke camp and left for the front, serving in the 3d brigade, 2d division, 12th corps, from September 30th, 1862, and in the 20th corps from April, 1864, to final muster out, June 9, 1865, near Bladensburgh, Md.

During the period of its service, the 137th was known as one of the hard-fighting regiments of the 12th corps. Early in May, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va., the serious service of the command was begun, and there fifty-four men were lost. Two months later, at Gettysburg, nearly one hundred and forty more were taken from the ranks. Wauhatchie, Tenn., came next with its loss of ninety men, while the Chattanooga and Rossville campaign cost the regiment forty more men. In 1864 came the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's famous march to the sea, in which the noted 20th corps took an active part. During this period of its service, together with the campaign of the Carolinas in 1865, the additional loss to the 137th was almost one hundred and fifty men. The aggregate losses, from all causes, amounted to 291 men.

The battles in which the 137th took part were as follows:

Near Ripon, Va., Nov. 9, 1862.	Golgotha, June 16-17, 1864.
Charlestown, W. Va., Dec. 2, 1862.	Marietta Road, June 21, 1864.
Dumfrees, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.	Culp's Farm, June 22, 1864.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863.	The Assault, June 27, 1864.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.	Peach Tree Creek Crossing, July 19, 1864.
Williamsport, Md., July 11-12, 1863.	Peach Tree Creek Crossing, July 20, 1864.
Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 28-29, 1863.	Atlanta, July 21-Aug. 26, 1864.
Chattanooga and Rossville, Nov. 23-27.	Savannah Camp, Nov. 15-Dec. 21, 1864.
Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863.	March to the Sea, Nov. 15-Dec. 10, 1864.
Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.	Savannah, Dec. 10-20, 1864.
Ringgold Gap, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.	Caroline Camp, Jan. 26-April 26, 1865.
Atlanta Campaign, May 5 Sept. 2, 1864.	Lexington C. H., Feb. 15, 1865.
Rocky Faced Ridge, May 8-10, 1864.	Averasboro, March 16, 1865.
Reseca, May 14-15, 1864.	Bentonville, March 19-20, 1865.
Dallas, May 25-June 4, 1864.	Raleigh, April 23, 1865.
Kenesaw Mt., June 9-July 2, 1864.	Bennett House, April 26, 1865.
Pine Mt., June 15, 1864.	

From Barton.

Albert C. Southwick, private Co. C, Ira A. Middaugh, private Co. H.
wounded at Charlestown, Va., Nov. 1, Abram Middaugh, musician, Co. H.
1862.

From Berkshire, Co. G, Chiefly.

Henry S. Collins, wounded at Lookout Mountain.	Lorenzo Rockwood.
Jackson V. Churchill, died.	Edwin L. Richardson.
Marcus J. Ford.	William Shaff.
Myron Hutchinson, died.	Charles Spencer.
Prescott Jackson, killed at Lookout Mountain.	Edgar Winship.
Stephen Lovelace, died in hospital.	George W. Eastman.
James Lacy.	Nelson Pittsley.
Sewell Pittsley.	Ezra S. Williams.
	Dufay Eastman.
	Charles Eastman.

From Candor, Co. H.

George Douglass, captain, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.	Matthew K. Allen, wounded in arm.
Abram Courson.	Marvin Fuller.
La F. Crum, wounded at Gettysburg.	Wm. Owens, orderly sergeant.
John Silvernail.	Robert Evlin, died of wounds July 23, 1864.
Alonzo Robinson.	John Butler, died Jan. 20, 1863.
Oliver Barley.	Amzi C. Wolverton, died July 20, 1864.
Charles F. Barager, captain; wounded at Gettysburg.	Wm. H. Van Valkenburg, killed July 2, 1863.
George D. Smith.	Milo B. Towner, died Dec. 25, 1862.
Samuel Snyder.	Wm. M. Barto, died of wounds Nov. 8, 1863.
William Snyder.	Cornelius Sweet.
Simeon Williams.	George W. Smith.
John E. Vosburgh.	John Strait.
Leonard White, killed Oct. 29, 1863.	Andrew J. Hoyt, prisoner twice.
Benjamin F. Osborn, promoted first lieutenant.	Richard Walker.
Gilbert Pierce.	Hiram A. Scott, died Feb. 23, 1863.
Wm. H. Tucker.	William N. Coleman, killed May 3, 1863.
Morris J. Walker.	Merritt N. Way, discharged for disability.
Alfred Hull.	Levi Van Etten.
Wm. Scott, discharged for disability.	Daniel M. Johnson.
John H. Lusk, discharged for disability.	George F. Lusk.
John C. Elmendorf, died Feb. 22, 1863.	David J. Cross.
Judson A. Olmsted.	Henry Cronk, discharged for disability.
Sidney E. Morse, discharged.	Enos S. Smith.
Charles Chambers.	Joseph B. Strong.
George J. Drum, died in service.	Peter B. Hyde.
Walter S. Fuller.	George G. Hyde.
Roderick B. Whitney.	Wm. H. Wood, wounded at Lookout Mountain.
Richard Vosburg, wounded in hand.	Abram Winfield, died Dec. 6, 1862.
Henry Monroe.	

From Candor, Co. K.

Frederick M. Phelps.	James E. Wright, corporal.
Michael S. Van Glone.	Charles H. Rockwell.
John Ellison.	Oliver Barlow.

From Newark Valley, Co. G.

Oscar C. Williams, captain ; killed by sharpshooter, July 3, 1863.	David Farrell, died Dec. 4, 1862.
Maurice Beard, third sergeant.	Charles Guyon.
Levi Hammond, second corporal.	Theodore Guyon, died April 19, 1864.
Edwin B. Chamberlain.	George Harvey, died July 21, 1864
Michael Campion.	John Harris.
John Dooley.	Ira Lipe, killed July 3, 1863.
David Lipe.	Henry Bieber.
Wm. Maher, died June 23, 1864.	Jacob H. Saddlemire.
Joseph Strait.	David Saddlemire.
Samuel Strait.	Seneca Schoolcraft.
Albert B. Sheldon.	Peter Ten Eycke.
George Vandermark.	Wm. H. Van Valkenberg.
Charles VanGlone.	Charles Wanzer.
John Morgan.	Wm. Youngs, died Jan. 15, 1863.
Bradley Harris.	Daniel Zimmer.

From Nichols.

Charles Williams.	Alexander Stanton.
John Conklin.	John Sweet.
Joseph Stanton.	

From Owego, Co. C.

Watson L. Hoskins, captain ; resigned Feb. 1863.	Charles Wanzer, died Dec. 22, 1863.
David R. Russell, first lieutenant ; promoted captain.	Edward A. Gould.
Ambrose Thompson, second lieutenant.	Billings Hill, promoted sixth corporal.
Wm. K. Porter, first sergeant, prisoner at Chancellorsville ; promoted second lieutenant.	Truman N. Hubbard, promoted hospital steward.
Sextus Ross, sergeant ; wounded at Gettysburg.	John M. Head, prisoner at Chancellorsville.
Francis Tingley, sergeant.	Elijah H. Jackson.
George L. Kilborn, sergeant ; wounded.	James H. Jackson.
Sewell Pettigrove, sergeant ; wounded.	John B. Jones.
Anson Walker, corporal.	Francis M. Letts.
Jacob W. Brockham, corporal ; killed at Gettysburg.	Rufus T. Like.
George Stone, corporal.	Isaac Lane.
Frank H. Dexter, corporal.	Frank M. Lane.
Frederick A. Archibald, killed at Gettysburg.	Elijah Loomis, killed July 3, 1863.
	Charles Manning, killed July 3, 1863.
	John Measor, wounded at Wauhatchie.
	Andrew Meyer.
	Freeman McArthur, died March 28, 1863.
	John H. Perrine, died July 11, 1863,

Luke S. Brant, killed at Wauhatchie.	Marshall D. Pratt.
Joseph W. Brott.	Jason Robertson, wounded at Chancellorsville.
Llewellyn F. Baker, prisoner at Gettysburg.	Wm. Sullivan.
John P. Brundage, killed at Gettysburg.	Erastus Sheldon.
Matthias P. Brundage, wounded at Gettysburg.	George H. Seager.
George Burchard.	Jacob B. Yost.
James H. Bradshaw.	James Wallace.
George N. Catlin.	Harvey L. Smith, died April 9, 1863.
John N. Conklin.	John H. Hall.
Philip M. Campbell.	Joseph C. Elway.
Marion Corwin, prisoner at Chancellorsville.	Harry Cornell.
George W. Doty, wounded at Wauhatchie.	Wm. H. Chamberlain.
William DeGroat, killed June 17, 1864.	John Cornell.
Taylor Ellmore, died in service.	Joseph H. Ellis.
Charles French.	Martin Kelner, died Oct. 26, 1862.
Ephraim D. Gould.	John J. King, died Nov. 18, 1862.
Joel Gould, prisoner at Chancellorsville.	John Lamont, killed July 3, 1863.
Don Gibson.	James Webster, died July, 1864.
Wm. Gould, wounded and prisoner.	Andrew J. Williams, killed July 20, 1864.
Wm. Morton, died March 26, 1863.	Charles Williams.
James C. Newton, killed October 29, 1863.	Jotham H. Wright.
Frederick M. Phelps, killed July 3, 1863.	Lewis Conklin.
William Ryan.	Wallace Foster.
Alvin Whittemore.	

From Owego. Co. H.

Jesse Brink, killed at Lookout Mountain.	Daniel Probart.
Enoch B. Chadbourne.	Wm. E. Terwilliger.
Charles Chase.	Geo. W. Talcott.
George Forsyth.	Wesley Winans.
Alfred Hull.	Daniel J. Williams.
Watson D. Hull.	Abraham Winfield.
Williams Haner.	William Yerks.
Mordecai Hills, died Oct. 11, 1863.	Henry Young.
James Moran.	

From Richford, Co. G, chiefly.

Solomon P. Olney, promoted fourth corporal.	Philander Bruce.
Franklin Hutchinson, wounded.	Josephus Gee, died of wounds July 28, 1863.
Eugene C. Belden, killed July 20, 1864.	Amos B. Hutchinson, promoted first corporal.
Augustus H. Beecher, wounded.	Samuel Hart.
Rufus Burleigh.	Sampson Janson.
Samuel Perry, musician, discharged for disability.	Charles Lacey.
Levi M. Ryan, wagoner.	Wm. H. Morenus, wounded at Wauhatchie.
	Alonzo Whiting.

John P. Morenus.
 Charles H. Moore.
 Hiram Polley.
 Alanson Stanley.
 Jacob L. Talbot, Co. E.
 Edgar Robinson, Co. B.

Harvey H. Wilcox.
 Peter W. Hyde.
 Henry B. Hyde.
 Elliott Hamilton, Co. H.
 Fayette Butterfield, Co. B, killed.

From Spencer, Co. H, chiefly.

Ephraim Bogardus, sergeant, wounded.	Patrick McKeon.
Miles Buckley, musician; d. July 21, 1864.	George Mabee, Co. D, killed July 3, 1863.
Charles Coney, killed July 20, 1864.	Edward News.
James Cook, discharged for disability.	Thomas L. Post.
George W. Emory, killed July 20, 1864.	George W. Pew, second sergeant.
Benj. F. Emory.	Alfred D. Stillson, died Feb. 15, 1863.
George Forsyth, discharged for disability.	Cain B. Starks, Co. I, discharged for disability.
John R. Garey, died June 1, 1863.	Luzerne Tyler.
Avis Haskins.	Sewell White, died Nov. 27, 1862.
William Tucker.	
Daniel Mabee.	

From Tioga.

William Capel.	John M. Head.
Nelson Conrad.	Philip Campbell.
Alfred Chandler.	Azariah Palmatier.
John W. Cooper, Co. C.	Wesley Cooper, Co. C.
Frederick Hull, Co. H.	Cornelius Sweet, Co. H.
John Paris, wounded twice.	

CHAPTER XII.

TIOGA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.—(CONTINUED).

THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS. (VETERAN).

This memorable command, in which was a fair contingent of the most efficient troops furnished by Tioga county during the war, was recruited during the summer of 1861 by Colonel Charles B. Stuart, under authority granted therefor on July 26th. Originally the command was designated the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry, but on the 22d of October, 1861, it was converted into and designated the Fiftieth Regiment of Engineers. It was otherwise

known as "Stuart's Engineers," as the "Independent Engineers," and also as the "Sappers, Miners and Pontooners," each in allusion to the peculiar service performed by the regiment. Yet, if the official records be accurate, the Fiftieth was one of the most notable as well as valuable organizations of state troops in the service.

The Fiftieth Engineers was recruited generally in the central and northern portions of the state, and the local contingent were mainly in Co. I, which has ever been regarded as an Owego contribution, although other towns furnished men for its membership. The original officers of this company were as follows :

Captain, John E. R. Patten ; *first lieutenant*, Peter E. Reynolds, *second lieutenant*, Tillman Wiles.

The regiment left the state September 20, 1861, and served as infantry at and near Washington, D. C., in the third brigade of Fitz John Porter's division. On October 22, it was ordered to Washington and instructed in engineering duties, and from March 2, 1862, formed a part of the Volunteer Brigade of Engineers, Army of the Potomac. Various corps and division changes were subsequently made, and the closing year of the war found Co. I with General Sheridan. Commanded by Colonel William H. Pettis, the Fiftieth was discharged and mustered out of service at Fort Barry, Va., June 13 and 14, 1865.

During the period of its service the regiment lost a total of 231 men, only one of whom died in the hands of the enemy. The battles in which it took part were as follows :

Siege of Yorktown, April 12–May 4, 1862.	North Anna, May 22–26, 1864.
Seven Days' Battle, June 5–July 2, 1862.	Totopotomoy, May 27–31, 1864.
Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.	Cold Harbor, June 1–12, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–15, 1862.	Petersburg, June 16, 1864–April 2, 1865.
Pollock's Mill Creek, April 29–May 2, 1863.	Deep Bottom, July 27–29, 1864.
Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863.	Appomattox Campaign, March 28–April 9, 1865.
Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.	Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5–8, 1865.
Banks' Ford, May 4, 1863.	White Oak Road, March 28–31, 1865.
Deep Run, June 5, 1863.	Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Mine Run Campaign, Nov. 26–Dec. 2, 1863.	Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.
Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864.	
Spottsylvania May 8–21, 1864.	

Muster-out roll, Company I, Fiftieth Engineers, June 1, 1865.

Captain, M. B. Folwell; *first lieutenant*, T. J. Owen; *second lieutenant*, John L. Paine; *sergeants*, A. H. Smith, S. Surdam, C. M. Pierce, T. F. Probasco, C. M. Beers, L. H. McGill, O. L. Newell, A. W. Whitmore, C. R. Bodle, J. M. Clark. *Corporals*, J. H. Bunzey, W. L. Stringham, H. M. Morris, S. W. E. Viele, T. J. Ferguson, C. La Grange, E. D. Webb, W. Wakeley, J. W. Aikins, J. Degaramo.

Artificers, E. R. Armstrong, A. B. Beers, John Brokau, H. T. Baker, F. Barnes, V. C. Barber, C. Baxter, T. J. Bailey, E. F. Camp, A. Champion, J. Cunningham, J. W. Coates, S. H. Cole, Ira Decker, M. V. Deland, W. J. Deshler, G. Dilts, T. O. Drake, S. Eldridge, P. M. Fridley, H. Frantz, J. A. Grimes, E. A. Green, J. A. Gould, H. C. Gore, F. Howard, T. Harris, J. Houser, C. W. Ingersoll, J. E. Lambert, C. E. Lifer, M. LaGrange, G. F. Luce, A. Meade, M. V. Matthews, J. H. Markle, Wm. Marquart, John Meade, A. Miller, A. S. P. Nichols, W. N. Oliver, W. L. Pierce, D. N. Perry, J. V. B. Reader, M. Searles, John Stalker, P. Sell, G. E. Simmons, J. V. Smith, M. T. Smith, S. M. Savey, G. Taylor, G. Tilbury, H. P. Van Slycke, E. Whittemore, W. Wilkerson, H. Warner, W. Young.

Privates, J. Adamy, C. H. Bunzey, W. Bell, R. Bencoter, W. H. Brown, S. W. Bengé, E. W. Brown, F. Barney, W. H. Barney, J. H. Conklin, L. Champlain, J. Costello, E. Cunningham, C. Clemens, E. B. Chase, C. H. Crawford, A. B. Clarkson, G. J. Dix, J. Elliot, W. C. Frame, D. B. Fisk, O. Guile, J. Godfrey, G. Garrison, L. Hemstrought, F. W. Hunt, C. Hollenbeck, W. G. Howard, W. J. Johnson, G. Kent, L. Kimball, B. Moru, W. H. Murphy, A. Oliver, H. Oliver, W. Pease, C. Pratt, E. Page, N. M. Porter, C. A. Roe, D. B. Rounds, J. M. Richards, U. Richards, S. W. Rice, A. C. Shoop, J. Sanders, A. Savey, J. N. Shaw, C. Stratton, F. Slocum, L. Sample, E. Stilwell, R. W. Simons, G. H. Stevenson, J. J. Starks, A. Taylor, S. Thomas, L. Turney, D. K. Upham, K. Vergason, J. White, C. Whittemore, W. Wilcox.

The following list shows the names of officers and men discharged from Co. I, during service :

Captains, John E. R. Patten, M. B. Folwell. *First Lieutenants*, P. E. Reynolds, D. F. Schenck, M. Van Brocklin, D. E. Hulse. *Second Lieutenants*, T. Wiles, P. R. Goodrich, H. LaGrange, F. Bacon. *Sergeants*, P. T. White, T. Z. Ferguson. *Corporals*, J. E. Armstrong, C. A. Pierce. *Musicians*, C. F. Forsyth, E. Forsyth. *Wagoner*, B. W. Wilson. *Artificers*, W. J. Brown, N. Barney, S. Baker, D. Cornell, P. W. Johnson. *Privates*, R. B. Angerine, T. Bryan, W. J. Bostwick, J. Bowd, S. P. Brigham, I. J. Cox, W. Courson, T. R. Chase, E. B. Chadburn, E. R. Cornell, S. J. Coffin, G. L. Colegrove, D. Deshler, N. Ensign, I. Fosburgh, F. Guile, W. Goyde, O. Jackson, W. Kimball, L. Loveridge, C. D. Ledyard, F. Mason, G. W. Marshall, D. Merrills, W. L. Padgett, A. H. Simons, Jacob Stalker, J. Shirley, C. Smith, W. C. Thurston, J. Vanderaker, H. C. Watkins, A. V. Walker, N. F. Wheeler.

Those of the company who died or were killed during service were as follows :

George W. Albra, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1862; Henry Yates, second lieutenant, N. Y. Harbor, May 23, 1862; J. T. Egan, May 16, 1862; Edwin Kipp, White House Landing, June 19, 1862; F. R. Garrison, corporal, Harrison's Landing, Aug. 5, 1862; John Malone, Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1862; John Courson, corporal, Fortress Monroe, Sept. 9, 1862; Wm. Bothwick, Fortress Monroe, Oct. 25, 1862; A. S. Perkins, captain, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862; H. G. Champlain, Fredericksburg,

Dec. 11, 1862; John L. Murphy, Aquia Creek, Dec. 20, 1862; W. H. Masten, Shepard's Grove, Nov. 25, 1863; H. C. Garner, killed by cars while on furlough, Nov. 10, 1863; J. E. Barton, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1864; W. H. Kipp, Rappahannock Station, April 10, 1864; Aaron Fridley, Rappahannock Station, April 13, 1864; George Dana, City Point, July 21, 1864; S. A. Kimber, City Point, July 27, 1864; E. R. Stratton, City Point, Aug. 5, 1864; L. A. Brown, City Point, Aug. 16, 1864; J. Randall, City Point, July 30, 1864; J. H. Perkins, corporal, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1864; M. F. Hulse, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1864; C. Hollenbeck, Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1864; J. F. Jones, before Petersburg, Oct. 21, 1864; C. Crawford, before Petersburg Nov. 14, 1864; C. S. Gardner, City Point, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; C. Howard, City Point, Nov. 15, 1864; W. Bartlett, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1864; W. F. Bradley, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1865; A. Fosburg, Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1865; F. Short, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1865; C. Whittemore, Vestal, N. Y., June 27, 1865.

The town of Barton is credited with one member of Co. L, 50th Engineers. Francis Carey, enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, and with two members of Co. E, John H. Peterson and Henry Phelps, Jr.

Berkshire furnished three recruits to the regiment; James D. Stinnard, Oglesby D. Stinnard, and Nicholas Zeh.

Candor also furnished several recruits, among whom were Lamont L. Benedict, Wm. Bostwick, George R. Whaling, Frederick Barney, James S. Wiggins, Smith L. Nichols, Nicholas D. Hollenbeck, John B. Lewis, William Holland, Squire A. Kimber, Loudon A. Brown, Robert A. Watts, George Fields, John H. Lyons, Rufus E. Lyons, Wm. F. Newell, Joseph Lindsey, Jacob T. Allison.

The contribution of Newark Valley comprised these members of Co. I: Burdett Moon, Wallace Lamb, George Kenyon, Alex Saddle mire, Jos. Decker, Chas. Russell, Tracy Williams, Chas. Swan, Allen Moore, Wm. Moore.

Nichols furnished to the regiment Chas. P. Laning, Simon Washburn, James Leonard, James Ganington, James C. Forbes, Andrew Forbes, Horace Mann, Franklin Towner, Philander Towner.

Richford had one recruit, James H. Curtis, private Co. A, died in service April 10, 1864.

Spencer also is credited with one recruit, Joseph Spaulding, died of disease in service.

Tioga furnished Adam Steenburgh, Franklin Barnes, Chester B. Brenchley, William Barden, John Dean, Chester Garrison, Daniel Holland, James Hunt, Warren Kimball, Gilbert Lory, John J. McLaw, Horace Pease, Delavan Spencer, Stephen Temple, Wm. O. Walling, Charles T. Wolverton, Henry W. Wright, James T. Whalen, Jacob L. Wright, Henry Bogart, Andrew L. P. Nichols.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY (VETERAN).

Nearly every town and village in Tioga county furnished recruits for the famous "Ira Harris Cavalry," the "First Ira Harris Guard," and the "De Forest Cavalry," as the Fifth was variously known throughout its long and arduous period of service. The

regiment was raised in pursuance of authority granted by the war department to Colonel Othneil De Forrest, dated July 26, 1861, and on the 31st of October following the last company of the regiment was mustered into service.

The regiment left the state November 18, 1861, and beginning with the operations in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1862, it was actively engaged until March, 1865, participating in almost two hundred engagements and skirmishes, and suffering a total loss of 319 officers and men. Under command of Colonel Amos H. White, on the 19th of July, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Winchester, Va.

So far as can be accurately ascertained, the men from Tioga county who were in this command were as follows :

From Barton, Co. B.

Simeon A. Hutchings, died in rebel prison July 6,
July 10, 1864. Willis E. Wilbur, died in hospital July 6,
1864.

Co. D.

John T. McNeil. Alfred A. Van Marter.
Wm. W. Van Marter.

Co. G.

Freeman W. Van Atta. Orange L. Southwick.
George W. Middaugh. Abram H. Hulett.
Schuyler F. Smith. Benj. A. Hulett.

From Berkshire.

James Orton. Charles Eastman.
Galen Van Valkenburg. George Romans.
Wm. A. Witter. John Witter.

From Candor.

Abram H. Krom, major, wounded.	Philemon Roberts.
William F. Hoyt, Co. G.	Michael Galen, fifer.
Erastus Whitmarsh.	Peter Cinnamon.
Philip Krohn, first lieutenant.	George W. Perry.
Ira W. Fuller.	John Snow, died in service.
William Galpin, Co. G.	Robert Bunceman.
C. M. Cinnamon.	Stephen Lynch.
Henry V. Smith.	Samuel O. Decatur.
Andrew Pinkham.	William Lehr.
Horace E. Brainerd.	Rufus A. Chaffee.
Harry A. Prince.	Thomas Sullivan.
A. A. Perry.	Charles R. Smith.
Egbert D. Cadwell.	Henry Winfield.
Wm. H. Brant.	Henry Martin.

Ralph Howe.
Calvin Green, Co. G.
Delos Green, Co. G.
John Wright, Co. G.

Elmer N. Brown.
Theodore Derenas, Co. G.
Albert Hayden, Co. G.
James Winfield.

From Newark Valley.

Mortimer L. Manning, Co. B, died Feb. 2, 1865.

From Nichols.

James K. Mallory.
Warren Mallory.
Francis Mills.
Richard Ashburn.
Frank Cole.
A. Buffington.
Elijah Briston.
John Knuppenberg.
Fred. Antisdale.
George Antisdale.

Vincent Reynolds.
Jefferson Fox.
Lucius Vandemark.
John Wiggins.
Frank Wiggins.
John Quinn.
John Vandemark.
John Stephenson.
William Siker.
Ebenezer Warner.

From Owego, Co. G.

Eugene B. Gere, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant; wounded Aug. 2, 1862; resigned Nov. 19, 1862; re-enlisted captain Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.	William Moran. Cornelius Maricle. Theodore A. Phelps. S. P. Rhinevault. Daniel Sullivan. Joseph Tierney. John Thorne. John B. Witter. Charles White. Barney H. White. Peter H. White. LeRoy Adams. E. B. Davidson. John Dingman. Samuel Gordon. Wheeler C. Green. William H. Knight. John Knuppenberg. David Lane. Chester Lane. Marvin A. Narsh. John W. Nash. Abram Dingham.
James Bryant, first sergeant.	
John H. Phelps, sergeant.	
Edward M. Gatefield, sergeant.	
Horace P. Johnson, corporal; promoted second lieutenant.	
Charles A. Phelps, corporal.	
Peter Conlon, corporal.	
Allen Barney, blacksmith.	
William Butman.	
James D. Billings.	
W. Harrison Camp.	
Byron R. Carpenter.	
Michael Dunn.	
John Doyle.	
Asa S. Noble.	
Charles A. Phelps.	
John H. Phelps.	
Jeremiah M. Phelps.	
John Daniels.	

Co. I, Recruits.

Asa Gray.
William White.
Isaac Wiltse.
Robert E. Wiltse.

John McNallen.
William H. Vasbinder.
Kelsey W. Wiltse.

Co. M.

Charles Delano. Charles Moran.
Benj. Mahan, killed at Wilderness.

From Spencer, Co. G., chiefly.

William Butman.	John M. Hazen.
Lewis P. Compton.	Nathaniel Lawrence, Co. M.
George C. English, Co. K.	Edwin C. Lawrence.
Augustus Forsyth.	Lent H. Towner, Co. K.
Calvin G. Goodrich.	James N. Winchell, Co. A.

From Tioga.

Oscar Farnham, re-enlisted.	John Thorne.
Frederick D. Arntz.	John Conway.
Thomas W. Catlin.	Charles Delano.
George W. Cole.	John H. Elliott.
John J. Cole, died at Andersonville.	Charles H. Farnham.
Richard Cortwright.	Alfred B. Hazen.
Walter Curkendall.	William Head.
Lemuel Landers.	Ira Horton.
John F. McNeil.	William Shaw.
George W. Tracy.	Charles Shepard.
Benj. F. Taylor.	Charles P. Stephens.
Robert Wiltse.	L. B. Terbush.
Lorenzo White.	Nathan Vandemark.
Amos White.	Elias Van Gorder.
Harvey A. Forsyth.	Wesley Van Marter.
Charles L. West.	William H. Vasbinder.
Squire White.	James H. Vasbinder.
Albert Phelps.	

THE TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY (VETERAN).

The old "*Porter Guard*" of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, was recruited generally in the central and western portions of the state, yet we find in glancing over the official military records that the town of Barton furnished about twenty men to Company H of the Tenth, while a few from other towns were scattered through the regiment. The command was recruited during the summer of 1861, by Colonel John C. Lemon, and was mustered into service by companies, on December 28, at Elmira. So few indeed was the local contribution to the Tenth cavalry that further mention is deemed needless. The recruits from Barton were as follows :

William Peck, captain ; mustered Oct. 10, 1861.	Wm. S. Miller, promoted corporal.
Benjamin W. Bunnell, sergeant.	George Wyncoop, sergeant.
John Watkins, commissary sergeant ; captured.	Charles Pratt, sergeant.
William Guthrie, corporal ; captured.	Lewis Swain, corporal ; captured,
Edmund Stebbins, died of wounds.	Henry Kelly, sergeant ; died in service.
Wm. P. Lindsay, bugler ; prisoner.	Joseph Brearley, captured.
Watson Stebbins, died of wounds.	Lansing Bunnell, prisoner.
Edward Rose, prisoner.	Rufus Shipman.
	George W. Bingham, promoted corporal.
	Isaac Minnich.

THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY (VETERAN).

In the "Griswold Light Cavalry," as best known during the period of its service, we find the names of volunteers from nearly all the towns of Tioga county, yet Company B has generally been credited by military authorities as an Owego contribution to the regiment. Colonel W. B. Tibbetts raised the Twenty-first under authority granted June 7, 1863, and in December following the last companies were mustered into service. Company B was mustered in on August 28, 1863.

The service of the Griswold Light Cavalry was almost wholly confined to the war operations in Virginia, yet were none the less severe, for the records credit the regiment with participation in sixty battles and skirmishes between January, 1864, and April 9, 1865, and the losses during that period aggregated 145 men. Under Colonel Charles Fitz Simmons, the Twenty-first was mustered out of service at Denver, Col., Company B on the 23d of June, 1865.

The following roll shows the names of Tioga county men in the Twenty-first Cavalry :

From Candor.

William Decker.	Sands F. Matthews.
DeWitt Decker.	William J. Baker.
A. M. Cortwright.	Herman J. Wall.
Ward Burdick.	

From Newark Valley, Co. B.

Isaac Ackerman.	Engene Mix, recruit.
John D. Ackerman.	Clark W. Beebe.
Seymour Arnold.	Alexis Gifford.
Fred C. Arnold.	Charles T. Westfall.
Charles Keith, recruit,	Eli F. Westfall.

From Owego, Co. B.

Theodore Gere, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant.	William Henry. Albert R. McDowell, wounded Nov. 22, 1864.
George F. Lane, second sergeant; promoted first sergeant.	Allen W. Padgett
Thomas Pearl, promoted quartermaster sergeant.	Frank A. Phelps. Robert Palien.
Cornelius Groesbeck, promoted sergeant.	Albert Travis, killed at Ashley's Gap. Va.
Alex. Barden, teamster.	George W. Padgett.
Horace Adams, promoted first lieutenant.	Lemuel Clift.
William Chaples.	Richard Hayes.
Seymour B. Eldridge, discharged for wounds.	Ephraim Wilson. Omer Harder.
George W. Garrison, killed Feb. 4, 1864.	David Wilson.
Aaron Henry.	

Having referred at some length to the principal commands having men from Tioga county in their membership, it is also proper in the present connection to furnish the names of other men known to have been in the service from the respective towns, although the number in any company was exceedingly small. The following roll is designed to show the names of other soldiers of the towns of the county with the regiments to which they belonged:

BARTON.

Fifth Heavy Artillery. Theopohilus Hulett, Co. D; Franklin R. Taylor, Co. D.

Sixth Heavy Artillery. Jason H. Soper, died March 8, 1865; Christopher Hedges, Robert T. Shipman, Co. B; Cornelius H. Lane, wounded at Cedar Creek; William C. Moore, John Minnick.

Fourteenth Heavy Artillery. Charles Mott, Co. I; William Rose, Co. I; DeWitt Carner, died; Addison Vanderlip, Co. I; Edward Vanderlip, Co. I.

Twentieth Independent Battery. Hervey T. Lane, Horace Daily, Sylvanus Hedges, Horace Miller, — Brink.

Fifteenth Light Artillery. Battery B, Alonzo Ketchum, killed at Reams Station, Aug. 21, 1864.

Twentieth Light Artillery. John Hoover.

Fifteenth Cavalry. Enos T. Van Marter.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Franklin N. Manley, Co. H.

Thirty-Third Infantry. Hiram R. Brewster, Co. A, died July 27, 1861.

Sixty-Ninth Infantry. Caleb Brewster, Co. K.

Seventy-Fifth Infantry. Henry Evenden, Co. E, re-enlisted; John Evenden, Co. F.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry. William W. Edgerton, Co. H.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry. Robert Evenden, Jr., Co. K.

One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry. Charles H. Quick, Co. F; Lewis Brock, Co. F.

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry. Erastus B. Foote, Co. F; Gilbert E. Foote, Co. F; Silas Case, Co. F; Luther Kelley, Co. G; Abram T. Andre, Co. E; George D. Wilkinson; Co. K; Daniel Sharp, Co. K; Charles Springer, Co. K, killed at Spottsylvania.

One Hundred and Sixty-First Infantry. David E. Case, Horace Hubbard, Orlando Hollenback, William H. Corey.

One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Henry Case, Co. K.

BERKSHIRE.

Seventy-Sixth Infantry. James Palmenter, discharged June, 1864. (John Smith and Dwight Eastman were also credited to Berkshire).

CANDOR.

First Veteran Cavalry. Joseph P. Peters, Co. H; Timothy Howard, Co. H; Almanza D. Johnson, Co. H; David H. Burleigh, Co. B; Philo B. Whitley, Co. B; John Kelly, Co. H; Orrin Dykeman, Co. H; Norman A. Hull, Caleb S. Green, Washington Head, George Carroll, Woodbridge Kelsey, John J. Barber, George W. Vanderwert, Joseph B. Shaw, James Veitch, Joseph M. Knapp, Thomas Easton, Lewis M. Van Wert, Albert P. Kirk, John Laughlin, Lewis J. Goddard.

One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Leonard Hull, James K. Holly, Orrin Hawkins, Silas Hoover, Amos Eastman, Lyman Perry, Benj. F. Bailey.

Thirteenth Heavy Artillery. Daniel Dewey, John Johnson, Lewis W. Bangs, John A. Campbell, H. G. Fessenden, Rufus P. Roberts.

One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Infantry. George Kiron.

Second Mounted Rifles. Nathan E. Kinney.

Fifth N. Y. Artillery. Charles F. Humphrey, Frank R. Hewitt, Wm. A. Rarrich.

Sixteenth N. Y. Battery. George House, Charles B. White, Sherman S. Blinn, David Decker, John A. Eastman, Daniel C. Van Etten, Erastus Doane.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. John Whitley, Jr.

Sixth Heavy Artillery. Andrew J. Burleigh, Theodore Perry, Edward F. Johnson, Henry Maricle, Charles Starkweather, Anthony Clark, John W. Kirk, Hiram Hoyt, William P. Ketchum.

Fourteenth Heavy Artillery. Ezekiel Johnson, Harrison Atwood.

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry. Sylvester Oakley, Cornelius E. Krum.

Ninety-Seventh Infantry. David D. Williams.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry. Chester Hyde.

Eighty-Ninth Infantry. Thomas Decker, Demosthenes Romine.

Twentieth Infantry. Oscar J. Lusk.

Eighth N. Y. Artillery. John Osborne.

Third N. Y. Cavalry. George Strause.

Thirteenth Artillery. William Barnes, George L. Throop.

In Other Regiments—Jesse O. Barnes, Henry Mix, 143d Infantry; Frank S. Josslyn, 1st Michigan; John S. Starkweather, 114th N. Y. Infantry; Oliver Williams, 10th Heavy Artillery; Thomas Tidd, 18th N. Y. Infantry; Wallace Chandler, 86th N. Y. Infantry; Fred Peters, 105th Infantry; Alfred Evlin, John Evlin, 149th Penna. Infantry; Orange T. Galpin, Kelly Galpin, Horace Chandler, Thomas R. Thorn, Harvey Root, 109th Infantry.

NEWARK VALLEY.

Sixteenth Independent Battery. Josiah Kieth, Andrew J. Allen, William Allen, Edward Sturtevant, Theodore Turner, Edgar Perry, Charles Perry, Nathan Perry, Charles Bradbury, William De Garamo, Corydon Sears, Seneca Pollard, Joseph E. Brown, George Perry, Sylvester Swan, Jacob Swan, Prescott Jackson, Orlando Cole, Avery Cole, Chauncey Thornton, Pharcellus Johnson, Alpho Pierce, Chauncey Pierce, John Cooper, Jacob Saddlemire, George De Garmo, M. De Garmo, Joseph Kenyon, Benjamin Kenyon, Alonzo Zimmer, Robert Miller, Charles Pinney, Amos Bailey, Nelson Brooks, Horace D. Butts, Charles Dean, Robert M. Sharp, Bowen Hedges, — Shoultes, — Frisbie.

In Other Commands.—Enoch J. Lewis, Adelbert C. Belcher, Co. E, 44th Infantry; John Lord and Byron Knowlton, Co. H, 147th Infantry; Perry Schoolcraft, 16th Cavalry; John Golden, David Zimmer and Harrison Zimmer, 15th Cavalry.

NICHOLS.

Fourteenth N. Y. Artillery. Charles M. Donovan, John Donovan, Wesson Wilbur, Charles E. Grant, Simon Grant, Miles Briggs, Harrison Atwood, James Reynolds, Albert Pelin, Andrew Sharp, William H. Atwood.

One Hundred Forty-Seventh Infantry. Elliott Walker, Aaron Walker, Anderson Hunt.

Eighty-Sixth Infantry. LeRoy Vandemark, Fred Vandemark, Silas Waterman, Edgar Shoemaker, Standish Fox, Charles Fox, Reuben Washburn, Hezekiah Stephens, Halsey Cole, Thomas M. Everson, Benj. Davenport, Miles Davenport, George Averel.

Twenty-First Cavalry. George Padget, Charles C. Coryell, Thomas Vandemark, Richard Coryell, Wm. K. Coryell, Avery Cole, James Cole, Charles Wayman, Joseph Nichols.

Twenty-Third Infantry. Eli Granger, Henry Hagadorn, Cranston Bliven, Herbert Jones, William Lillis, Gershom Fox, Jackson Brandon, Sylvester Cole, George Warwick.

One Hundred and Forty-First Infantry. Andrew Spratt, John L. White, Charles Easterbrook.

In other commands.—Chauncey G. Tripp, 157th Infantry; David Campbell, 10th Artillery; Thomas W. Lathrop; Samuel Densmore, 104th Infantry; John Densmore; James Phillips; Addison Pease, 1st Penna.; Alex. Barden, 131st Infantry; William Leonard, 64th Infantry; Silas Leonard, 22d Cavalry; Andrew J. Wood, 194th Infantry; Isaac Babcock, 50th Penna.; James Yerrington, 15th Infantry; James Doland; Wm. Dolan; Wm. McSherry, 131st Infantry; Absalom Wiggins, 52d Infantry; John Campbell; Wm. W. Grant; Vincent Nichols, 23d Penna.; John Sullivan, 57th Pa. Artillery; Dolphus Fox, 2d Mo. Cavalry; Henry Reynolds, 130th Infantry; George Ellis; Nicholas Washburn, 3d Infantry; Franklin Booth, 17th Pa. Cavalry; Wm. H. Andrus, private; Albert Vandemark, 95th Infantry; James Vandemark, 172d Penna.; James C. Warner, Wm. S. Goodsell, Allen Cole, privates; Peter Decker, 96th Infantry; Lewis Tway, substitute; Charles Lane, Mason Kellner, Enoch Hunt, privates; Thomas James, Floyd Nichols, Jackson Lunn, drafted; Joseph D. C. Long, substitute; Wm. Beal, substitute; Thomas Thompson, 15th Artillery; Oscar T. Warner, 3d Infantry; Coe O. Coleman, corporal, 89th Infantry.

OWEGO.

Forty-Fourth Infantry. Isaac L. Morton, private Co. E; Sherwood F. Cary, fifth sergeant Co. E.

One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Infantry. Walter A. Nixon, wounded Nov. 30, 1864; Thomas Ayers, killed Nov. 30, 1864.

Independent Battery No. 16. Thomas Collins, sergeant; Henry Masten, artificer; Wm. J. Bowen, corporal; John Brockham, John Carney, Patrick Carrigan, Allen Whalen, privates.

In the Navy. Richard S. Stout, Adelbert Cameron, Theodore Barnes, Edward W. Muzzy, Cicero B. Curtis, Albert Kenyon, James H. Tinkham, George H. Avery, Boynton Leach, William Lord.

RICHFORD.

First Cavalry. George W. Brookins, Peter Morenus, Co. M.

Fifteenth Cavalry. Alonzo Rusher, George J. Matson, Seth Demanville, Co. G.

In other commands. John Church, George Morton, Alonzo Perry, Philip Lacy, Rufus Lacy, Isaac Haltz, Calvin J. Robinson, Allēn Beach, Preston Darling, John W. Evans, Luther H. Welch, Abbott Olney, Wilson Hill, Harley Morton, Orrin Meacham, Thomas A. Johnson, Gilbert Rusher, Co. D, 120th Infantry; George Witter, Co. E, 76th Infantry; Marcena L. Foster, 157th Infantry; Wm. Earsley, 16th Heavy Artillery; Uriah Gates, Co. C, 109th Infantry; John Myers, Co. E, 157th Infantry; Wm. Schemerhorn, Frank Bishop and Samuel Hale, drafted men.

SPENCER.

Thirty-Second Infantry. Charles E. Bradley, second lieutenant, Co. I; Horace Jones, corporal; Alfred Jones, George C. Jones, privates, Co. I.

In Other Commands. Felix R. Barnes, first sergeant, Co. M, third artillery; Charles W. Cooper, drum-major, seventy-fifth infantry; Jason Cowles, corporal, Co. E, 179th infantry; George R. Dykeman, Co. G, fifth cavalry; Edmond Eastham, Co. I, third artillery; Thomas Eastham, Co. G, first cavalry; William G. Foster, quartermaster sergeant, Co. E, first mounted rifles; Charles H. Gilmer, Co. A, third infantry; Charles H. Harris, Co. C, fourteenth heavy artillery; Isaac Howell, Co. M, fourteenth heavy artillery; James H. Hagadorn, sergeant-major, third infantry, killed; Timothy Howard, Co. G, first cavalry; Albert C. Kirk, Co. G, first cavalry, died in service; Charles F. Odell, Co. M, fifth artillery, died at Roanoake Island; Harmon W. Post, Co. G, fourteenth infantry; George W. Randolph, Co. B, sixth heavy artillery; Harrison Randolph, Co. C, 126th infantry; Charles Randolph, Co. D, 143rd infantry; George A. Stearns, Co. G, fourteenth infantry; Joseph Shaw, Co. G, first cavalry; Daniel Vandemark, Co. E, first sergeant; Lewis M. Van Woert, Co. G, first cavalry.

TIOGA.

One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Infantry. Francis Cooper, Samuel Cook, Holden Cook, Charles R. Cook, George Dinehart, Henry Menold, Edwin Morris, David Russell, John Watson, Charles Winans, O. C. Taylor, Charles B. Fisher, Waterman Giles.

One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Infantry. Stephen B. Leonard, Moses J. Bailey, Thomas G. Brown, Barney Butler, Ransom Butler, Abel Strang, Samuel Tracy, Jr., David Turner, Charles H. Yontz, David A. Harris, Leslie Hill.

Eighty-Sixth Infantry. Henry Cole, corporal, veteran; Charles E. Bonham, William Bonham, Co. E.

In Other Commands. George Hoffman, third infantry ; John Doland, third infantry ; Theodore McDaniel, 164th infantry ; George Stroop, thirteenth infantry ; Clark Bonham, Isaac Bonham, fourteenth artillery ; Charles H. Coleman, sixteenth artillery ; John Dinehart, fourteenth artillery ; David R. Emory, seventy-fifth infantry ; Joseph B. Fessenden, seventy-fifth infantry ; Solomon H. Giles, twenty-first cavalry ; Willard Giles, 154th infantry ; David T. Hoover, fourteenth artillery ; Samuel F. Layton seventy-fifth infantry ; Darwin B. Moffett, twenty-sixth colored infantry ; Harrison Pendleton, fourteenth artillery ; John C. Robbins, eighty-ninth infantry ; Warren Struble, fourteenth artillery ; Robert Slocum, seventy-fifth infantry ; Byron Townsend, Joel Townsend, fourteenth artillery ; Wayne Towner, 185th infantry ; Isaac Vincent, 111th infantry ; Isaac Vosburg, seventy-fifth infantry ; Andrew Van Ostrom, Pitney Van Ostrom, first veteran cavalry ; John R. Wiggins, fourteenth artillery ; Benjamin Dunham, 185th infantry ; Jacob Eastep, fourteenth artillery ; Nicholas Zorn, John M. Hyatt, sixty-third infantry ; Wm. Harding, twenty-third infantry ; James Harding, sixty-seventh infantry ; Joseph Taft, third infantry ; Henry Brown, 141st infantry ; M. A. McCallum, lieutenant-colonel, third infantry ; Spencer E. Smith, third infantry ; George B. Williams, seventy-first infantry ; James Pease, twenty-third infantry ; Daniel Lum, fourteenth heavy artillery ; Wm. D. Lum, Co. H, sixth artillery ; H. Wolcott, John Horton, Benjamin Wheeler, John Taylor, Mark S. Pitts, Wm. Burbank, Henry Young, Samuel Tracy, Simon Blanchard.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

IN the early history of the colony of New York the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his counsellors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province ; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution, in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was entirely stripped of the judicial power which he pos-

essed under the colonial rule, and that power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and senate, also in the chancellor and justices of the Supreme Court ; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the council. This was the first radical separation of the judicial and legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of government, subject only to the limitations consequent upon the appointment of its members by the council. The restriction, however, was soon felt to be improper, though it was not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and judicial parts of the state government was abolished, and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period. From this time the judiciary became more directly representative of the people. The development of the idea of responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck and nod of an irresponsible master to the time when all judges (even of the court of last resort) are voted for directly by the people, has been indeed remarkable.

Let us look briefly at the present arrangement and powers of the courts of the state, and then at the elements from which they have grown. The whole scheme embraces the idea of first a determination of the facts and the law by a trial court, then a review by a higher tribunal of the law and facts, and ultimately of the law by a court of last resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the state, perfected in its present form by the convention of 1867 and 1868, and taking the place of the old court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors. The Court of Appeals as first organized under the constitution of 1846 was composed of eight judges. Four were elected by the people, and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As reorganized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for the term of fourteen years.

This court is continually in session at the capitol in Albany,

except as it takes a recess on its own motion. It has full power to review the decisions of inferior courts when properly before it. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree, the case must be reargued; but not more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not agree the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The legislature has provided how and when decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed, and may in its discretion alter or amend the same. Under the revised constitution of 1894, the legislature is authorized to further restrict the jurisdiction of this court, and the right of appeal thereto. By the same revision it has been specially provided that from and after the 31st day of December, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except when the judgment is of death, shall be limited to questions of law, and no unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, unless in certain specified cases, shall be reviewable in the Court of Appeals.

Upon the reorganization of this court in 1869, its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the "judiciary act" provided for a Commission of Appeals to aid the Court of Appeals; and still later there was organized a "Second Division" of the Court of Appeals to assist in the disposition of business of the general court. The limitations and restrictions placed upon appeals to this court by the constitution of 1894 are in part designed to relieve it from future similar embarrassments.

Second in rank and jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals stands the Supreme Court, which is made up of many and widely different elements. It was created by act of representative assembly in 1691, was to be established in the city of New York, and was composed of a chief justice and four assistant justices to be appointed by the governor, and was empowered to try all issues, civil and criminal, or mixed, to the same extent as the English courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer (except in the exercise of equity powers), had power to establish rules and ordinances, and to regulate practice of the court. It had jurisdiction in actions involving one hundred dollars and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay

from it to the governor and council. The judges made an annual circuit of the state, under a commission issued by the governor, and giving them *nisi prius*, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. By act of 1691 the Court of Oyer and Terminer was abolished, but, in conformity to the courts of Westminster, its name was retained to designate the criminal term of the Supreme Court. At first the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the governor and held office during his pleasure. Under the first constitution the court was reorganized, the judges being then named by the council of appointment, and all proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people.

By the constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of the court. The judges were reduced to three and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the legislature on the vote of two-thirds of the assembly and a majority of the senate. Four times a year the full court sat in review of their decisions on questions of law. By the constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court was abolished, and a new court, of the same name and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people. By the judiciary act of 1847 general terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties once in two years; and at least two special terms and two circuits were to be held yearly in each county except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of the Oyer and Terminer, the latter being a part of the Circuit Court and held by the justice, county judge, and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer has consisted of a single justice of the Supreme Court. However, under the sweeping changes made by the constitution of 1894, Circuit Courts and courts of Oyer and Terminer were abolished from and after the last day of December, 1895, and all their jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court. Provision was also therein made for an "appellate division" of this court, to consist of seven justices in the first, and five

in each of the other three judicial departments into which the state is divided. The appellate division is invested with the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme Court at general term and the general terms of the New York county Common Pleas, the Superior Courts of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and such other jurisdiction as the legislature may confer. From the justices of the Supreme Court the governor designates those who shall constitute the appellate division, and also the presiding justice thereof, the latter to act during his term of office, the others for the term of five years. In this court four members shall constitute a quorum, and three must concur to render judgment. Legislative enactment in 1895 designated the city of Albany as the place in which the appellate division shall sit in the third department of the state, the other department capitals being New York, Brooklyn and Rochester.

The judiciary article of the constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, the legislature being authorized to provide (not more often than once in five years) for the organization of general terms consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates, but by the laws of 1870 the then organization of the general terms was abrogated, and the state was divided into four departments, and provision made for holding general terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a general term in each department. Under the authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the legislature, in 1883, divided the state into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884. The constitution of 1894 provided for the election of twelve more justices of the Supreme Court, three to reside in the first, three in the second, and one in each of the other six judicial districts of the state.

The Court of Chancery of the state of New York was an heirloom of the colonial period, and had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established on February 16, 1683, and went out of existence by limitation in 1698; was revised by ordi-

nance in 1701, suspended in 1703, and re-established in 1704. Previous to that time matters in equity were heard in any of the courts organized in conformity to the duke's laws. At first this court was unpopular in the province, the assembly and colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony.

Their reasons were that quit-rents upon the sale of lands belonged to the crown as a prerogative ; that through the neglect of the governors these rents had been allowed to fall in arrears, and that the Court of Chancery was resorted to for their collection. Furthermore, the governors, almost without exception, were adventurers, or men of impaired fortunes, who accepted these appointments with the hope of enriching themselves. The methods they pursued in making their several offices profitable consisted of granting patents of land and receiving from the grantee a gratuity (or bribe) in proportion to the value of the land granted—a palpable fraud upon the rights of the crown. As a result the grantees were fearful that proceedings might be instituted in the Court of Chancery by the attorney-general, to revoke the grants. And thus the Court of Chancery was a menace to the security of the land owners, and incurred their bitter opposition.

Under the constitution of 1777, the Chancery Court was reorganized, and by the reorganization of 1778 masters and examiners were designated by the council of appointment, while registrars and clerks were appointed by the chancellor ; and the latter licensed all solicitors and counsellors of the court. Appeals lay from the Chancery Court to the Court for the Correction of Errors.

Under the constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor, and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Under the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. The equity character, however, was soon taken from the circuit judges and vested in the chancellor alone, and the judges afterward acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. The constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Chancery, and its powers and duties were vested in the Supreme Court.

By act of the legislature, passed in 1848, and entitled the "Code of Procedure," all distinction between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of beginning and conducting the same were concerned, and one uniform method of practice in all actions was adopted. In June, 1877, the legislature enacted the "Code of Civil Procedure," to take the place of the code of 1848, and by this many minor changes in the practice of the court were made.

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

Next in rank to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county in the state, at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions, and, like it, had, at one time, only criminal jurisdiction. In 1675 Andros granted a charter. The mayor with four aldermen was authorized to sit as a Court of Sessions. He did not, however, organize a separate criminal tribunal, but continued as before to discharge criminal and municipal business at the regular sittings of the court. By an act called an act to "settle courts of justice," passed in 1683, a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, the former without limitation as to amount, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace in each of the counties of the province twice a year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. In the city of New York it was held by a mayor and four aldermen. By the act of 1691, and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred on the Common Pleas. By the radical changes made by the constitution of 1846, provision was made for a county court in each county of the state, except New York, to be held by an officer designated the "county judge," and to

have such jurisdiction as the legislature should prescribe. Under the authority of this constitution County Courts have been given jurisdiction in various classes of actions, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of infants' real estate, and also to partition lands, and measure dower and care for the persons and estates of lunatic and habitual drunkards. The judiciary act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendant lived within the county and the damages claimed did not exceed \$1,000. The constitution of 1894 likewise continues the court, and increases its power in extending the amount of damages claimable to \$2,000.

Like the Supreme Court, the County Court has its civil and criminal sides. In criminal matters the county judge was formerly assisted by two justices of the sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace of the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the "Sessions," that minor criminal offenses are disposed of, and all indictments, except for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. The constitution of 1894 abolished courts of sessions, except in New York county, after the 31st day of December, 1895, and its powers and jurisdiction were thereafter vested in the County Court. By the codes of 1848 and 1877 the procedure and practice in this court are made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice of the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design to attract litigation into these minor courts and thus relieve the Supreme Court. In this purpose, however, there has been a failure, as litigants much prefer the shield and broader powers of the higher court. Under the code county judges perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in justices' courts and courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lie from the County Court direct to the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

The constitution authorizes the legislature, on application of the board of supervisors, to provide for the election of a special county judge, to assist the regular judge in the disposition of business of the County Court, or to act in his stead in case of disqualification.

Under this authority, on April 10, 1849, the legislature passed an act authorizing such a judicial officer in Tioga county, to hold office for the term of three years, and receive such compensation as the supervisors shall determine.

The old Court of Common Pleas of the state of New York, the oldest tribunal of the state, which survived the changes of two constitutional revisions, was another heirloom of the colonial period, and was established originally under the charters of 1686, for the counties of New York and Albany, and was made general to the state by the act of 1691. Under the first constitution the number of judges were various, there being as many as twelve in some counties, but the act of 1818 limited the judges to five in each county, including the first judge. The constitution of 1821 continued the court, and its judges were appointed by the governor and senate and held office for the term of five years. This court, except in the county of New York, was abolished by the constitution of 1846.

Surrogates' Courts, one of which exists in each county of the state, are now courts of record, having a seal, and their especial jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of infants and of deceased persons. The derivation of the powers and the practice of these courts is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England, also in part through the colonial council which existed during the rule of the Dutch, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch-Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam, and the law of Aasdom, the Court of Burgomasters and Scheppens, the Orphan Masters, the Mayor's, the Prerogative, and the Court of Probate. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans was transferred to the Burgomasters in 1653 and soon after to the Orphan Masters. Under the colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters relating to the probate of wills and settlement of estates, but in 1692, by act of the legislature, all probates and granting of letters of administration were to be under the hand of the governor or his delegate, and two freeholders were to be appointed in each town to care for the estates of persons dying intestate. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers, and justices of each town. In 1778

the governor was divested of all of this power, except the appointment of surrogate, and it was conferred upon the judges of the Court of Probate.

Under the first constitution, surrogates were appointed by the council of appointment, and under the second by the governor with the approval of the senate. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of surrogate in all counties having less than 40,000 population, and conferred its powers and duties on the county judge. By the code of civil procedure, surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of their office. In its present form, and sitting weekly, this court affords a cheap and expeditious medium for the care and settlement of estates and the guardianship of infants.

The only remaining courts which are common to the whole state are the Special Sessions, held by justices of the peace for the trial of minor criminal offenses, and justices' courts with a limited civil jurisdiction. Previous to the constitution of 1821 (modified in 1828), justices of the peace were appointed, but since that time they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important, and under the laws of this state it is purely the creature of the statute.

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

The organization of the courts in Tioga county was accomplished with little difficulty, as the creating act designated the house of George Hornwell, in Chemung, as the place, and the month of June as the time, for holding the first session of the Common Pleas. First judge, Abraham Miller, officiated on that memorable occasion, with three associate judges and one assistant justice. The other officers of the court were sheriff James McMaster, and clerk Thomas Nicholson, while lawyers Vincent Matthews, David Woodcock, and David Powers represented the interests of the litigants. Yet neither of these worthies was a resident

of the county, and in fact it is said that Tioga had no resident legal practitioner previous to the year 1800, when Eleazer Dana became the pioneer of the local bar.

Yet this period of ten years was not without its vicissitudes, for the inhabitants of the several settled localities of the vast county were engaged in an earnest struggle for the possession of the county buildings and the seat of justice. In 1792 an act of the legislature directed the buildings to be erected east of Nanticoke creek, and courts to be held at the dwelling of pioneer Spaulding, in the same vicinity, and in the next year an act directed courts to be held alternately at Chenango (Binghamton) and at Newtown (Elmira), in the town of Chemung, thus creating a two-shire county. Jury districts were first created in Tioga in 1801, and for the convenience of the inhabitants of the county the clerk's office was soon afterward (1804) directed to be maintained at some point not more than three miles from the settlement called Owego. At this time Eleazer Dana and John H. Avery were the only resident lawyers of the county.

In 1806 the county was divided, and all of the territory east of Owego creek was set off to Broome county, and the result was that the seat of justice of Tioga was removed to Newtown, where courts were held and where all the legal lights of the county were centered. This division soon necessitated a change in the location of the county seat, and resulted in the erection of a court house at Spencer, then the most convenient central point in the county. However, Newtown, or Elmira, was soon created a half-shire town, and courts alternated between these places. On the 8th of June, 1812, Tioga county was again divided into two jury districts.

In 1821 the court house at Spencer was burned, and one year afterward the present towns of Owego, Newark Valley, Berkshire and Richford were restored to Tioga county. This radical change in the territorial boundaries demanded an eastern jury district, and Owego became a half-shire town with Elmira. In 1836 Chemung county was created, and Tioga was reduced to its present boundaries. Thus it will be seen that the early lawyers of Tioga county were also pioneers in the profession in the adjoining counties of Broome and Chemung, and that the life of the average

practitioner was a career of almost continuous itinerancy. Such indeed was the case, and previous to 1836 the whole number of practicing lawyers in this county was less than twenty-five.

However, it is not properly within the province of this chapter to refer at length to the several county buildings and localities in which courts have been held, as that subject is more fully treated in another part of the work ; but it is the present purpose to mention the names of those persons who have been connected with the courts and the administration of law in the county from its earliest history to the present time.

THE BENCH.

To Abraham Miller is to be accorded the honor of having been the first regular judicial officer in Tioga county, and who, perhaps, in point of seniority of service on the bench should be first mentioned in these sketches, yet we feel constrained to reserve the highest honor to that one man whose professional life in the county began more than forty years after Judge Miller's appointment to the Common Pleas bench, but whose special qualities of mind and heart, together with his professional standing among the legists of this state, naturally entitle him to the first recognition in treating of the magistrates who have honored Tioga county by their lives and record.

John Mason Parker was a native of Granville, Washington county, N. Y., born June 14, 1805, and was the son of John C. Parker, also a lawyer, and one of the pioneers of the bar in that county. John M. Parker acquired his elementary education at the once famous Granville academy, then entered Middlebury college, a noted Vermont educational institution, from which he was graduated with highest honors in 1828. He read law in the office of John P. Cushman, of Troy, N. Y., was admitted to practice in 1833, and in the same year opened an office in the village of Owego. From that time to his death Judge Parker was in some manner associated with the practice of the law in Tioga county ; and by those who knew him well in life it is said that he was devoted to the profession, a statement corroborated by the fact that he was thorough in the discharge of every duty and in the preparation of every case in which he was retained. In his intercourse with

clients he was perfectly frank and inclined to discourage rather than encourage litigation, and in all law questions mature deliberation always preceded counsel. Yet as a magistrate on the bench his rulings were clear and prompt, and his interpretation of the law very nearly correct. As a judge he was popular with the entire bar, kind and forbearing in his manner, especially toward the younger members of the profession, whom he encouraged with his presence and advice. The bar knew him to be incapable of trick, and he had a special contempt for all that was mean and narrow and low. Naturally, a man of his mark and possessing the full confidence and esteem of his fellow men and professional associates could not well avoid being drawn somewhat into the arena of politics, although his taste inclined strongly against it. He was twice elected to congress, and served continuously from 1855 to 1859. On the 8th of November, 1859, he was elected justice of the Supreme court, and served a full term of eight years. In the fall of 1867 he was re-elected to a term of fourteen years, and was in office at the time of his death, December 6, 1873. In January, 1867, Judge Parker, as one of the justices of the Supreme Court "having the shortest time to serve," sat on the Court of Appeals bench. In 1870 he was appointed to the General Term. Two terms in congress and nearly fourteen years justice of the Supreme Court were the full extent of his public holdings. In politics he was a whig, and later a republican, firm and determined, and one of the organizers of that party in the county. Judge Parker was twice married; first in September, 1835, with Catherine Ann, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, of which marriage four children were born. His wife died in December, 1845, and March 1, 1854, he married with Stella A., also a daughter of Charles Pumpelly.

As has been stated, Abraham Miller was the first judge of the Common Pleas in this county, his appointment dating February 17, 1791. Judge Miller was born in 1735, and was a blacksmith by trade, though a farmer by avocation. He served with the American colonists during the last French war and also was a revolutionary patriot. He was not learned in the law but possessed a good fund of common sense, and was a careful and successful business man. Judge Miller served on the Common Pleas until 1798. He died in 1815.

John Patterson succeeded to the first judgeship of the Common Pleas Court by appointment, March 27, 1798, and served until the spring of 1807. He was a resident of the Broome county portion of old Tioga. He was member of assembly in 1792 and 1793, and representative in congress in 1803-5.

John Miller, who next succeeded to the bench, was the son of Abraham Miller, and held office from April 3, 1807, to March 31, 1810. He was a well-educated man, a good judge, and one of the best politicians of his day ; but he allowed himself to be led away by the influence of Aaron Burr, and spent many years in Clark county, Ind., at the expense of much of his popularity and means. He at length returned to Ithaca, where he died in 1833.

Judge Emanuel Coryell succeeded to the Common Pleas judgeship March 31, 1810, and served as first judge for the next eight years. He was one of the pioneers of the county, having first visited the region about 1788 or 1789 in company with a surveying party, and in 1791 he made a permanent location in what is now the town of Nichols. Indeed it may be said that Judge Coryell was in fact the first actual resident of Tioga county to serve in the capacity of first Judge of the Common Pleas. In politics a federalist, Judge Coryell wielded a strong influence in the county, and by his popularity and business capacity became widely known throughout the region. He died in January, 1835, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Gamaliel H. Barstow became first judge of the Common Pleas by appointment, June 22, 1818. He was a son of Seth Barstow, and a native of Sharon, Conn., born July 20, 1784. He studied medicine at Great Barrington, Mass., with his brother, Dr. Samuel Barstow, and came to Nichols in 1809. Three years later he married with Nancy, the daughter of Emanuel and Frances (Caldwell) Coryell. In common with all his predecessors, Judge Barstow was not a lawyer, yet was a man of full mental equipment, and made an excellent record both as judge and as public official in other capacities. He was first elected to the assembly in 1815, and served in the lower house five years. He was elected to the senate in 1818, serving with that body four terms. In 1825 he was elected state treasurer, and was again elected in 1838. He was in

congress in 1831-33, serving one term at least as an anti-mason. Judge Barstow was a Jeffersonian democrat early in life, but later was a whig. He died in Nichols, March 30, 1865, aged eighty-one years.

Latham A. Burrows succeeded to the bench in 1823, and was the first professional lawyer to fill that position in the county. He was a native of Groton, Conn., born in 1793, and became a member of the county bar in 1816. He was clerk of Broome county from February 14, 1821, to January 1, 1822, associate judge of Tioga from 1824 to 1827, and later first judge of the Common Pleas. Judge Burrows represented this county in the state senate from 1824 to 1828, and in the latter year established a mercantile business in Owego. He was president of the village from 1836 to 1839, inclusive. He afterward removed to Buffalo, where he died September 25, 1855.

Grant B. Baldwin was appointed first judge February 5, 1828, and served until March 27, 1833. Judge Baldwin was a resident of Elmira when that city was a hamlet called Newtown, a half-shire town of Tioga county. He was a lawyer by profession, admitted to practice in 1814, and is remembered as a capable and popular public officer.

John R. Drake succeeded to the office of first judge of the Common Pleas of Tioga county March 27, 1833, but previous to that time, from 1815 to 1823, he had officiated as first judge of Broome county. Judge Drake was born at Pleasant Valley, Orange county, November 28, 1782, and came to Owego in 1809, when that hamlet settlement was included in Broome county. He was a merchant and lumberman, and a man of much importance in the community. He built the first sidewalk; owned the first covered carriage and covered sleigh, and his daughter had the first piano, in the settlement. He bought large tracts of land, and for several years was manager of the Coxe Patent. His store stood at the north end of the bridge at the corner of Front street. He owned nine store buildings, all of which were burned in 1849. Judge Drake died in Owego, March 21, 1857.

Stephen Strong was a native of Connecticut, born October 11, 1791. He came to Owego from Jefferson county, N. Y., in which