

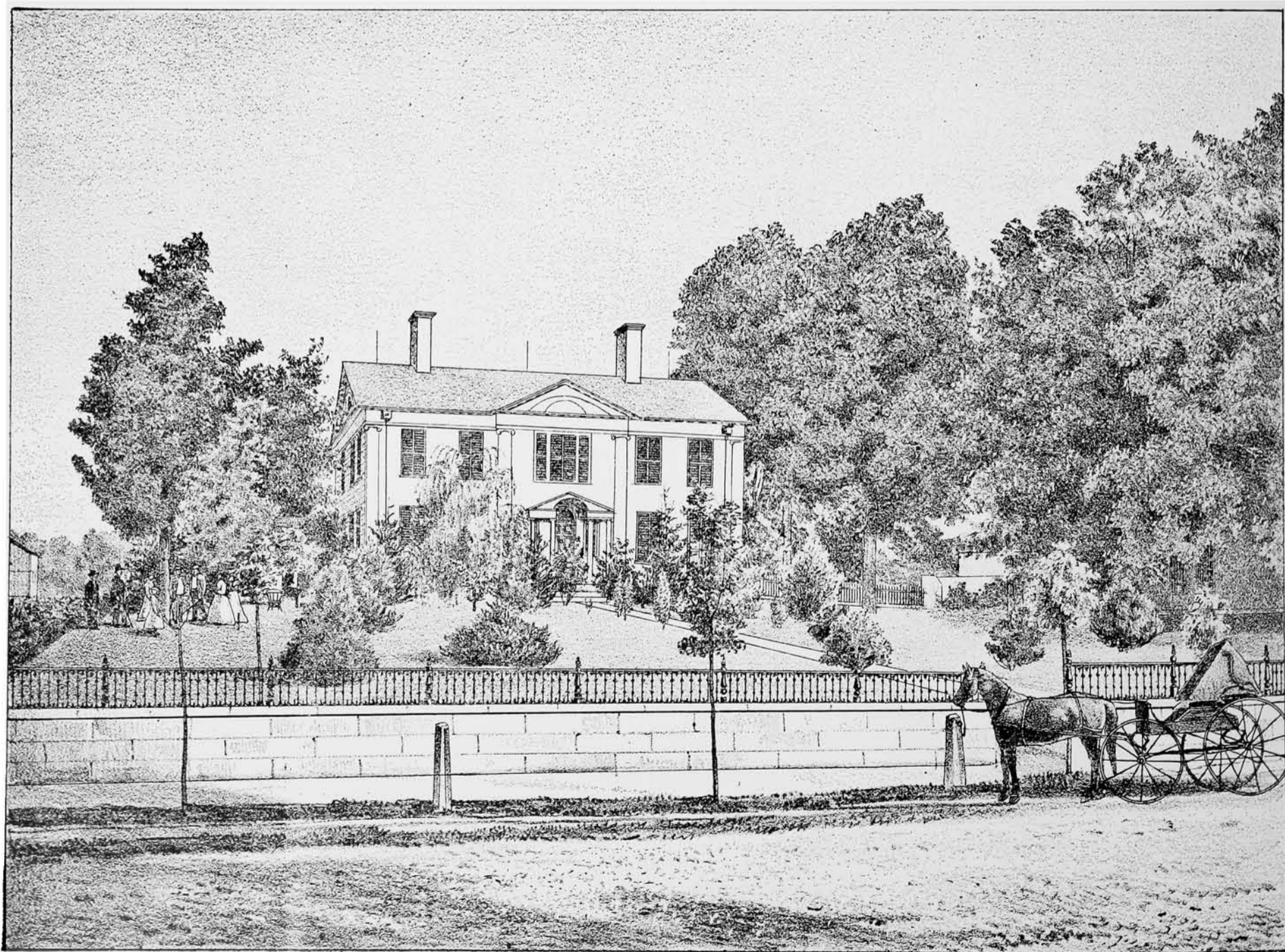
HON. ELISHA WILLIAMS.

THE subject of this sketch, son of Colonel Ebenezer Williams, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, August 29, 1773. After the death of his father, Colonel Seth Grosvenor, of Pomfret, was appointed his guardian. Young Williams early manifested a desire for the law, and commenced his studies with Judge Reeves, of Litchfield. He was an indefatigable student, and at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar. At the close of his legal studies he started out with a horse, portmanteau, and twenty dollars in money to seek his fortune. He traveled as far west as Spencertown, New York. In 1795 he united in marriage with Lucia Grosvenor, second daughter of his guardian, and removed to Hudson, New York, in 1799. In 1807 he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which is located the present village of Waterloo, paying for the same about three thousand dollars, or the magnificent sum of about three dollars per acre. The village was known by the Indian appellation of *Scanyes* until 1815, when it was called New Hudson, in honor of Mr. Williams, until the following year, when by a vote of



E. Williams

the citizens it was changed to Waterloo, a name it has since retained. In the year 1816 he erected, through his agent, Reuben Swift, the large and elegant "Mansion House," which was a wonder in its day, and still remains a monument of the enterprise and beneficence of this public-spirited pioneer. The edifice mentioned above is represented in this work. Mr. Williams was untiring in his endeavors to assist the pioneers and place within their reach the conveniences of civilization. He was the progenitor of many industrial enterprises, and in 1816 erected the Waterloo Mills, the largest establishment of the kind in Western New York. Elisha Williams was a prominent attorney, and had for his associates the leading men in the State. When the announcement of his death was received in Oneida County the Supreme Court was in session at Utica, which immediately adjourned, and a committee was appointed to frame resolutions of condolence, of which Daniel Cady was chairman, and at a like meeting in the city of New York, John C. Spencer was chairman, and he and Chancellor Kent passed glowing eulogies upon his life and character. He died in New York, June 29, 1833.



MANSION HOUSE, WATERLOO N.Y.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

OF

SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

WATERLOO.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF JUNIUS.

It may be well to note the civil changes of early days in order, and recall, in official positions, the names of the pioneers.

The settlement of Waterloo began when Onondaga was formed from Herkimer, in 1794. Two towns, Ovid and Romulus, embraced the area of Seneca County. In 1799, this region was included in Cayuga, and, in 1800, Washington was formed as a town from Romulus. Junius was formed from Washington, in 1803, and included the lands north of the Seneca River. The first town election was held Tuesday, March 1, 1803, John Parkhurst, clerk pro tem., and result shown by ballot:

Supervisor, Lewis Birdsall; *Town Clerk*, Gideon Bowdish; *Assessors*, Asa Moore, Hugh W. Dobbin, and Elisha Pratt; *Commissioners of Highways*, Jesse Southwick, Jabez Disbrow, and Nathaniel Potter; *Overseers of the Poor*, Herman Swift and Stephen Hooper; *Collector*, Sirenus Swift; *Constables*, Jacob Chamberlain and S. Swift; *Pound Master*, Samuel Lay; *Fence Viewers*, S. Lay and Robert Oliver. Among road overseers are Josiah Crane, James Tripp, Henry Brightman, and Benjamin Collins.

Tuesday, March 6, 1804. Meeting held at Stephen Hooper's tavern. Supervisor and Clerk re-elected; Nicholas Squire appears as Assessor; Stephen Crane and Amasa Shearman are new Commissioners of Highways; Simeon Bacon is Collector; Benjamin Stebbins, Constable. Fence Viewers are voted one dollar per day for services, and Oliver Brown, Bradley Disbrow, Henry Parker, Asa Bacon, Thomas Beadle, and William Galt are officials for this service and remuneration.

March 5, 1805. Daniel Sayre is Supervisor; Russell Pratt, Town Clerk; D. Southwick, Assessor; T. Morris, R. Disbrow, J. Hall, J. Maynard, L. Van Alstine, and S. Chapman, Overseers of Highways.

1806. A. Knapp and B. Parkhurst are Constables; and Messrs. Briggs, Livingstone, Young, Southwick, Swift, Barnes, Reynolds, Parker, and Rogers in charge of roads.

The meeting of 1807 was held at Lewis Birdsall's. Jacob L. Lazelere, Town Clerk; David Lum and Asa Smith, Commissioners of Highways. "Voted that no person shall keep a tavern or inn in this town, unless he cause to be made a good and sufficient yard for lodging stock." Voted, in 1808, that the town be divided by the north line of Galen, the new town to be called "Stirling."

Meeting in 1811 at the house of J. Chamberlain. Resolved, that the town be divided at an original survey line, and the north part annexed to Galen. Election held in 1813, at Asa Bacon's, where State school allowance is refused as regards schools, and desired if a fund to educate the poor.

Election was held at Pontius Hooper's, in 1815, and for several years at Jesse Decker's. In 1822, a meeting was held at the court-house; T. F. Stevens, P. A. Barker, J. Burton, and A. A. Baldwin, Justice of the Peace, presiding. Received of County, for schools, \$243.80; of Town Collector, \$246.25. Total, \$490.05. Fifty-seven highway districts in the town. A vote was cast on dividing the town in 1824, and carried in the negative by ten to one.

ORGANIZATION OF WATERLOO.

"We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates."

The formation of the town of Waterloo is contemporary with the division of Junius, on March 26, 1829. Its south line is the Seneca River. Its southwest

corner borders on Seneca Lake. Its surface is almost uniformly level. Lying low, marshes occupy portions of its area, and the bed of the river is but little below the general surface. The soil embraces a variety of gravel, muck and clay, and sandy loam. A single stream, flowing south and eastward, and termed Black Brook, rises in and drains the surplus waters of the town into the Seneca River. The N. Y. C. and H. R. R. (old road) follows the general course of the river across the south lands of the town, which is divided, for educational purposes, into nine school districts. Roads radiate from Waterloo village along the river to Geneva and Seneca Falls, and stretch diagonally to the northwest across the town. The Revolutionary war had closed, and this region was part of a large portion of land set apart for the benefit of the soldiery, few of whom seem to have valued their warrants sufficiently to desire a location upon them. Their claims were bought by speculators, and sold entire or fragmentary to actual settlers. As may be stated in the village history, the Indians had long resided on the banks of the Seneca, and felt themselves the rightful owners of the soil while yielding to the inevitable; and hence our extract starting this chapter. To those who have been long residents of this locality a recollection of wellnigh forgotten names will revive old memories, and make a journey from lot to lot enjoyable. The pioneer land-hunter marked a tract for real or supposed advantages, and there began his labors. It is notable that the tide did not sweep on unbroken, but left here and there, at often distant intervals, a settler or a group of settlers, and spent its force in the northwest territory. The unequal settlement of lots is thus explained, and some tracts not desirable fell to late comers, who had no choice. In the northwest corner of the town lies No. 65, which was settled by Jonathan Oakley, who had bought a fifty-acre piece in the east part, and moved on into the woods. A blacksmith by trade, the clang of his hammer was often heard by the traveler in those parts, and many the job done by the frontier knight of the forge. He wearied of the locality after four years' residence, and, selling to Thomas Bruce in 1814, the latter sold again to L. Smith, whose family are yet owners. John Crittenden came on from the East with a family, and started a tavern upon the central part of the lot, about 1814. Nearly a score of years passed away, when William, a brother, bought the place and John went West. Noah, a third Crittenden, brought on a family, and lived on one hundred acres of the south side. Next, east, lies 66, whither came, about 1800, James Tripp and family from Washington County, N. Y. Tripp had the southeast quarter; moved in 1815 to Galen, and afterwards to Tyre, where he died. Thomas Pitcher was his successor, John Shekell his; then, prior to 1840, came Henry Bonnell, the present occupant. Upon the southwest part moved William Hampton, of New Jersey, in 1800. For ten years he strove with Nature for the mastery, and with his family removing westward, gave way to Richard Dell, who built a frame house in 1814, and found a satisfactory home, whereon he died and left the property to his children, and the present owners are Charles and H. S. Bonnell and William C. Dutton. A settler was often a man of varied experience, and in 1804, there came from New Jersey, and settled on a farm of eighty acres, a man named Thomas Bills, who was known later as a preacher and earlier as an extensive traveler. His delight was a rehearsal to attentive auditors of his experience in South America and in Eastern lands. The narratives of Bills to the children of the backwoods were as attractive to them as the voyages of Sindbad the Sailor to the cruel voluptuary on the throne of Persia. In 1806 the preacher had sold to a shoemaker, who pursued his calling busily and successfully. Nathaniel Bonnell did not farm, but probably hired his field-work. On the northeast corner lived John Green in 1808. Two years later, and a log school-house was erected in the west part of the lot, and here for several years taught Daniel Pound, who is remembered as a good instructor. Benjamin Hampton, of New Jersey, in 1800, held one hundred and

fifty acres in the south part of No. 67. He had gone West to seek his fortune, and, in 1807, married Mary Jackson. Webster Laing bought the place in 1834; James Shear, purchasing of him, remained but two years, and then the Hampton place was sold to A. S. McIntyre, present occupant. From the ocean and whaling voyages to the western lands and thick woods was a strange transition to Ebenezer Chase, of Rhode Island; yet, in 1802, we find him settled on a fifty-acre farm of this lot, where his sturdy sons resolutely set to work and cleared the land. Chase afterwards sold to Matthew Rogers, a carpenter, who followed his trade but little, attending mainly to his farm-work. Rogers sold to Critchet, and the land passed successively to William Punderson, P. R. Wood, Webster Laing, and A. S. McIntyre, the present holder. John Woodhouse settled on one hundred acres at an early day, at the cross-roads, where J. Tulitt now lives. Cornelius Dunham had several log huts, in 1800, upon one hundred acres in the northeast part of the lot. A grandson owns the same tract as the third generation of occupants. One hundred and forty acres on the north part was owned in 1803 by Chancellor Hyde. In ownership Hyde was succeeded by Benjamin Shotwell; other owners have been known, till it finally has passed to R. Lane. A single society of Friends has had its origin and decay outside of the village of Waterloo; its site was the south side of Lot 67. A society of Friends held their first meeting at the dwelling of Benjamin Hampton, north of the present meeting-house. Organizing, they erected a log church some time in 1806. The builders selected a site in the midst of the woods; the trees were cut, and a portion of their trunks incorporated in the sides of the structure. The membership of this forest-society of Quakers consisted of Henry Bonnell and wife, daughter Mary, and son Jacob; James Tripp, John Laing, wife and family, and Joseph Laing and family. Thomas Bills and B. Collins were exhorters. Elijah Pound was, a well-beloved and leading man in the society, and was their leader for a period extending from 1808 to 1829. The present two-story frame meeting-house was erected in 1818, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars; part of this sum was obtained by subscription and the rest by donation from the Yearly Meeting in New York City. Henry Hyde was the builder. Meetings have been held occasionally in the house ever since its first opening; but the good old Friends died one by one, the more youthful moved elsewhere, till a single individual remains of a former large organization. Where the old pioneers were buried but few head-stones rise to arrest the step of the careless and curious intruders; silently and unknown they rest, awaiting the mighty trumpet-call to wake the buried nations. This grave-yard, near the Quaker meeting-house, had early origin. Here lies the dust of Thomas Beadle, a Junius pioneer, and here was buried the wife of Thomas Bills and many another. On 68 lived Dr. Hubbard, a practicing physician; his farm, of one hundred acres, lay near the centre of the lot; his son, Orlando, received the place; then he, too, dying, it went to heirs, and is now owned by W. H. Dunham, a son-in-law. Opposite Hubbard, on one hundred and forty acres, lived Jacob Winters; his successor, George W. McAllister, removed to Michigan and traded his Seneca farm to David Skaats, who sold to Abram Lane, and he to M. Hough. In 1806, Jacob Weatherlow owned sixty acres at the road intersection, and the old farm has passed to the hands of Thomas Godfrey. Possibly not the first, yet early settlers on the south part of the lot, were Russell Ammon. John and Ethel Daley, of whom nothing is known.

In or about 1800, a man named Asa Bacon was the owner and occupant of Lot 81. During the epidemic of tavern-keeping, he erected and conducted a house of entertainment for some years. Finally, dividing the lot, which is regarded as one of the best in the town, among his children, he returned to the Shakers at Lebanon, whence he had come. The old tavern has been transformed into a neat residence, and few would suspect the stout bench-hewed studding, covered by modern weatherboarding, to have held together a half-century, and, still firm as metal, form the basis of J. C. Halstead's pleasant home. The lot is in part owned to-day by the grandchildren of the old settler, W. F. and B. Bacon, the former being a resident.

The first settler in the town of Waterloo was John Greene, who came here in 1789, from Rhode Island, and located at the cross-roads of Lot 80. Greene had right in one hundred and fifty acres, upon which he built a log hut, and gave his time to hunting, trapping, and traffic with the Indians, who are said to have feared him, principally on account of his unusual strength. The advent of settlers destroyed the interest of Greene in this locality, and, selling out to Walter Wood, he moved again to the woods beyond. Wood sold to John Tripp about 1800. The latter put up a frame tavern in 1803, and an addition to it afterwards. The building was burned some twenty years ago, while owned by Samuel Lundy, who had indirectly purchased of Tripp. The farm was sold to David Devoll, and by him disposed of to A. McIntyre. Gideon Bowdish came upon the lot at a very early period, and, buying eighty acres on the northwest, made a temporary home of logs. The farm has descended by entailment at death from Gideon to William, his son, and from the son to his children. John Fowler, a maker of spinning-wheels during leisure hours, was owner and dweller upon a farm of one hundred

and fifteen acres of the northeast corner in the year 1805. His stay was transient, and he sold out to John Lane, a New Jersey carpenter, well qualified for his business; his services were in demand, and he is recalled as the leading mechanic of the locality. At his demise, the heirs sold to William Shotwell, and the successive owners have been Josiah E. Holbrook and S. S. Maynard, the present possessor. Joseph Bigelow had one hundred acres on the south part, and moved upon them with his family in 1805. Sale was made to Benjamin Howland, who in turn sold to William Webster, from New Jersey. Abram Vail became its next owner, and his son-in-law, O. S. Maynard, is now occupant.

When Henry Bonnell, of New Jersey, in 1803, came out to Seneca County, bringing his family in a wagon, he settled on fifty-five acres of the north part of Lot 79. Before he could put up the customary log house, the trees had to be cut away from the site, but these and like difficulties gave way before his persistent efforts. Twelve years he tilled the fields in summer and continued his improvements in winter, while a family grew up about him. At the close of the war of 1812, he yielded to the impulse to sell, which has been to the advantage of some and the injury of many, and, receiving his price from Richard Dell, moved north to Wayne County. Dell continued in possession until 1834, when he gave way to Charles Bonnell, whose son is the present owner. Not with long, pointed tube, driven by successive blows deep into the earth, and having attached the justly celebrated pumps like those turned out by thousands from the works at Seneca Falls, but by an ever-deepening cylindrical hole, from which the earth, clay, and gravel came up slowly by the windlass, till a subterranean vein was reached, stone walled, with sweep and oaken bucket, was the early settler supplied with water. The well-digger's occupation is gone, but William Hyatt, who came September 1, 1800, with the Tripps from Washington County and dug the wells through the neighborhood, did an essential service to the settlers, and is remembered as having lived on a farm of fifty acres of the lot, which he found time to clear and make productive. Hyatt was stout and industrious, and maintained himself upon his possession until 1810, when he went West to Ohio, having made a sale to a blacksmith named Daniel Mills, who ran a shop in connection with the farm. William Bowdish bought the field and deeded it to Phoebe B. Dean, his daughter, and it is now the land of William R. Bonnell. Benjamin Ball, of New Jersey, moved with a family upon the centre of the lot, and claimed a tract of sixty-five acres. He was an adept at nail-making, which business, pursued at intervals in the East, furnished means to help clear up his land and surround himself with comforts. His trouble seems to have been the prevalence of bears, which lost no opportunity to carry off a hog; yet Ball was able to reimburse himself with the scarcely inferior meat of bruin's self, whose shaggy coat made warm coverings. Hugh Jackson came very early, and located upon eighty-five acres in the southeast of the lot; having sold to Philetus Swift, he in turn transferred to Benjamin Hartwell, and then, from various ownership, the tract has passed to become the property of Henry Bonnell.

Lot 78 lies on the west, and joins upon Ontario. Samuel Canfield, an early school-master, settled on the west line upon fifty acres, and was the first upon the lot, which lay unoccupied till 1828. A log house yet standing stood opposite Canfield's place. In it lived Charles Doty, who was the owner of a tract, which has been known in consequence as Doty's Marsh. The lot has a number of occupants, principally of more recent date.

Lot 89 was first settled in 1804, by an Irishman named Martin, who moved upon the east side with his family, and erected a habitation. Martin moved away within a few years. Hugh W. Dobbin, a colonel during the second war with Great Britain and a gallant and meritorious officer, acquired the whole lot some time in 1825, and his sons, Lodowick and William, took up a residence upon it. A part of the tract still remains with the descendants. Lot 90 was settled about 1802, by James Dobbin, from Long Island. He owned one hundred acres in the western part, and built a tavern, which is in use as the residence of E. Stone, and he afterward became a well-known merchant of Rochester. Six years after the location of Dobbin on the lot, Septimus Evans settled a little to the east of him, and was known as a person of considerable property. Joseph Scott bought a part of Evans's land, and lived upon it many years ago. Two roads, two railroads, and a canal traverse the lot. H. W. Dobbin is regarded as the first settler upon Lot 92. His farm embraced one hundred and thirty acres in the central portion. There he erected a frame house, and opened a tavern which he kept for many years, and became known as a social and military man and an excellent landlord, far and wide. We have said that he distinguished himself in the engagements fought on Canadian territory, and, returning to Seneca, he resumed his vocation of keeping a public house. Finally removing to Geneva, in 1840, he there resided till his death, which transpired at the age of eighty-six. S. S. Mallory now owns the former Dobbin farm. The east side of the lot was taken up by Governor Tompkins. About 1818, John Cowdry moved upon it with a family, and erected a frame dwelling. He had acquired the rank of colonel in the war of



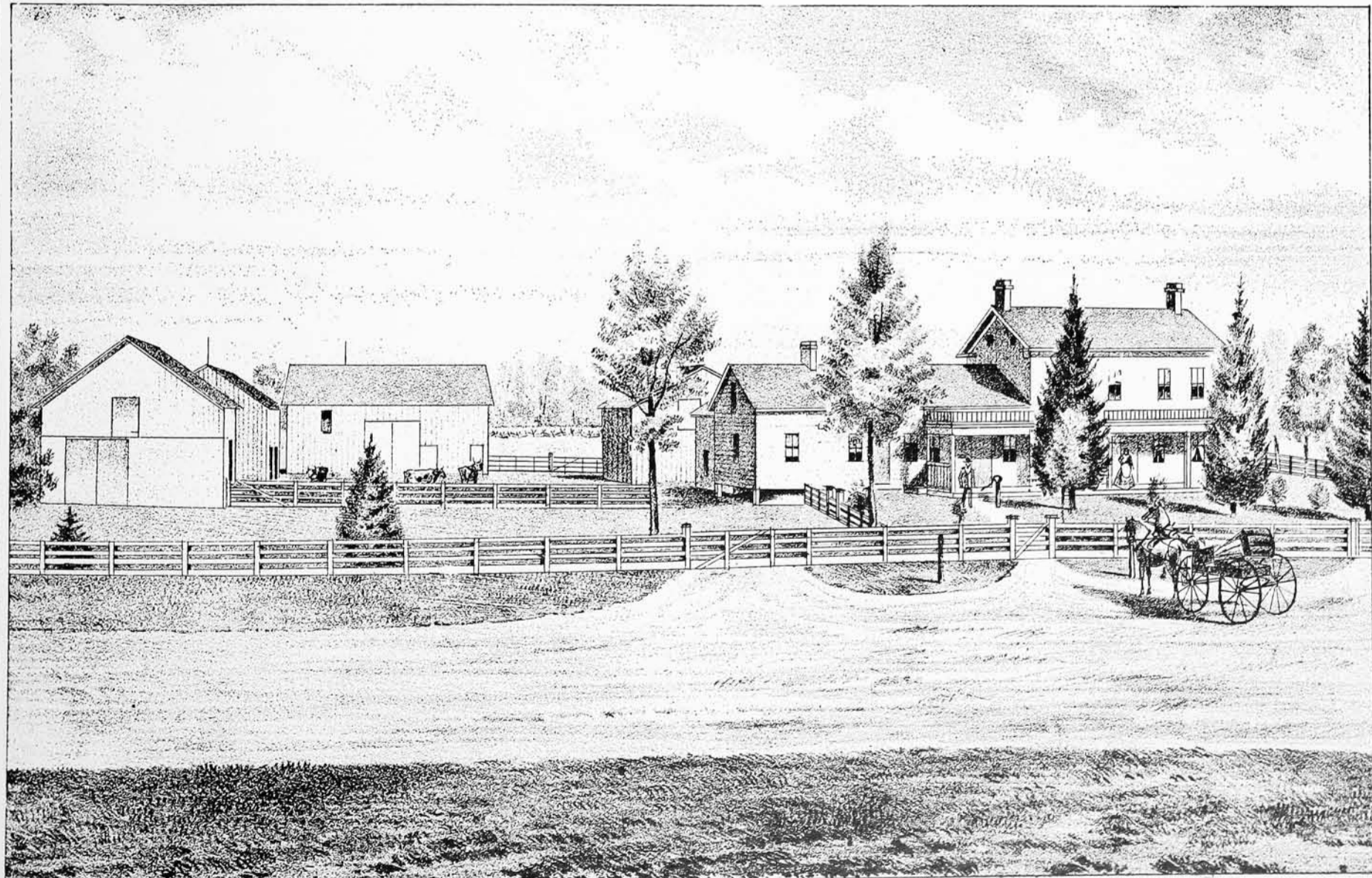
CHARLES BONNEL.

son of Henry Bonnel, was born in Randolph County, New Jersey, on the 26th day of November, 1801. In the fall of 1804 he came with his father to the old town of Junius, where he remained until the year 1815, when they removed to Wayne County, New York. At the age of twenty years Charles left the parental roof, and stepped out into the broad arena of active life. He engaged to labor at agricultural pursuits, for a period of eight months, at nine dollars per month. He continued as a farm laborer about four years, when he went to the State of Michigan, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He returned to Seneca County, and, on the 27th day of September, 1826, he married Diana, the daughter of Richard Dell. Soon after marriage he purchased seventy-five acres of land in Wayne County, two miles south of Clyde, and two years thereafter located upon his pur-



DEANNA BONNEL.

chase, where he remained until the spring of 1831, when he disposed of his Wayne County property, and bought one hundred and seventy-five acres in the town of Waterloo, on Lots 66 and 79, where he since resided, embracing a period of forty-five years. By a strict attention to business, coupled with untiring industry and perseverance, Mr. Bonnel has succeeded in accumulating more than seven hundred acres of valuable land, which he shares with his children and grandchildren. He had five children, viz., Rachel D., born July 30, 1827, and married Edmund W. Mitchell November 3, 1848; Elizabeth S., born July 23, 1829, and married William C. Dutton August 9, 1849; Henry S. Bonnel, born October 14, 1831, and married E. W. Thorn March 26, 1861; Phebe W., born March 11, 1834, and married Joseph A. Lynch April 8, 1852; and Mary T., born August 23, 1838, and died January 25, 1842. Mr. Bonnel suffered much from fines and imprisonment, and distraint of his goods for his non-compliance with military requisitions.



RES. OF CHARLES BONNEL, WATERLOO TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS
TOWN OF WATERLOO,
SENECA CO., N. Y.

Richard P. Hunt 1829-1830	Rev. Aaron D. Lane 1849
Dr. Gardner Welles 1831-1832	Henry Parks 1850-1852
George Burnett 1833	Bartholomew Skaats 1853
Dr. Jesse Fifield 1834-1835	Abram L. Sweet 1854
Aaron R. Wheeler 1836	Platt Crosby 1855
James Stevenson 1837	Abram S. Slawson 1856-1858
Dr. Gardner Welles 1838	Samuel R. Welles 1859-1860
Isaac Mosher 1839-1840	Richard P. Kendig 1861-1862
Col. Horace F. Gustin 1841	Samuel R. Welles 1863-1866
Dr. James A. Hahn 1842	Henry Warner 1867-1868
Pardon T. Mumford 1843	Reuben D. Hurlbut 1869-1870
Gen. Caleb Fairchild 1844	Josiah Burnett 1871
Aaron R. Wheeler 1845-1847	Richard Hunt 1872
Charles A. Watkins 1848	R. D. Hurlbut 1873-1874
Samuel R. Welles 1875-1876	

1812, and had been a resident of New York City, to which he returned in 1830, while his land passed to one Wheeler, a Geneva storekeeper. In the southwest part of the lot lived Nathan Teal, in 1805, upon a farm of one hundred acres, now held by William Sisson. Teal volunteered in 1812, and was commissioned a captain; built a tavern at the foot of the lake about 1830, and also a grist-mill. Near by was the clothiers of Jacob Vreeland, run by him for several years. On the death of Teal, his son, George, took his place in the tavern, but finally sold out to George Page. Pitt Doty located early on the west side of the lot, north of the present road. He was a carpenter, and followed his trade in contracting and building houses and barns, while his boys partially cleared and carried on work upon the farm. No. 91 is supposed to have been first settled in 1800, by a Mr. Simpson, who owned one hundred and forty-eight acres in the southeast part, and became the occupant of a frame house erected upon it. Simpson moved elsewhere in 1805, and was succeeded by P. Pierson, who made the usual emigrant's journey in wagons, with wife and children, from Long Island, and moved into the house vacated by Simpson. This served as a home until 1825, when he removed to a new dwelling, wherein he died in 1853. J. H. Pierson, a son, then came in possession, and at the age of sixty-eight is a farmer upon the place. On the west side, in 1808, there settled on one hundred acres Andrew Nicholson, from Dutchess County. Having established his family in a log house, he resumed and continued his business of weaving, and directed the labors of his sons upon the farm. Thirteen years elapsed, and he sold to John Haviland, who lived there twenty-two years, and then died. The heirs sold to John L. Church, a New York storekeeper. Church died, and his heirs sold to D. E. Williams, the present owner. Upon the southwest corner, in 1816, was John Straughan, a Scotchman. For five years he lived in a log house, and worked upon his farm of ninety-three acres, and then sold to Robert Wooden, who owns it at present.

Lot 93 was early disputed territory. The soldier's right had been acquired by Mr. Munford, of Auburn, and had also been purchased by the well-known Gerrit Smith, and between the two the title was contested many years, and interfered with settlement. Munford was the successful litigant, and, when confirmed in title, began the sale of portions to actual settlers. One McCurdy moved on about 1805, and combined the business of keeping tavern with work at the forge, blacksmithing being his vocation. Within a few years he died, and Cornelius Hill and father became owners and occupants for quite a period. The farm was bought by R. McCurdy, son of the first settler. In 1808 John Bell came on with a large family, built a log cabin and began clearing the one hundred acres where S. P. Soule now owns. Within a few years Bell sold to the Nicholson brothers, three in number, who rented for a time, and finally passing to heirs, it was sold by them to one Belamy, who transferred to the present possessor. Robert McCormick, from Geneva, removed to the land on the east side in 1820, built a log house, worked for a time, and left for Michigan, having sold to John Lidiard, an Englishman, who after several years' residence deeded to his son John, and the farm was by him transferred to P. Pierson, in 1848. Lawson R. Pierson received the land from his father, and sold to Alfred Vail, who now lives upon it. James Wooden also settled in the central part of 93 in 1825. As early as 1805, one Cram had settled upon 94 and put up a tavern on the southwest corner. Having served the public as a host of the wayside inn for a reasonable period, he gave way to Joseph Nichols, with whom the building burned. Another was erected, and the business continued; the stand was finally bought by R. McCurdy. A shingle-maker, named Sekell, lived in 1808 near Black Brook, where M. B. Pulver now owns. The early residents upon Lot 95 were, Whiteford, the Scotchman, who moved in 1808 upon the southwest part, and opened tavern at the corners, and Sears, who at an early day was living on the southeast part, where Toby now resides. Farther east, on 96, lived Moores Dimmick, of the tavern-keeping fraternity, in the house occupied by George N. Reed. In a log house, nearer Waterloo, lived a pettifogger named Benjamin A. Clapp, upon the farm now owned by Dr. Welles. Farther east, on the north side of the road, was Ricker, who kept tavern and grocery, and supplied attendants at the horse-races, then common, with gingerbread and beer.

Justus Buck lived on the north part of 96, in 1815, and owned one hundred and fifty acres, and there died. His son James received fifty acres, which were recently sold; the remainder was sold by heirs to B. Story. On the southwest corner of the lot Colonel Mynderse had a large tract, upon which he caused a dwelling to be erected at a very early day. The barn, erected about the same time, still stands; J. Tobey is the present owner. William I. Smith had a tavern on the south side of the river road, on Lot 97, previous to 1815, and in the old building he passed away. In a residence opposite, at the advanced age of seventy-three, lives his daughter, Mrs. Thorn. On the northwest corner dwelt Mr. Childs, upon what has proved to be a good, productive farm. Where Demarest lives, one Starks had a tavern from a period as far back as 1815. Stark deceased, and Captain John Scott became owner, and likewise died, and J. McLaren entered on possession.

There were men who devoted themselves exclusively to the cultivation of their

lands; there were others who found abundant time for outside trade and diversions. Of the latter class was John Daley, inhabitant of a log house on a farm upon the east side of the lot, in 1815. He is remembered as a judge of horse-flesh, and fond of trading. Oliver L. Brown was keeper of a public house on this lot, where, later, Martin Kendig, grandfather of Daniel Kendig, lived about the close of the war of 1812. On Lot 98 were several owners of fifty-acre farms, among whom were Baldwin, resident upon the present Pullman place; Benjamin Ranson, a millwright, and his brothers; a Mrs. Briggs, a Mr. Tower, located on the east side of the North Road; and Seth Conklin, occupant of a log house, like most of the others. Mr. Moore had an eighty-acre farm where Edward Pierson lives, and on the southeast corner, west of Mrs. Hunt's, was a house kept by John Van Tuyl, previous to 1815. Upon Lot 82, where lives Abram Hill, Seth Conklin was a pioneer resident; industrious and ingenious, among the products of his leisure hours were axe-handles, which, bartered at the store, found their way out to the choppers. Jesse Clark moved in during 1817, and bid off forty acres at a tax sale, which he never occupied, but about 1856 his son George moved upon it and built himself a house. Upon ten acres cleared by his own labor Oliver S. Brown was a resident in 1815, and John Knox, a lawyer, resident of the village, owned three hundred acres. In the northeast corner of the town lies number 70. It was owned in 1815 by Jacob Elliott, whose family lived in a rude log cabin. Elliott sold to Samuel Bear, and he sold fifty acres to McElwain, George Decker, and tracts to other parties. Settlers on 69, in 1815, were Samuel Miller, Stephenson, and Walter Smith; Stephenson was the pioneer settler, and Jacob Smith, now aged seventy-one, purchased the farm of Walter Smith, and remains a resident on the old farm.

On September 20, 1791, the traveler Watson followed a footpath from Seneca Falls up to Scauyes,* and saw no residents where the Waterloo of the present stands. The Indian village called Scauyes was once the home of Seneca Indians, who had purchased from the Cayugas. The place was pleasant and prosperous, and orchards bloomed in their season, and the ears of corn plucked from the neighboring fields contributed to the autumnal feasts. A force detached by Sullivan under command of Colonel Harper destroyed the village and laid waste the fields. Horatio Jones, a captive by the Senecas, was some time near 1789 a trader with the Indians. It is conceded by all that Samuel Bear was the first white man to settle upon the site of present South Waterloo. In 1793 he started from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and after a long and weary journey through the intervening forest arrived at Scauyes, and took up Lot No. 4 in the town of Fayette. Returning to his former home to winter, he was accompanied back by John and Ephraim Bear, his cousins; soon after came John and Casper Yost. Young, enterprising, and energetic, Bear utilized the water-power before him, by the erection of a custom mill in 1794 or 1795. From material used in construction, it bore the name of the "Log Mill." The gearing, cog-wheels and all, was almost entirely of wood. Later, the log was replaced by the frame, whose raising was effected by the assistance of a Geneva congregation on the Sabbath, and whose single run of stone had an extensive custom. Families soon moved near the mill, and the settlement began to assume shape; land was held higher than north of the river, where the forest was unbroken. Bear dug a race-way, in which he was assisted by several Indians, and built the saw-mill lately owned by William H. Clute, now deceased. The circumstances appearing favorable for the growth here of a village, S. Bear caused a survey and plat of the land to be made by David Cook in 1806. Some few lots were taken at twenty-five dollars each, and the Hendricks farm, one mile southwest of the place, was held at eight dollars per acre. Ground for a public square was laid off near the centre of the surveyed plat, in dimensions forty-one rods and twenty-five links long by nine rods wide. Bear now erected and started a store and carried on a mercantile business; his career was short, and his death took place in 1807, at the early age of thirty-five years. A partition of estate was the result of his decease, and improvements were gradually made. Two children of Mr. Bear survive; one, Mrs. Wagner, lives in Waterloo, and Samuel Bear, Jr., in Junius. Ephraim Bear attended to running the grist-mill for a number of years, and afterward moved to the West. John Bear carried on a small tannery a short distance east of where stands the brick mill erected by William McCarty, and died about 1829. George, John, and Casper Yost, millwrights, whose services in erecting primitive mills have been noted, bought farms in Fayette in 1800, whereon some of their descendants are living. Abram Yost established the first pottery in the County, on the site of the Franklin House. Ready sale was found for the variety of jugs, crocks, and other earthenware made from the brick-like clay. Yost finally removed to Michigan. Martin Kendig emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1793, accompanied by his wife and ten children. They came by water, landed at Geneva, and settled

* The name Scauyes is variously spelled. Daniel S. Kendig, one of the best informed citizens of the place and good authority, gives the spelling as "Scauyas."

in the town of Benton, Ontario County. Martin Kendig, Jr., came to Scauyes in 1795, and set up a shop for the manufacture of tin-ware, sheet-iron stove-pipe, and also for the moulding of pewter spoons, which were an improvement upon the horn or wooden article. The marriage of Mr. Kendig to Leah Bear, sister to Samuel, took place in December, 1797. From 1797 till the spring of 1803, Kendig carried on distilling in a building then standing a little northeast of the "Log Mill," and made the "real copper-distilled rye." Andrew Schott was a blacksmith in Scauyes in 1803, and later owned a farm about two miles south of the village. He occupied a small frame on one of four corners, and worked in a shop which stood just north of his dwelling. He was a resident for ten or twelve years, and then moved upon his farm, where he died. Daniel Moore, also a blacksmith, occupied a one and a half story frame house on the corner opposite Schott. His shop stood next the race, where, in addition to regular work, he manufactured wrought-iron nails. All the nails used in putting together the barn of William Penoyer, built in 1812, were the hand-work of Moore, who later moved to Seneca Falls and thence to Michigan. John Watkins succeeded Bear, in 1807, in the mercantile business. He was from New Jersey, and took a prominent part in public progress. He ran a tannery in connection with storekeeping, and had a lucrative trade. About 1816, he put up a frame mill on the Island; served as judge, and died about 1850. A son, Benjamin Watkins, is at present a lawyer in Waterloo. About 1808, Matthias Strayer, a wheelwright, moved into Scauyes, and engaged in the manufacture of large spinning-wheels for wool and tow, and the small wheels for flax. There was a great demand for these wheels; every family able to buy had one or more of them to spin their thread and yarn.

William Penoyer, a cooper by trade, who had been for some years a resident of Seneca Falls, removed to Scauyes, and in the spring of 1810 kept the first tavern opened in the place. There were then but six families settled in the village, namely, Daniel Moore, Andrew Schott, Abram Yost, Anthony Snyder, John Watkins, and Colonel Daniel Rhoas; all had frame houses. Snyder was a gunsmith from Pennsylvania. He lived in a small house near his shop, and employed himself in the repair of rifles and driving sharp bargains. He died about 1846; his dust lies in the old cemetery. Colonel Rhoas arrived with his family from Pennsylvania in 1808, and set up a saddler and harness shop. His first work was after the heavy Keystone pattern, but soon changed to the lighter. Like many another villager since, he had a farm, which lay a mile and a half south of the village. Abram Yost was succeeded in the pottery by James Thorn, and he by B. F. Whartenby, whose son is now the proprietor of the works. John Favorite, a school-teacher, and Joseph Doane were early residents of the place. A school-house was moved in from the country in 1812, and in it Rev. Mr. Markle, a Lutheran, living upon a farm, was accustomed to preach. Rev. Mr. Wolf, of the M. E. Church, was also an early-day preacher there. Sophia Bear, born in 1800, was the first native white female in Scauyes, and her early death heads the lengthened list of those whose bodies crumble in the soil of the old grave-yard. It is stated that the primitive birth in Scauyes was that of John S. Bear, in 1797; our authority is S. Bear, of Junius. Charlotte Bear, now Mrs. Wagner, was born January, 1803, and Hon. Daniel S. Kendig during the same year; both are living, the former in South Waterloo, the latter in the village proper. Mr. Kendig bears his years lightly; is a member of the Waterloo Historical Society, and the source of our information regarding the early settlement of the south side.

WATERLOO VILLAGE.

"Generations in their course decay;
And flourish there when those have passed away."

In 1795, Jabez Gorham erected a log cabin near the site of the present Waterloo Woolen Mills, and was the pioneer on the north side of the Seneca River. Gorham cleared a piece of ground where he had made a tomahawk improvement, and opened the first tavern in a small frame building, adorned by a kind of piazza, a year or so later. About 1803 a small wooden bridge was built over the "Outlet," at a point about fifteen rods southeast of the Gorham House. Stringers were laid upon bents, and a plank floor put down wide enough for two teams. This structure, frequently repaired, is known to this day as the Gorham Bridge. When the State took in hand the enlargement of the canal, stone abutments were built, and the bridge constructed to admit the passage of boats. Zalmon Disbrow, father of General Zalmon Disbrow, was one of the first to lay the leveling axe at the foot of the forest tree, and felled the first tree on the farm recently owned by Dr. Gardner Welles, now the heritage of his son Samuel Welles, M.D., resident of Waterloo. His advent was simultaneous with that of Gorham. Until this time the forest was unbroken, save by occasional Indian clearings on the western limits of the village site.

On December, 1807, conveyance was made by the State to John McKinstry of

all the lands and privileges at Waterloo described in the following patent, excepting reservations therein made, a copy of which article, in itself of value and historic interest, is subjoined:

PATENT.

"*The People of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

"Know ye, that pursuant to an act of our Legislature, entitled, 'An Act granting a lot of land to John McKinstry, passed March 3, 1802,' we have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, and confirm, unto John McKinstry, all that certain tract of land situate in the Township of Junius, and County of Seneca, known and distinguished by the name of 'The Cayuga Reservation,' at Schoys or Scauyace, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the south by the Seneca River; on the west, by Lot No. 97, in the said Township of Junius; on the north, in part by said Lot No. 97 and Lot No. 98; and on the east, by the said Lot No. 98; containing six hundred and forty acres, together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract of land for highways, to have and to hold the above described and granted premises unto the said John McKinstry, his heirs and assigns, as a good and indefensible estate of inheritance forever. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness our trusty and well-beloved Daniel D. Tompkins, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of the same, at our City of Albany, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the thirty-second year of our Independence.

"Passed the Secretary's Office, the 31st of December, 1807.

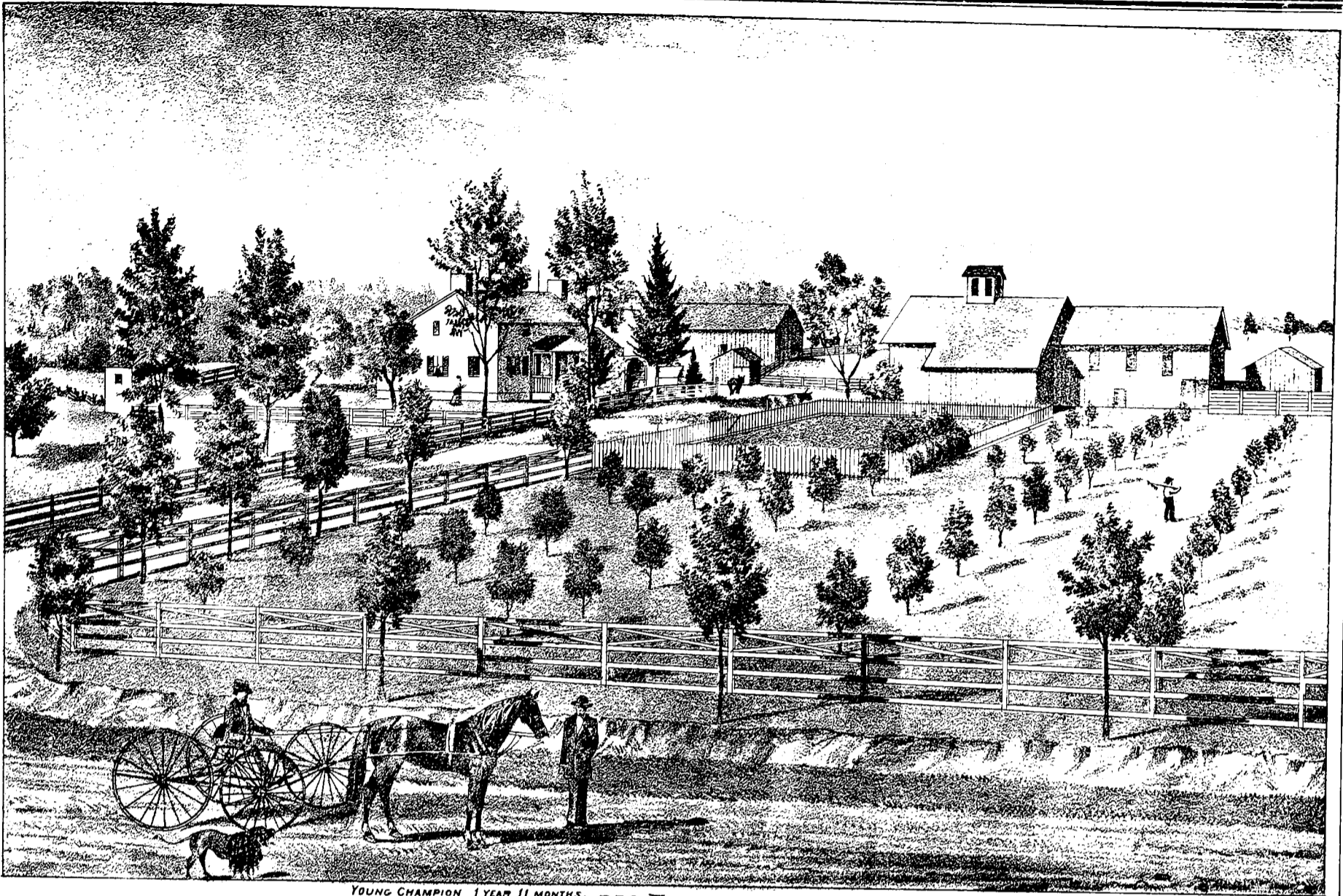
"BENJ. FORD, *Deputy Secretary.*

"Examined and certified as conformable to the order and proceedings of the Commissioners of the Land Office and in due form of law, by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor, and John Woodward, Attorney-General."

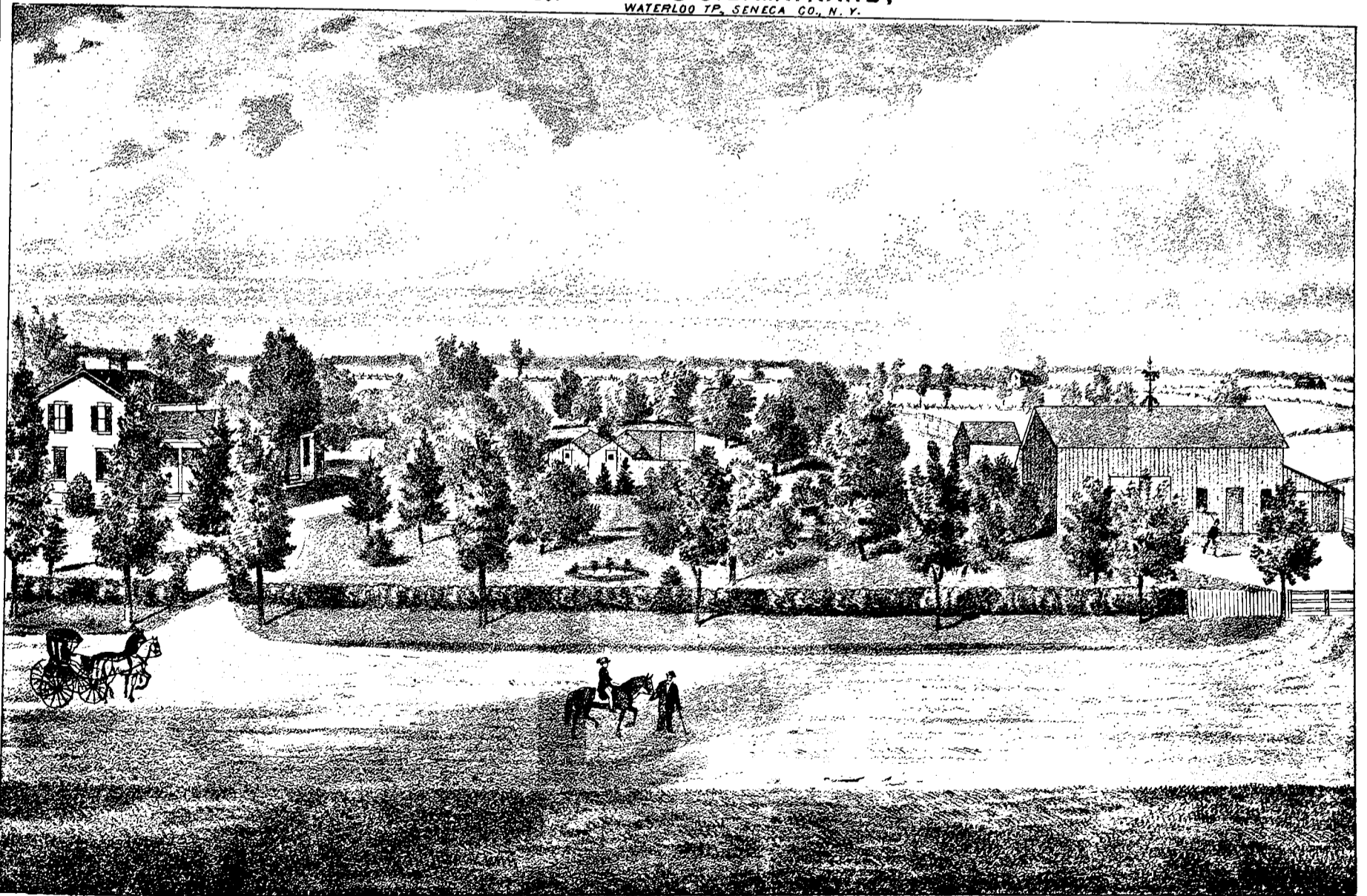
On the 31st of December, 1807, the very day on which he received his patent, McKinstry conveyed to Elisha Williams the said premises for the sum of two thousand dollars. Mr. Williams was an eminent lawyer, resident of Hudson, New York. He came West in 1809, and, with his agent, Reuben Swift, proceeded to survey and stake out farm lots. Swift is credited with saying, as he pointed to the fall of water, that some day a thriving village would be built beside it; and much through his enterprise, a few years later, was the prediction fulfilled.

In 1812, Martin Kendig removed from the farm now owned by William Pearson, where he had lived nine years, to the north side of the river. There were then but two buildings on the present Main Street within the limits of the village west of the Gorham House. On the extreme western boundary was the log part of the residence lately occupied by Isaac Thorne, and east of Jabez Gorham was the house of John Van Tuyl, until lately occupied by Isaac Mosher. Mr. Kendig, with his wife and five children, moved into a small log hut on the ground afterwards the site of the Waterloo Hotel. A few months later, a removal was made to a frame house, the previous property of one Marsh, and standing on ground now occupied by the house of Mrs. Calvin W. Cooke. Kendig bought of Williams a lot commencing on Williams Street, on the site of the Ashmore House, and running twenty rods to the Main Street, and the lot occupied by the Academy of Music, and extending across the canal to the Seneca Outlet, with water to run a fulling- and carding-mill. His fulling-mill was erected in 1813, a dwelling-house in 1814, near J. H. Ackerman's shop, and a brick house in 1817,—this latter being the same as now owned, and for many years occupied, by the First National Bank of Waterloo. On the purchase of the village site, the settlement thereon formed took the name New Hudson, in commemoration of Williams's native town, Hudson, Columbia County; yet to this day the old name of Scauyes is applied to the village south of the outlet. The post-office was at the "Kingdom," and kept by Lewis Birdsall, and there the settlers procured their store-goods and bartered their produce until the energy of Charles Swift opened a store at New Hudson. Meantime John Smith, with whom thousands can claim kindred by name, had been born to William and Phoebe Smith. Job Smith and Miriam Gorham had been married in 1799; John Gregory had died in 1807, and Isaac Gorham had opened his school in 1810, and demonstrated heavily with the rod. One old inhabitant of the village has been heard to say that "old Gorham cleared almost as much land as any settler to get sticks wherewith to whale his boys."

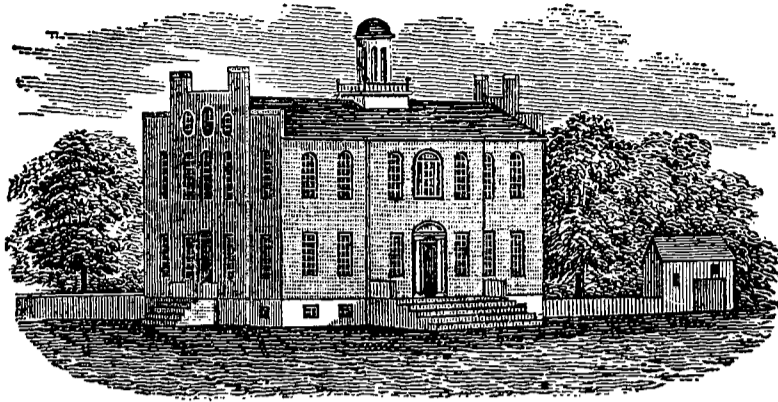
The War of 1812 did much for New Hudson. Along the great highway leading to the far West went trains of emigrant teams, munitions of war, and regiments of troops. Their route lay through the village of New Hudson, and many were quick to note the advantages of the location. Taverns sprang up like



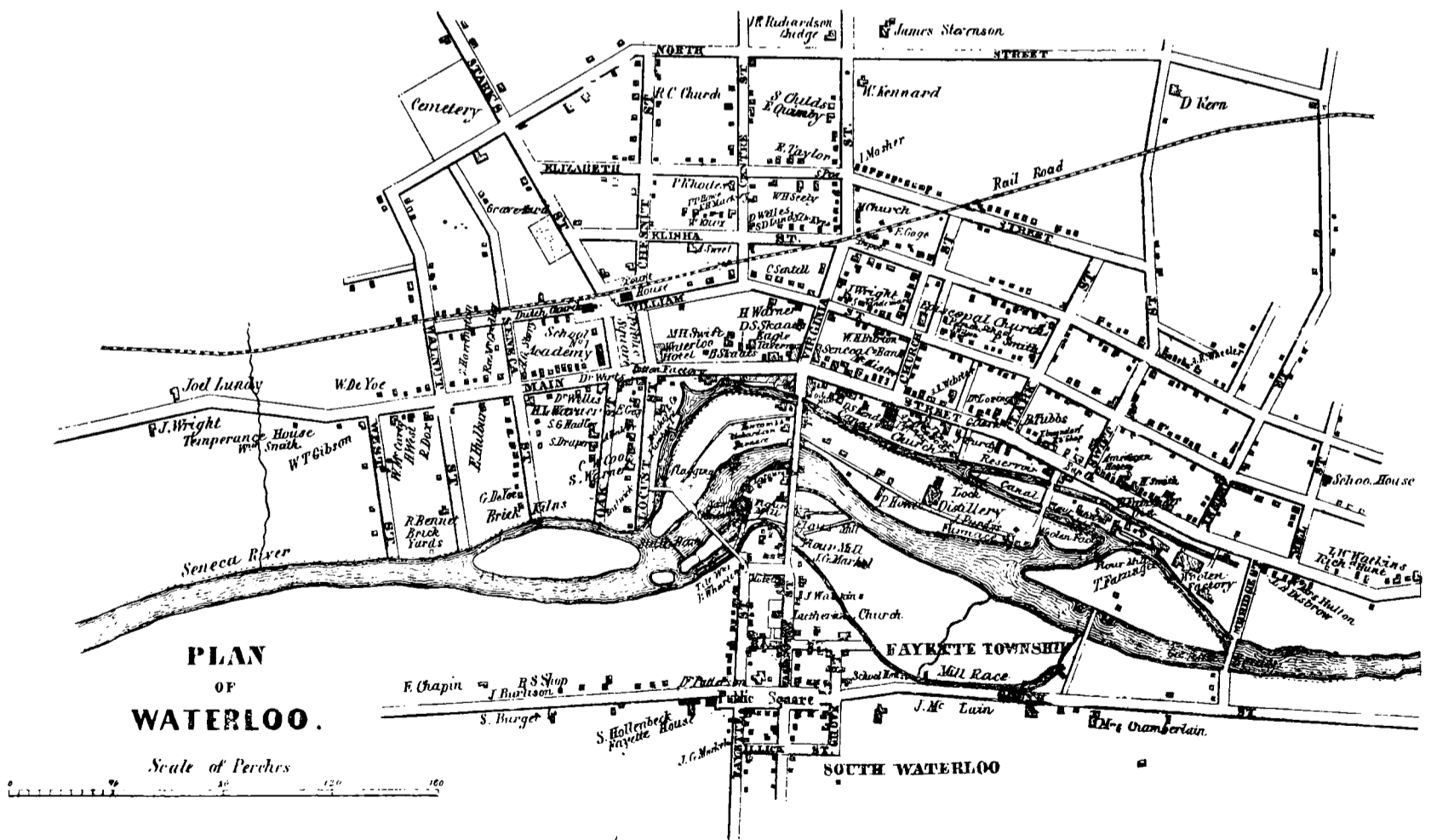
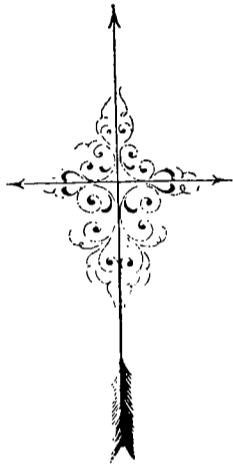
YOUNG CHAMPION 1 YEAR 11 MONTHS. RES. OF O. E. MAYNARD,
WEIGHT 950 POUNDS. WATERLOO TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



RES. OF ROBERT BASTER, ADJOINING VILLAGE, WATERLOO, SENECA CO., N. Y.



SOUTH VIEW OF THE COURT-HOUSE IN WATERLOO.
1841.



1852.

magic, and later local improvements made these houses necessary and their keeping a paying business. Previous to 1813, Elisha Williams had caused the construction of a race where now runs the Cayuga and Seneca Canal through the village. On April 6, 1813, the Legislature incorporated the Seneca Lock Navigation Company, of which Mr. Williams was a member and the owner of all the land adjoining the canal in Waterloo. The purpose of the company was to make the falls and rapids navigable for boats. The canal was opened some forty feet wide, about four feet deep, and provided with locks, whose remains can yet be seen near the woolen-factory. The improvements thus inaugurated attracted settlers from abroad and neighboring localities, and population rapidly increased. Oliver Gustin came to New Hudson May 15, 1815, to aid in building the locks then being erected by Marshall Lewis and his son Hazard Lewis. The house occupied by Charles Swift and family, Oliver Gustin and family, and Cornelius I. Smith, the owner, and family, was the building moved, in 1817, to the corner of William and Swift (then Back) Streets, and later known as the Grove Hotel.

There were nine dwellings within what are now the corporate limits of Waterloo, on the north side of the river, in May, 1815. The first one, approaching Waterloo from the west, was located on the lot now covered by the yeast-factory, and owned by Theophilus Church, afterwards used as a school-room, but since removed to the lot directly north of the white church, improved and inhabited by James Mills. The next structure stood somewhat east of the residence of Moses H. Swift. It was a mongrel building, being neither a log nor a frame, but composed of both logs and boards, and put to service as a dispensary of cakes and beer. It served as a temporary residence of Reuben Swift during the construction of the Mansion House, the present residence of M. H. Swift, and has since been demolished. The third stood farther east, and adjoining the present Academy of Music, a story and a half in height, unpainted, unfinished, and the dwelling of Martin Kendig and family. The house was enlarged and remodeled by Moses H. Swift, and has been moved by Dr. Amhurst Childs to Stark Street, near the old cemetery. The fourth house in New Hudson was a small wooden affair owned and tenanted by Lydia Cook and her two maiden sisters, and standing on the ground which furnishes the site for the residence of William B. Clark. Removed to William Street, it now forms part of the dwelling of Henry Lisk. Another building of a single story stood upon the site of the residence of Rev. Wm. D. Orville Doty, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. Frisby occupied it for a brief period, in the spring of 1815, and a second resident was Lodowick Standish. It was swept away by a fire, which at the same time destroyed the Green Tavern, Matthew M. Clark's house and barn, and other buildings. The rear of the lot occupied by the cabin referred to, and of the lot next east, was used by Standish as a brick-yard. In the primitive manner, oxen were used to tread the mortar. The kiln stood where rests the dwelling of Alvin Williams, and the bricks manufactured were used to build the present National Bank edifice. Eastward stood the much-inhabited house of Cornelius I. Smith. The next stood directly in the centre of the road, in front of Mr. Swift's store, and was occupied by Oliver Gustin; then come we to the Gorham House, long used as a tavern, and briefly occupied by Reuben Swift on his arrival; and finally, is reached the tavern-stand of John Van Tuyl. Then, situated at the extreme lower end of the village, since moved back of the street, is the property of Jane Hunt. In this old tavern was printed the *Waterloo Gazette*, edited by the pioneer printer of the County, George Lewis, whose first number bore date of May 19, 1817. The school-house of Isaac Gorham was standing on what is now the corner of William and Clark Streets. This small, single-story house was used for several years as a habitation by Jesse Clark, Esq. Directly south of the residence of the late Samuel Williams was a saw-mill erected by Elisha Williams, and south of Kendig's house was his fulling-mill.

Among citizens to settle in New Hudson, in 1815, were Theodore Parsons, Henry Stewart, Reuben and Charles Swift, Oliver Gustin, Lodowick Standish, and Isaac Rosa, the most, if not all, with families.

Among the early physicians of the place were Drs. Hubbard and Fifield, Dr. Gardner Welles, Dr. Caleb Loring, and Dr. Charles Stuart, father of ex-United States Senator Hon. Charles Stuart, from Michigan.

The first house put up in 1815 was built by Isaac Rosa, who came with the first settlers as master mechanic, and built the Waterloo Flouing- and Grist-Mill, for Reuben Swift & Co. The house stood nearly opposite the old mill, and is the property of Mrs. Sholes. In this small habitation lived nine persons, Deacon Rosa, his wife, three sons and four daughters. Rosa was miller for years; was in charge of the old Presbyterian Church, by whose fall he received injuries, and finally removed to Painesville, Ohio. Of the seven children, a son and two daughters are living.

In 1816 a public meeting was held, and the proposition was made that the name of the village be changed. Various appellations were offered, but met no favor. Finally an old soldier, with great vigor, urged the adoption of the name Waterloo, to commemorate the famous battle-ground which banished Napoleon to

St. Helena and elevated Wellington to the highest honors within the gift of England. The soldier prevailed, and the village has since borne the name.

During 1816, 1817, and 1818 Waterloo entered upon a career of great promise. Nearly two hundred buildings were erected, and it had a fair prospect of equaling Rochester and Syracuse. A number having visited both places, cast their lot here as the better place. Of these were John Sholes, who went to Rochester from here and returned decided in favor of Waterloo. Charles T. Freebody, from Newport, Rhode Island, stopped at Waterloo a few weeks, went to Rochester, stayed a week, and returned to make a permanent stay, and Isaac Maltby and family, from Massachusetts, examining both places, preferred this. Residents of Rochester came here, found lots and water-power too dearly held, and returned. The Erie Canal was surveyed along near North Street; contractors came and examined the work, and entered bids, but the location was readily changed to the point north. In 1818 the Waterloo Hotel, now a yeast-cake factory, was finished, and full of customers, provided for by James Irving. Charles Swift & Co. had a large storehouse completed and filled with assorted goods, as also had S. M. Maltby. The court-house was finished, and the foundations of large taverns laid. Shops, dwellings, and shanties from the court-house to the mills were tolerably well filled in, and made a respectable appearance. Philander Kane had come to Waterloo and built a house where stands a brick dwelling erected by George Hutton, east of the woolen-mills. The lower of its two stories was used as a habitation, and the upper for a shoe-shop. Shoe-making was laborious employment, with stitch after stitch; so thought Kane, and he revolutionized his business by starting a grocery and groggery in a small way. He attracted custom by a sign upon which was painted three men. The first, snuff-box in hand, is taking a pinch, while beneath is painted "I Snuff;" a second held a short clay pipe in his mouth, translated "I Smoke;" and a third held a plug of tobacco in one hand, a jack-knife open in the other, taking a chew of the weed, and carried the idea "I Chaw." The device in this later day would need a patent as a trade-mark. Kane went to Monroe County, and became a citizen of considerable prominence.

In the spring of 1817, Main Street had been extended a quarter-mile at each end to its present limits. Williams Street was open from Virginia to Swift, with few houses. Barns and sheds only stood upon the cross-streets. Virginia was open to Williams, by a lane, to bars opening into a narrow, cleared field, and all beyond was a native forest. Martin Kendig was at work on his brick, and Quartus Knight was finishing the Eagle Tavern. Near where now stands the parish school-house was the first school building, twenty by thirty feet on the ground and two-storied, the upper for girls, the lower for boys, and used occasionally for religious services. A Masonic lodge was established in 1817, at which ceremony an interesting and able address was delivered by Rev. D. C. Lansing, of Auburn. Isaac Rosa was installed the first Master, with sufficient assistants. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles Stuart, William Brusten, Jesse Fifield, and Jesse Clark. C. Fairchild was chosen as the storm of Anti-Masonry burst over the land and made the members sigh for a lodge in some vast wilderness. Reuben Swift had carried on rapid and durable improvements; years later, ill health compelled a resignation, and Williams settled in Waterloo with his family; his health, too, gave way; he went to New York in his private carriage to consult with physicians, and died while in the city. Seth R. Grosvenor, his brother-in-law and executor, disposed of his property in the village by sales at auction. Waterloo, in 1821, is summarized as a place containing five hundred inhabitants. There were three flouring-mills, the Waterloo Mill, then a great custom and merchant flouring-mill, the old Bear Mill, and the flour- and grist-mill of John Watkins, in Scauyes; an oil-mill, Kendig's fulling-mill, near the bridge; a scythe-factory, part on the race; three saw-mills, a distillery, seven stores, six public-houses, three physicians, and six lawyers. The taverns of Waterloo, in the fall of 1821, were Solomon Dewy's, opposite the mills; the "Green," since burned, on the lot where later was erected James Webster's mansion; the Eagle, since burned, on the present site of Towsley's fine block; the Waterloo; two on opposite sides of Main Street, above Dr. Welles's residence; two in Scauyes, and one at the west end, kept by Mrs. Phoebe Smith. The stores were known as follows: a country store by Charles Swift, in a building used in 1870 as the Christian Church; a second, kept by Elisha Hill, in the front room of J. B. Tubb's house; a third, on Slack and Gridley's corner, by John Rice; and a fourth, by Richard P. Hunt, in the front rooms of the Eagle Tavern; Murray Maltby had a store on the corner opposite the hotel at Court Square; Benjamin Maltby kept a book- and drug-store, next door west; and Kane ran the grocery aforesaid. Drs. Welles, Fifield, and Loring were the physicians; and S. Birdsall, Jesse Clark, John Burton, Judge John Knox, and Michael Hoffman, were the lawyers. In a community busily engaged in preparing for themselves homes, things most imperative receive first attention, as in raising the bents of the grist-mill and staking out the grounds of the old cemetery. This grave-yard was laid out on the occasion of the burial of a son of Reuben Swift. It is characterized as having been a most forbidding spot, to which

no road led. Along what is now the public square were trees, stunted briars, and various growths of bushes, while beneath were pools of water which made the journey difficult as the occasion sad, and the burial-place gloomy and desolate.

We have so far noted a brilliant growth of the village; handsomely situated, endowed with superior manufacturing facilities, and occupied by enterprising people, its future seemed assured. Then came the location of the Erie Canal to the north, the division of shire privileges with Ovid, and the embarrassment from company speculation in village lots invalidating titles, each contributing its share to retard the growth of the place. Despite all these, the natural advantages are so manifest, the people so energetic, that the coming day may yet see Waterloo a city, large in its manufactures and its population. It is observable that for years the growth of the place has been constant, and it now offers superior inducements to location as a place of residence or a business point. In 1815, the town of Junius appointed its first board of School Commissioners and Inspectors. Gardner Welles, John Knox, and Thomas Magee were chosen to the former office, and John Burton and Stephen Haynes to the latter. In 1817, the Centre School-house was erected, and at the same time a newspaper was started and the Presbyterian Church organized. In 1818, the Episcopal Church was organized, and had services in school-house and court-house. Samuel Williams came to Waterloo in December, 1821, with a stock of dry goods and various other wares, and located nearly opposite the Waterloo Mill. At the "Corners" was a jeweler's shop kept by Colonel Caleb Fairchild, who is still a resident. A dozen buildings are all there was of "Back," now Williams Street. The Waterloo Hotel and the court-house were the best edifices in town. In 1822, villager and farmer had little money, and business was done on credit or by barter. If a house was to be built, there was barter for the timber and orders on a store for the carpenters. A merchant remarked that he would wager that his customers had not an "average sixpence each in their pockets as they came into his store." Farmers borrowed money of the merchants and paid their harvesting; repayment was, sometimes reluctantly, made with wheat, which rose in the winter of 1822 to sixty-two and a half cents per bushel. Village custom was not remunerative, judging from the remark of a merchant that "if he had all the village custom it would break him."

The Presbyterian Church was erected in 1823, and is remembered as occasioning by the fall of a part of the timbers the death of one man and the maiming of others for life. The village was incorporated on April 9, 1824. Reuben Swift was elected president, John Watkins, Gardner Welles, J. W. Bacon, and Jesse Clark, trustees, and Caleb Fairchild, clerk. Various ordinances were passed regulating the government of the place. The Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1824, and in 1825 came Lafayette, whose visit was made memorable by his cordial treatment of old soldiers and the depressing influence of life lost by the explosion of the cannon being fired in honor of his presence. A select school for young ladies had been opened in 1823 by Mrs. Newell, and in 1825 a seminary of the same class was begun by Mrs. Elder, and later an English and classical school by Festus Fowler. In 1822 the *Waterloo Republican* was commenced under direction of B. B. Drake, and the year after, William Childs began to issue the *Seneca Farmer*. About 1825, the Waterloo and Seneca Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to bear its part in sustaining religious sentiment, and was followed by the Baptists, who have struggled on in the midst of embarrassments.

In 1827, Samuel Williams built the fourth brick building in the village; John Sholes became host of the Green Tavern, kept the pioneer stage horses, and boarded the drivers till the company, owing him three hundred dollars, failed. Board was two dollars per week. The Pioneer Stage Line ran in opposition to the old Sherwood Line, which last proved the stronger. The Dewy House was kept by Captain Earl, and later by George Spade. The Waterloo Hotel, by Joseph Failing, afterwards by Mr. Van Alstyne. Edmund Gay bought Fairchild's watch-maker shop for a dry goods store. He afterwards removed it and erected the four-story brick on its site. About this same time the first brick row of two-story stores was built from Gay's lot along the mill-race west. The brick cost but two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and the lime little more than the burning. These buildings have since been enlarged and raised a story, at double the original cost. In 1829, Chapman was hung on the flats west of Scauyes Bridge; James Rorison officiated. People came in crowds from great distances to witness the repulsive sight. R. P. Hunt had now built a wooden store on the site of Hunt's block, and there removed his goods. George Parsons quit his tavern, built a house opposite the Green Tavern, and with William A. Strong bought the old oil-mill and made linseed-oil by a hydraulic press. In 1833, the Seneca County Bank was chartered, and went into business in the Waterloo Hotel on Court Square. In 1833, Seth Grosvenor made his first sale of village lots by auction, and many on the back streets sold for little more than farm prices. John Rice gave way to Nathaniel Lee, who took the store, put in a stock of goods, and built a pail factory below the oil-mill. A large business was done in the manufactory,

and a staple article produced. The Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company was organized in 1836. First building erected in that and the following year. Beginning with cloth manufacture, they changed to shawls, which have been their product for the last quarter of a century. Their buildings occupy considerable space and present a fine appearance. Their presence has been in various ways a benefit to the village.

The first Rail-Cars came through Waterloo on July 5, 1841; the people awaited in great excitement the arrival of the first train from Rochester, and there were many who regarded with wonder this application of steam as a motor. The train ran through to Seneca Falls, and returned with many passengers. That village was then the terminus of the road east. This excellent road has been instrumental in accelerating and establishing the growth and stability of the village from that time till the present. No important event especially notable has occurred since that date not elsewhere mentioned.

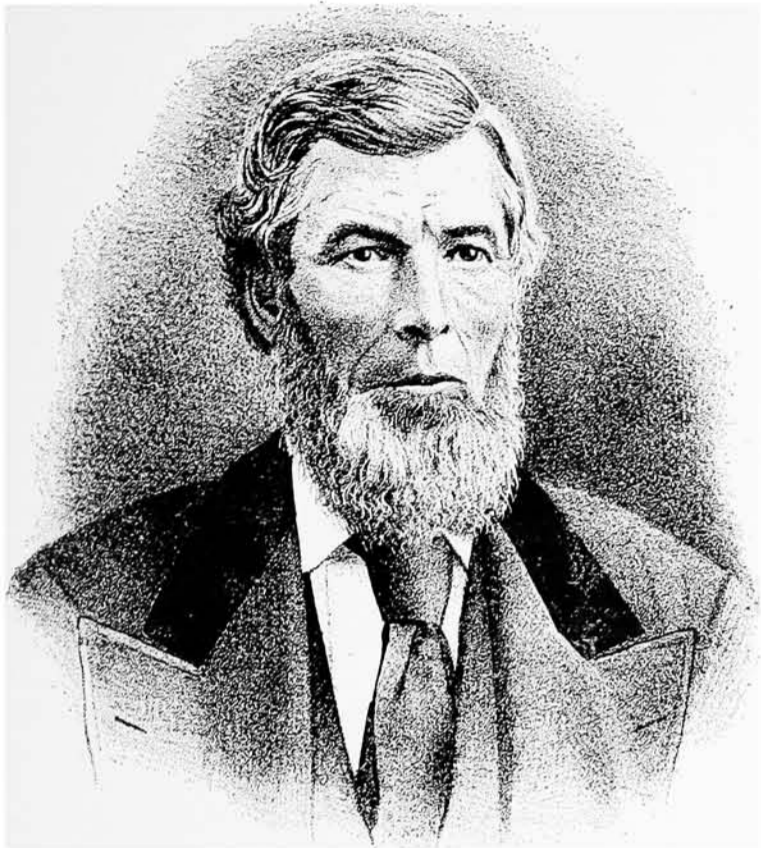
A prominent object and a beautiful structure is the Towsley House, erected on the site of the old Eagle Tavern, by Alonzo Towsley. This house was begun in 1870 and completed in 1872. On Main Street it measures forty feet, and on Virginia Street one hundred and fifty feet. Its north width is nearly twice that of the south. The structure is four-storied, and surmounted by a mansard roof. The ceilings of the first and second stories are fourteen feet in height; of the third, twelve feet eight inches, and of the fourth, eleven feet eight inches. The brick required exceeded one million, and the entire cost was one hundred thousand dollars. The builder, while greatly contributing to the credit of the town and convenience of its visitors, made himself poor by the undertaking. Mr. Towsley has, however, the credit of erecting a hotel unexcelled between New York and Chicago in thorough workmanship.

Of private residences, that of Moses H. Swift is the largest. It was first built in 1820, by Elisha Williams and Reuben Swift, who employed the best carpenters; and although of wood, it has had the endurance of brick or stone. Improvement was made by the present owner in 1871. The old Mansion House, having within the half-century been owned by others, has now reverted to a son of its original builder. The residence of the late Joseph Wright, and now of J. C. Halsted, on the corner of Virginia and Williams Streets, was one of the earliest built brick houses in the place. It was enlarged and improved by Mr. Wright, and ornamented by two imposing towers. The present owner has also greatly improved the edifice. The house of Abram L. Sweet is an ornament to the village. It was enlarged and improved in 1860. Among less pretentious homes are those of P. P. Howe, whose grounds contain the growth of the primitive forest, and of Jacob Selmsler, on Virginia Street, of modern build—imposing and costly.

The first Bridge built across the canal on Virginia Street, with stone abutments, dates in 1836. It was constructed by F. Gage, as Superintendent of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Its span was sixty feet, its width fifty-two feet. It had two eighteen-foot wide carriage-tracks, two six-foot sidewalks, and cost two thousand eight hundred dollars. This bridge was removed in 1856, and the present constructed. Its span is seventy-two feet; width, fifty-two feet; cost, five thousand two hundred dollars. In 1837, three stone arches were constructed by F. Gage in the river on Virginia Street. On May 26, 1838, five stone arches were let for a total of one thousand two hundred and forty dollars to Mr. Gage, and at the meeting of trustees, August 28, 1838, two more arches and abutments were authorized, completing the ten arches on Virginia Street Bridge, which gave a length of two hundred and forty feet, and a width of forty. The total cost of the work was two thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars. The abutments for the Short Levee and Locust Street Bridges were built by Messrs. Towsley & Gage in the spring of 1856.

Dating from 1846, the merchants most prominent find brief mention. The visitor to Waterloo during 1846 found Magee & McLean in the Inslee store, opposite the woolen-mills; D. S. Kendig in a grocery, next west of the National House; John C. Watkins and E. Fatzinger in the old Fatzinger store, now used as an office, and Crosby & Morgan on the site of the post-office. Inslee, Bear & Wagner were the leading business firm during that year. The Commercial Block was built by Edmund Gay in 1841-2; it is now occupied in part by Joseph Brooks's clothing store.

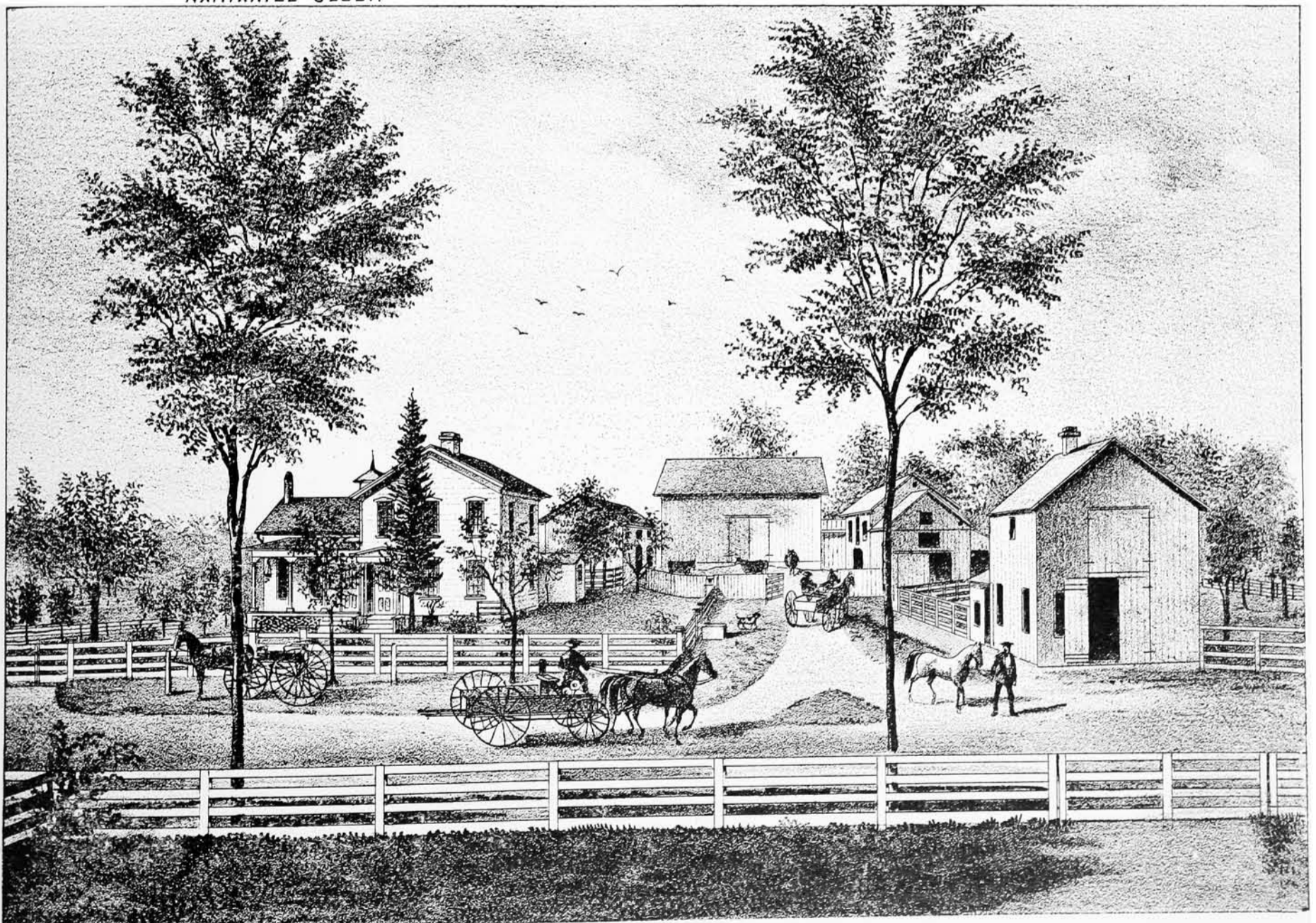
The water-power at Waterloo has invited manufacture. We name the leading interests: A stock cotton company had a building on the site of the malt-house; destroyed by fire in 1864, it was rebuilt by A. H. Terwilliger & Co. T. Fatzinger & Co. had a distillery until 1870, when the Woolen Company bought the property and later demolished the building. P. P. Howe had also a distillery till 1860, when the house was converted to a custom-mill, and as such is now run. The brick mill, south side, now run by Messrs. Reamer, Pierson & Becker, was the former property of J. G. Markell & Co. The former firm also run the Fayette Mill, which was built on the site of the old Bear mill, demolished in 1832. This mill was erected by the firm of Lucas & Alleman, sold in 1855 to W. W. Wood and James



NATHANIEL SEELY.



LAURA SEELY.



RES. OF NATHANIEL SEELY,
BUILDING MOVER. WATERLOO, N. Y.



St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church & Parish School
Waterloo



Furniss & Lucas,
Grocers.

W. H. Seely,
Boots & Shoes.

Slau-son & Gerow,
Merchant Tailors.

Warner & Smith,
Dry Goods,
Groceries & Crockery.

Waterloo

McLean, and by them rebuilt and enlarged, and sold to the present owners in 1860. The old Waterloo Mill, erected by E. Williams, was run by John Sinclair & Co. and by Peter Robinson. In 1849 it was bought by the Woolen Company. John Watkins erected flouring-mills on the island, and later these became the immense distillery of Mr. McIntyre. In early days there were three oil-mills: one by Moses Severance, later in use for turning machinery by Augustus Clark; a second by Charles C. Elliott and James C. Wood, on Bear's Race, south side. Later, both mills became the property of Messrs. Kendig & Wilson. The third mill, built by William W. Wood, stood just south of the iron-works. The old mill was changed to a custom-mill, and was burned down in 1855. Augustus Elder ran a tannery for a time, and the property was, in 1846, converted to a foundry; it is now occupied by A. Latourette. A tannery on the south side, run by Charles T. Freebody, passing through the hands of Samuel Hendricks and Hendricks & Watkins, is displaced by a private residence and garden-spot. A paper-mill was built in 1827 by Messrs. Ephraim Chapin, Elias and Elihu Marshall, and William Barnes. The building stood on the present site of Selmser's saw-mill. Its dimensions were forty by one hundred and seventeen feet. It had a stone basement, and was a frame of two stories. Business was commenced in the fall. Four engines for paper-manufacture were used. A thousand pounds, daily, of writing-, printing-, and wrapping-paper were produced. This mill was the second in the United States to manufacture paper by machinery. About forty operatives were employed. The proprietors were known as the firm of Marshall, Chapin & Co.; in 1828, Marshall sold to Jesse Clark and Albert Lucas; then the business was conducted by Lucas & Co. On September 29, 1829, Ira Johnson and Franklin Gage bought out Clark & Lucas. The firm was now known as Johnson & Co. Chapin sold to his partners, and the business was conducted by Johnson & Gage, who were owners when the building was burned, December 7, 1833; the loss was twenty thousand dollars. So perished one of Waterloo's early and most important industries. At the foot of Swift Street was the foundry and machine-shop of John Purdy, now used as the wheel-manufacture of William B. Clark. A second foundry, started by Messrs. Willett & Scantleberry, had a brief existence. The Waterloo Yeast Company, elsewhere reported, began its present heavy business in 1866. An organ manufacturing company was started in 1866 by Messrs. Roth, Holleran & Miles. In respect to present business, the various trades and manufactures are fitly represented. A reference to the directory connected with this work will exhibit the leading professional and business men of the village. In churches, the history following will show a good record. In schools, the system, well founded, has much of promise. In manufactures, the various mills and factories are flourishing. The *Waterloo Observer* represents the publishing interests. Lodges, Societies, and Posts offer opportunities for congenial association. An excellent Fire Department, consisting of two steamers and a hand-engine, manned by volunteers, permits the destruction of no building. An active Historical Society continues to gather curious and valuable relics of the past. Good physicians of known repute attend the sick, and well-versed attorneys are prompt in securing the just ends of law. The residences of the village are tasteful and commodious. While many business houses are of brick, frame buildings prevail as homes. Among these are the old and time-worn, the new and fresh. Handsome lawns, shaven by the mower, are traversed by walks, laid with broad stone, leading to the various entrances. Ever-green trees ornament the yards, and carefully cultivated gardens everywhere attract the eye. Broad streets are lined by rows of the soft maple, and the sidewalks are made permanently of broad sheets of stone or made durable by macadamizing. The square, where once the old militia gatherings took place, has by a handsome growth of young timber been transformed into a park. Although outstripped in the race for precedence by points remote, Waterloo has advantages which will ever commend it as a desirable place of residence and an attractive manufacturing and business locality.

The *Waterloo Fire Department* dates its origin from February 2, 1826, when the sum of seventy-five dollars was raised to purchase ladders for a hook-and-ladder company. The motion to purchase a fire-engine after the formation of a committee to ascertain its cost was lost. No action was taken until December 23 of the year, when six ladders for fire use were ordered, three of thirty feet each, and three of eighteen; and Reuben Swift, Jesse Clark, and Albert Lucas were authorized to construct the same at ninepence per foot. Three dollars were allowed for iron-work on the short ladders. A beginning being made, we find that on May 11, 1827, Calvin Gay is engaged to construct three fire-hooks, each twenty-five feet long, and to contain twenty pounds of iron each, and three of fifteen feet in length, to contain twelve pounds of iron each, receiving fifteen pence per pound for iron, and sixpence per foot for poles. A committee of seven were appointed November 22, 1830, to purchase an engine not to exceed in price eight hundred dollars, and a tax to pay the same to be levied upon obtaining the said engine. Anticipating its arrival, a fire company was enrolled, having twenty-

five members, who were to be known as "Firemen of Engine Company No. 1." Officers were elected, but the meeting to decide upon the tax, from a total of one hundred and twenty-five votes, cast seventy-one against tax, and the company, after retaining its organization till 1834, presented its resignation, which was accepted. On December 4, 1832, a company of twenty-five men were appointed as firemen for Engine Company No. 2, and shortly after this action a tax of one thousand dollars was voted for an engine, and a second committee on purchase appointed, and again their action was restricted. Finally the purchase was made, and permanent organization effected. On March 6, 1855, "No. 3" was supplied with a new engine at a cost of eight hundred and eighty dollars, and on the same month and day of 1864 a steam fire engine was purchased of H. C. Silsby & Co. for four thousand dollars. Thus is outlined the opposition and meagre appropriations which met the primary attempts at organizing a fire brigade, and the liberality of a modern date which has provided the village of Waterloo with an efficient machinery, engineered by reliable and capable men, as a precaution against the spread of conflagrations.

Since the appointment of a Fire Board, May 15, 1839, the following-named, with dates, have served the village as Chief Engineers of its Fire Department: Benjamin Folsom, from May 15, 1839, to April 7, 1843; Henry Hopper, one year; F. Gage, five years; C. S. Swift, one year; P. P. Howe, from May 5, 1849, till April 9, 1852; Isaac Richardson and H. C. Vreeland, one year each; Levi Fatzinger, two years; Philander Durham, Lorenzo Davis, S. R. Welles, one year each; W. Quinby, 1856-57; Elias Johnson, 1858-59; R. P. Kendig, 1860-62; W. Quinby, 1863; H. C. Welles, 1864-68; I. L. Huff, 1869-70; George Murray, 1871-73; Seth J. Genung, 1874-75; and Charles W. Van Cleef, 1876. The present organization is as follows: one hook and ladder company, thirty men; one hand engine—Seneca No. 4—sixty men; two steamers—Protection No. 1, and Torrent No. 3. Present board of officers: Chief Engineer, Charles Van Cleef; First Assistant Engineer, J. Fletcher Oram; Second Assistant Engineer, William Sweet; Secretary, James Batsford; Treasurer, Seymour May. The department as now constituted is held in high repute, and maintains the reputation won by many years of experience.

THE CHURCHES OF WATERLOO.

Previous to 1814 religious services had scarcely been known, and the dead had been buried without benefit of clergy. The Sabbath was lightly regarded, and Oliver Gustin's refusal to shoe a horse on that day excited the surprise and contempt of his would-be customer. Population increased and religious services were held. These meetings were first conducted without a preacher's aid. Scriptures and printed sermons were read; all sang, and prayer was offered. Occasional missionaries tarried over and preached of an evening. All went to hear them, of whatever denomination. Ephraim Chapin, later a resident of the village, Roger C. Hatch, Shipley Wells, father of the Hon. Henry Wells, founder of Wells College at Aurora, and Mr. Pomeroy, father of Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, ex-member of Congress, and Mayor of Auburn in 1875, were of the preachers in early days. Shipley Wells became a citizen of the village in 1818 or 1819, and kept tavern in a house built by Colonel John Chamberlain, the present property of Asa G. Story. There was neither salary for the minister nor church to occupy, and, in common with tradesmen, they blended the professional temporarily with whatever offered a livelihood. The Centre school-house, erected in 1817, answered, with the court-house, for a place of worship, and with this date begins the history of the different denominational societies of the village, commencing as the pioneer organization with that of the *Presbyterian Church*. The primary meeting to effect the formation of a society was held July 7, 1817, in the just completed school-house, which stood on the lot now held by the Episcopal Parish; the Rev. Henry Axtell, of Geneva, officiating on the occasion. The original members of the church were Isaac Rosa, Joel Tubbs, Daniel Pierson, John Van Tuyl, Jane Van Tuyl, Lucretia Irving, Elizabeth Turner, and Rachel Parsons. On the 10th of the following November, pursuant to notice, under the act providing for the organization of religious societies, a society was formed to take the corporate name, "The Presbyterian Society of Waterloo," and Reuben Swift, John Van Tuyl, Alexander Rorison, Jesse Fifield, Peleg Pierson, and Parley Putnam, were made incorporators or trustees. These trustees were divided into three classes of two members each, one of which was to vacate its office annually. The Board appointed E. D. Whittlesey, Esq., Clerk, Dr. Jesse Fifield, Treasurer, and Seth M. Maltby, Collector. The first meeting called by the trustees to secure stated preaching, was held in January, 1818, and a subscription ordered to raise a salary to obtain the services of a minister half the time; and a committee was appointed to ask the congregation at Seneca Falls to divide with them the benefits of the ministrations of a Christian minister. Accordingly, during the following month, the Rev. William Bacon began to divide his labors between the two congregations, and continued them until March, 1819. He was succeeded by Rev. George Allen, who labored

with so much acceptance as to obtain a call to become the pastor; but the offer was declined. In January, 1820, Rev. Aaron D. Lane passed a Sabbath in Waterloo and preached to the people, who desired him to remain. As soon as he had completed engagements with a Missionary Association, he returned to Waterloo, and in July entered upon the stated supply of the pulpit. Responding to a call to become pastor of the congregation, unanimously given, he, on March 21, 1821, was ordained pastor over this church by the Presbytery of Geneva. Mr. Lane came opportunely, and encouraged the church. Kind, self-sacrificing, and eloquent, he secured the confidence of the community and the affection of his church.

The first action regarding the erection of a house of worship was had in November, 1822. Two committees were formed, one to circulate a subscription paper, the other to begin and prosecute the work of building as fast as possible. The site of the edifice, a little west of the court-house, was a gift from Elisha Williams and Reuben Swift, and the dimensions of the house were to be forty by sixty feet. The committee on building were Seth M. Maltby, Isaac Rosa, and Oren Chamberlain. On the 4th of June, 1822, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services. Meeting at the court-house, they marched in procession to the contemplated site. Rev. Mr. Lane offered prayer consecrating the ground to be covered by the church, and invoked the Divine favor. Reuben Swift then laid the corner-stone with a few pertinent remarks. He spoke of the rapid population of the infant town, its change from forest to field, and the pressing need of houses of worship. The building was dedicated on September 30, 1824, somewhat less than two years from the time when the congregation resolved to build. The building stood a quarter of a century, and became too limited for the occupancy of the members, who had increased from one hundred and ten in 1825, to two hundred and seventy in 1832, and three hundred and ten in 1840, and hence, on the 8th of April, 1850, a public meeting was held which resulted in the formation of a stock company to build a new house. On April 29, thirteen thousand dollars stock had been taken and the sum was deemed ample; consequently the corner-stone was laid August 21 by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Gridley, and John McAlister, Esq., Secretary of Board of Trustees. A hymn was sung, a prayer offered, and an address made by the pastor. The dedication of this edifice to the service of God took place November 12, 1851. The dimensions of the building were sixty-four by one hundred and four feet, including the towers. The audience-room at the time was the largest in western New York out of the cities. Its foundations are as those of a fortress, and its strong and massive walls promise to endure through many generations. The sittings are estimated at eight hundred, while extra seats would accommodate from two to four hundred more. Though built for the future, yet the immediate application for seats showed it was not too large. The entire cost of the church, including interest on a debt in which, for a time, it was involved, cannot have been less than twenty-six thousand dollars, an amount twice as large as the first estimate. For fifty-six years this church has employed but three pastors. Rev. Aaron D. Lane, now in his eightieth year, was installed in 1821, and served the church till the autumn of 1835, when he resigned from physical inability to continue his labors. As evidence of his favor among the people, during a single year one hundred and sixteen persons were added to the church, ninety-three of whom made a profession on the same day. The Rev. S. H. Gridley, constituted pastor in 1836, continued his pastorate until April, 1873. Perhaps no pastor of thirty-seven years' experience with a single flock was more favored by a united people. Marked periods when showers of grace were especially enjoyed were the years of 1837, 1842, 1843, 1851, 1852, 1865, 1872, and 1873. The ministry of the first pastor brought into the church three hundred and thirty-four souls, and that of the second eight hundred and thirty. Revs. Lane and Gridley are present residents of Waterloo; the latter, at the age of seventy-three, is the temporary supply of a neighboring congregation. The Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, the third and present pastor, was ordained and installed on July 1, 1873, and has proved acceptable. This church, the pioneer in time, has been active in education, temperance, and other reforms. In zeal and self-sacrifice to sustain the American Union in time of trial, her efforts were conspicuous. She has been tolerant of other churches, while satisfied with her own polity and forms, and ever ready to engage in such fellowship of general Christian labor as shall tend to the furtherance of religious influence. From the first, there has been connected with the church a Sabbath-school, whose influence has been marked in its preparation for the duties of the church; of the children of her families, and of those not themselves connected with any religious society. The hour of meeting is that of noon, between twelve and one o'clock, and it is believed that no instrumentality yet devised has been more potent in maintaining and building up the church than that of the Sabbath-school. Much of the prosperity now enjoyed is the fruition of that effort put forth in youth-instruction in earlier years. Recently a system of lessons originating with the "Berean Leaf" has won in favor, and has been generally adopted by this and other schools.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, parish of Waterloo, dates from November 17, 1817, at

which time a meeting was held for the organization of a society, to be known as St. Paul's Church, at the school-house in the village. Rev. Orrin Clark, Rector, was in the chair. Benjamin Hendricks and Gardner Welles were elected wardens; John Watkins, Daniel Rhoads, Enoch Chamberlain, Martin Kendig, Jr., Jesse Clark, John Knox, Charles Swift, and William H. Stuart, vestrymen. Proceedings were duly recorded in the Clerk's Office, October 26, 1818, J. H. Halsey Deputy Clerk. On March 13, 1820, it was resolved "to erect a house of public worship." On May 1, Swift, Kendig, and Watkins were appointed a building committee. On January 9, 1825, the effort to build a church was renewed; wardens and vestrymen were authorized to contract with Messrs. William H. Stuart and Adon Cobleigh, and August 18 a contract for a bell authorized. The first sale of pews was made on April 3, 1826. Daniel Crist laid the church foundation, for which payment was to be made from the store of Watkins or Swift. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in the school-house and court-house, conducted by Orrin Clark, Dr. McDonald, George Norton, and Mr. Davis, at different times. On May 3, 1826, it was resolved that the Rev. William M. Weber be offered two hundred and fifty dollars for a year's service, with privilege of holding service on the first Sunday of each month at Vienna. An organ worth one hundred and fifty dollars was authorized on August 2, 1827. The church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. John H. Hobart, of New York, on the 16th of September, 1826. At the meeting held April 4, 1831, Rev. Mr. Hubbard was pastor. His successor was Rev. Stephen S. McHugh, who served four years. In May, 1837, Rev. Foster Thayer was called as pastor, and, accepting, served the society two years. The church had no pastor for a part of 1839, when on May 6 Rev. Eli Wheeler entered on a ministerial charge, which he continued till June 30, 1847, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect April 10, 1848. On July 31, following, Rev. D. H. McCurdy was elected rector of the parish; accepted August 14, and served till September, 1850. The society purchased the brick school-house and lot near their church on March 24, 1849. Rev. Edward Livermore was, on October 22, 1850, called to the rectorship of the parish, and served until May 10, 1855. It was in 1852 that an addition to the parish school-house was built, and the school opened on the festival of the Epiphany, under the oversight of the rector. The death of the Senior Warden, John Watkins, occurred March, 1854. The Rev. Malcolm Douglas was, on April 24, 1855, elected rector, to enter on duty on June 1 following. During this year the house and lot in the rear of the church were purchased for a parsonage. In December, 1858, William V. I. Mercer, vestryman, died. Rev. Mr. Douglas resigned May 30, 1859, and July 6, of the same year, Rev. Robert N. Parke was called. It was in the following November that Samuel Hendricks, one of the wardens, died, and was succeeded, on the last of the month, by Thomas Fatzinger, elected to fill vacancy. The need of a new church had been discussed since 1860, and a parish meeting was held December 22, 1862, to devise the ways and means for its erection, and S. R. Welles, William Knox, and S. Warner, were appointed a Committee on Subscriptions. A Building Committee, consisting of L. Fatzinger, C. W. Cooke, D. S. Kendig, S. G. Hadley, Thomas Fatzinger, S. Warner, and the rector, was appointed February 5, 1863, and on March 31, following, the contract was taken for thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, by John Price and Seth W. Howard, of New York. Messrs. Draper & Dudley, of the same city, were the architects. The old church edifice having been sold and removed from the lot, work was begun on May 4 by Mr. Price, the mason, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 9, by the Rt. Rev. William H. DeLancey, Bishop of Western New York. The church was duly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, and R. N. Parke instituted rector. On April 3, 1866, C. W. Cooke and Thomas Fatzinger were wardens. The officers of the vestry, who had held office since 1851, were John C. Watkins, George Cook, M. D. Mercer, Daniel S. Kendig, H. C. Welles, and S. Warner. H. Montgomery was elected on Committee on Incidental Expenses, *vice* D. S. Kendig, resigned. The final report of the Building Committee, made August 7 and 28, shows the cost of church, fence, and organ to be twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-three cents. The first quarterly meeting of this Missionary District Convocation, No. 5, was held August 4 and 5, 1869, in St. Paul's Church, Waterloo. On March 9, 1870, Levi Fatzinger, a member of the vestry, died. The Rector, Rev. R. N. Parke, after a decade of years in this parish, tendered his resignation, to take effect February 1, 1871. On the 18th of the same month the Rev. Wm. D'Orville Doty was called to the rectorship of the parish; accepted, and still continues with the church. During this year the residence of James Stevenson, on Main Street, was purchased for a rectory. On January 4, 1872, it was resolved to enlarge the parish school-house, and Messrs. Terwilliger, Mercer, and Welles, were appointed committee. The death of Calvin W. Cooke, senior warden, occurred February 15, 1873. The cost of the parish school-house enlargement, as reported November 18, was two thousand one hundred and forty