

TIOGA COUNTY.

CHAPTER XIV.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

Pre-Revolutionary Settlement—Pioneers—Population by Lustrums—Log Cabins of the Past, and Palatial Dwellings of the Present—Clearings of 1785, and Farms of 1875—Saw- and Sump-Mills of the Wilderness, and Steam Manufactories of the Town—Culture of the Silk-Worm, and the *Morus Multicaulis* Bubble.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THE permanent settlement of Tioga County dates from 1785, but from extracts taken from the journals of General Clinton's command during its march down the Susquehanna, in 1779, to effect a junction with General Sullivan's army, it would appear that a settlement was made in the territory now included in the towns of Nichols or Tioga prior to the last-named date. The extracts referred to are as follows: Lieutenant Van Hovenburg, in his journal, mentions that "the division marched ten miles, from Owego

down the river, and encamped on Fitz Gerrel's farm." Daniel Livermore, another officer, in his journal has the following entry: "Saturday, Aug. 21.—This morning the troops marched early, made but few halts during the day; at five P.M. encamped on the banks of the ——— River, opposite ——— farm, about seventeen miles from Owego." Another journal describes it as "an abandoned plantation."

The first permanent settlement above referred to was made by Amos Draper, in the year stated, on the site of the present village of Owego. Settlements were subsequently made in the several towns of the present county as follows: Tioga and Nichols, 1787; Barton, Berkshire, and Newark Valley, 1791; Candor, 1793; Spencer, 1794; and in Richford, 1809. The details of these settlements will be found in the respective town histories.

The progress in settlement in the several towns of the county is shown by the following table of population, compiled from the official censuses of the nation and State:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Owego.....	1,083	1,741	2,260	3,076	4,089	.....	6,104	7,159	8,328	8,930	8,865	9,442	9,715
Tioga.....	500	1,810	991	1,411	1,987	.....	2,778	2,839	3,027	3,202	3,094	3,272	3,162
Spencer.....	3,128*	1,252	975	1,278	1,407	.....	1,682	1,782	1,805	1,881	1,757	1,863	1,884
Berkshire.....	1,105	1,502	1,404	1,711	964	.....	878	1,049	1,068	1,151	1,073	1,240	1,304
Candor.....	1,655	2,021	2,656	2,710	.....	3,422	3,433	3,894	3,840	4,103	4,250	4,208
Newark Valley.....	801	1,027	1,385	.....	1,728	1,983	1,945	2,169	2,133	2,321	2,371
Barton.....	585	972	1,469	.....	2,847	3,522	3,842	4,234	4,077	5,087	5,944
Nichols.....	951	1,284	1,641	.....	1,924	1,905	1,871	1,932	1,778	1,663	1,687
Richford.....	882	.....	1,093	1,208	1,182	1,404	1,283	1,434	1,451
The County.....	6,862	7,899	14,716	19,951	27,690	33,999	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,962	28,748	30,572	33,178	32,915

The first house erected for a habitation for white men, as permanent settlers, was the log cabin of Amos Draper, in the year 1785, on the site of the present village of Owego. The census of 1875 gives the following statistics concerning the dwellings of the people in the county: total number of dwellings, 7116, of which 6908 were frames, 134 brick, 3 stone, and 71 logs,—all valued at \$8,403,362; 94 were valued at less than \$50, and 58 at \$10,000 and upwards, the average value being \$1180.91. 6982 of these dwellings were occupied by 7438 families, the latter averaging $4\frac{27}{100}$ persons each. The county has an area of 542 square miles, and had a population, in 1875, of $58\frac{58}{100}$ persons to the square mile, and $13\frac{72}{100}$ families to the same area. The average acreage to each person was $10\frac{93}{100}$ acres. The average value of inhabited houses to each family was \$1109.67.

The first farming operations begun in the county were those of James McMasters and his bound boy, William Taylor, in Owego, in 1785. They cleared that season some ten or fifteen acres, and planted it to corn and raised

the crop. The Indians watched and cared for its growth during the season, and received a share for their labor in the harvesting.†

The census of 1875 gives the following agricultural statistics of Tioga County:

Improved lands in farms, 199,920 acres; unimproved woodland, 74,907 acres; other lands, 21,427 acres. Value of farms, \$13,348,830; value of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,360,443; value of live-stock, \$1,706,720; value of tools and implements, \$474,920. Cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$6663. Gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,225,400. Area plowed in 1874, 46,824 acres; 1875, 47,299 acres. Grass lands: area in pasture 1874, 73,610 acres; 1875, 73,302 acres; area mown in 1874, 60,485 acres; 1875, 60,712 acres. Hay produced, 1874, 64,433 tons. Grass-seed, 1874, 615 bushels. Products of cereals: barley, 1874, 163 acres, 3438 bushels; acres sown in 1875, 166; buckwheat, 1874, 8751 acres, 143,943 bushels; 1875, 4964 acres; corn, 1874, 8409 acres, 279,095 bushels; 1875, 8935 acres; oats, 1874, 20,589

* Includes Candor, Caroline, and Danby.

† Barber's Hist. N. Y. 1846.

acres, 606,003 bushels; 1875, 22,187 acres; rye, 1874, 305 acres, 3065 bushels; 1875, 293 acres; spring wheat, 1874, 786 acres, 8125 bushels; 1875, 503 acres; winter wheat, 1874, 6105 acres, 89,734 bushels; 1875, 6956 acres; corn sown for fodder, 1874, 690 acres; 1875, 704 acres; beans, 1874, 47 acres, 597 bushels; 1875, 37 acres; peas, 1874, 13 acres, 161 bushels; 1875, 21 acres; hops, 1874, 1 acre, 580 pounds; 1875, 5 acres; potatoes, 1874, 3666 acres, 425,696 bushels; 1875, 4306 acres; tobacco, 1874, 2130 acres, 15,200 pounds; 1875, 2160 acres; apple-orchards, 149,056 trees; fruit in 1874, 204,650 bushels; cider made, 1874, 8374 barrels; grapes produced in 1874, 15,377 pounds, 378 gallons wine made; maple-sugar made, 1875, 25,516; syrup, 1389 gallons; honey collected in 1874, 30,054 pounds.

Horses on farms, June 1, 1875: colts of 1875, 351; colts of 1874, 420; two years old and over, 6194. Mules, 77. Poultry: value owned, 1875, \$35,614; value sold, 1874, \$17,834; value of eggs sold, 1874, \$34,540. Neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875: heifers, two years old, 2937; yearlings, 4218; calves, 4919; bulls of all ages, 2219; working-oxen and steers, 1075; milch cows, average number kept, 1874, 17,103; 1875, 17,289; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1043; cows whose milk was sent to factory in 1874, 513; in 1875, 439. Butter made in families, 1874, 2,218,271 pounds. Cheese made in families, 1874, 16,180 pounds. Milk sold in market, 1874, 62,518 gallons. Swine on farms June 1, 1875: pigs of 1875, 4918; of 1874 and older, 6052; slaughtered on farms, 1874, 6109; pork made on farms, 1874, 1,523,783 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn, total weight of clip, and average weights of fleece for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1874, and 1875 were as follows:

	No. of Fleeeces.	Weight of Clip— Pounds.	Average Weight— Pounds.
1855.....	26,499	80,143	3.02
1864.....	38,982	131,637	3.38
1865.....	40,434	135,244	3.34
1870.....	19,668	79,432	4.04
1874.....	15,876	64,010	4.03
1875.....	15,161	61,784	4.08

Lambs raised, 1874, 10,654; 1875, 11,348; slaughtered, 1874, 1248; killed by dogs, 1874, 218.

In 1874 there were three butter-factories in operation in the county, with an invested capital of \$18,500, and which paid \$2665 in wages, and used the milk of 875 cows on an average during the season, 502 days being occupied by the work. The average number of patrons was 63, and 2,541,702 pounds of milk were used for making butter and skimmed cheese. Of the former 91,586 pounds were made, and of the latter 83,675 pounds. Tioga County ranked, in 1874, among the fifteen highest counties in the State on the average yield per cow, being twelfth.

There were, in 1875, 3298 farms of all sizes in the county, ranging from 3 acres in area to over 500 and less than 1000 acres. There were 87 of the former and 7 of the latter, and 1133 of 100 to 500 acres.

MANUFACTURES.

The pioneers first utilized the Pipe and Owego Creeks for their manufacturing enterprises. These streams, which, for ages before the advent of the adventurous settler, had,

deft artists as they were, been engaged in beautifying and diversifying the face of Nature, by cutting and carving the lovely vales through which they flowed unfettered to the river, embordered by rocky steeps and rounded hill-sides, now that the artisan Man had appeared forthwith gave their powers and capabilities to more prosaic and more practical, though less beautiful and artistic work. Their channels were fretted by dams; their waters turned the slow-revolving wheels; the busy saw, with steady, relentless force, cut its way to the hearts of the monarchs of the woods, fallen before the ringing blows of the pioneer's axe; and the broad bosom of the Susquehanna bore on its flood-tides the rafts of the lumberman to Port Deposit and a market.

Major William Ransom and Colonel David Pixley were the pioneer manufacturers, and made their beginnings in the territory comprised in the present area of the town of Tioga. The former, in 1792, built a saw-mill on Pipe Creek, and the latter, in 1793, erected a grist- or "sawp"-mill on the Owego, near the present village of Owego. From that time forward the banks of those streams have been numerously occupied by mills and manufactories of various classes and of various capacities. Lumbering was for many years extensively conducted on both creeks,—more especially on the former one, where Major Ransom and his son, Colonel William Ransom (yet an honored citizen of the town of Tioga), erected several mills for sawing and flouring. Previous to the erection of Colonel Pixley's mill the people were forced to go to a point beyond Binghamton, and earlier, to Athens (Tioga Point), and earlier still, to Wilkesbarre, for meal and flour. It was a good two weeks' trip to go to the latter place and return in canoes, the only mode of transportation thitherward.

The first tannery was erected on the site of the present village of Owego, about 1795-96, by a Mr. Brown. Deer-skins were the chief articles dressed in the earlier days of this tannery.

The first distillery was erected in the town of Tioga by Colonel Pixley before 1800, but the exact date we have been unable to fix.

Early in the days of the settlement, near the close of the last century and during the opening years of the present, carding-machines, fulling-mills, and cloth-dressing establishments were erected and in operation. Woolen-factories were in successful working order before 1808 in Tioga and elsewhere. Spafford's "New York Gazetteer," of 1813, says there were twenty-six grain- and saw-mills in the town of Owego (now Tioga) in 1812.

In 1810 the Federal census gave the following statistics of manufactures in the county. There were 289 looms; 24,737 yards of woolen cloths were manufactured, of an average value of 87½ cents per yard; 67,340 yards of linen cloths, value 37½ cents per yard; 7988 yards of mixed and cotton cloths, value 33½ cents per yard; 5 fulling-mills and clotheries,—15,716 yards of cloth fulled and dressed, value \$1.25 per yard; 5 carding-machines,—16,910 pounds of wool carded, value 50 cents per pound; 2015 yards of cotton cloth were manufactured, value 32 cents per yard; 7 tanneries, 825 hides tanned; 29 distilleries, 17,540 gallons made (80 cents per gallon).

The census of 1870* gives the following statistics of manufactures. There were of all kinds of manufactures 328 establishments, of which 52 were operated by steam, and 148 by water-power; of 1355 operatives employed, 1318 were males above sixteen years, 26 were females above fifteen years, and 11 were youth. The invested capital amounted to \$1,543,200; wages were paid amounting to \$423,873; cost of materials, \$1,570,197; value of manufactured product, estimated at \$2,573,669.

Of these establishments, 35 were saw-mills, 11 flouring-mills, 17 carriage- and wagon-factories, 13 cooperage, 12 tanneries, 11 saddlery, and 11 tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware. The tanneries were the heaviest investment, their capital being \$466,750, employees 197, pay-roll \$94,512, materials used \$624,795, products \$901,485. The saw-mills were next, with a capital of \$163,200, employees 262, pay-roll \$41,966, materials used \$101,224, product \$198,815. The flouring-mills were third on the list, and employed a capital of \$151,000, 34 operatives, pay-roll \$11,660, materials used \$274,627, product \$325,286. The carriage- and wagon-shops were fourth: capital \$89,900, operatives 90, pay-roll \$38,952, materials \$29,479, product \$99,221. A paper-mill was fifth: capital \$60,000, operatives 21, wages \$9000, materials \$25,165, product \$45,000; 1 machine-shop employed 32 operatives and \$40,000 capital, paid \$16,700 wages, \$8275 for materials, and its product was valued at \$29,000; 1 piano-manufactory employed 9 operatives, \$24,000 capital, paid \$4338 wages, \$14,105 for materials, product valued at \$45,000.

There was received from the State for the encouragement of silk-culture during the raging of the *Morus multicaulis* fever the following premiums: 1841, \$31.77; 1842, \$171.47; 1843, \$156.15; 1844, \$84.05; 1845, \$101.59; and then the bubble burst. 384 lbs. of raw silk were manufactured in the county in 1844.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Organization of Counties—Descent of Tioga—Erection of the Town of Chemung—Organization of Tioga—A Mother of Counties—Surrender of Territory—Change of Boundaries—Origin of Name—Organization of Towns.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

CIVIL government was first established by Europeans, in what is now the State of New York, by the Dutch in 1621. In 1664 their power was superseded by that of the English, who, with a brief interregnum in 1673-74, retained the sovereignty until the war of American Independence, when that power was in turn superseded by that of the American people themselves, who have maintained their supremacy to the present time.

Under the Dutch, the only civil divisions were the city and towns. In 1665 a district or shrievalty, called York-shire, was erected, comprising Long Island, Staten Island,

and a part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into the east, west, and north ridings. Counties were first erected by the Colonial Assembly in April, 1683, and were twelve in number,—Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queen's, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. In 1766 Cumberland County was erected, Gloucester in 1770, and Tryon and Charlotte in 1772. Cornwall was in the present State of Maine and Dukes in Massachusetts, and both were re-ceded to the latter colony; so that at the time of the Revolution there were but fourteen counties in the State of New York, all of which were recognized as such by the province on the Declaration of Independence and constitution of the provincial Congress of the State in 1776. Delegates were elected from each county, and represented their constituencies in the provincial congresses and conventions, and assisted in placing the State upon a constitutional basis and inaugurating its government. Since then Gloucester and Cumberland, and a part of Charlotte County, have been ceded to Vermont.

The county of Albany, the most western one, as originally erected, extended to the "line of property" on the west. Tryon County, so named in honor of the Governor of the province at the date of its erection (1772), was taken from Albany, and also bounded west by the "line of property." On April 2, 1784, the name of Tryon County was changed to that of the young patriot, General Montgomery. In 1788, Montgomery County was made to include the present counties of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler, besides other territory, its bounds being thus defined: "Bounded easterly by Albany, Ulster, Washington, and Clinton Counties, southerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and west and north by the bounds of the State in those directions." The town of Whitestown, in Montgomery County, was erected March 7, 1788, and was made to include all of that county lying west of the Unadilla branch of the Susquehanna, north and south to bounds of the State. On the 22d of March, the same year, the town of Chemung was erected, its boundaries being thus defined: "Beginning at the intersection of the partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania line,† and running from said point of intersection due north along said partition line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga River; thence with a straight line to the Owego River (West Owego Creek), to intersect said river at the distance of four miles from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; then down the Owego and Susquehanna Rivers to the Pennsylvania line; and thence along the same to the place of beginning." The first town-meeting in the new town was directed to be held at such time and place as the commissioners, James Clinton, John Cantine, and John Hathorn, appointed to allot the town to settlers, should appoint.

† The monument at the beginning of this boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania was thus marked: One side, "New York, 1774;" on top, "lat. 42° var. 4° 20',"—planted on an island. On west side of Delaware River, a heap of stones piled up at high-water mark; and 4 perches distant another stone was planted with the letters "Penn., 1774," on the south side, and on the top "lat. 42° var. 4° 20'." Due west 18 perches an ash-tree was marked. The monuments were established in 1774, and the line completed in 1786.

* The census of 1875 gives no statistics of manufactures. See preface of same for explanation.

The next act in the march of progress was the organization of the county of Tioga, which was effected by the act of the Legislature of Feb. 16, 1791, which defined the boundaries of the county as follows: "All that tract of land in the county of Montgomery beginning at the eighty-second mile-stone in the line between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and running thence north until the northwest corner of the township No. 21, in the Military Tract, bears east; thence east across the Seneca Lake to the Cayuga Lake; thence easterly to the northwest corner of township No. 23, in the Military Tract aforesaid; thence east along the north bounds of the said township No. 23 and the north bounds of the townships Nos. 24 and 25, and so continuing the same course to the west bounds of the twenty townships lately laid out for sale by this State; thence along the same twenty townships north to the northwest corner of the township No. 12 of the said twenty townships; thence east to the Unadilla River; thence down the middle of the westerly stream of the same river to its junction with the Susquehanna River; thence southerly along the line commonly called the 'line of property' to the Delaware River; then down the Delaware River to the beginning of the said partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and thence along the same partition line to the place of beginning." The act of erection also organized the following towns in the county: "All that part of said county of Tioga lying westward of the Cayuta Creek, and township No. 22, in the Military Tract, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Chemung." "All that part of said county of Tioga bounded south by Pennsylvania, west by the town of Chemung as last limited, north by the north bounds of Tioga County, and east by township No. 24, in the Military Tract, the Owego River, and a line running from the mouth thereof south to the Pennsylvania line, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Owego." "All that part of Tioga County bounded south by Pennsylvania, west by Owego township, north by the north bounds of the county, and east by the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Union." The towns of Jericho, covering territory now in Chenango and Broome Counties, and Chenango, wholly in Broome, were also erected.

The county of Tioga, as thus organized, included in its limits the present counties of Tioga, Broome, and Chemung entirely; all of Schuyler, except the towns of Tyrone and Orange; all of Tompkins, except the town of Groton, and a part of Lansing; about one-third of Cortland County; and nearly or quite half of Chenango County. The courts of this great county were ordered to be held at the settlement in Chemung, since known as Elmira, for the June term, 1791, and January term, 1792.

The county was given one assemblyman in the apportionment of seven to Montgomery County, and was also made a part of the western senatorial district.

On the 5th of March, 1794, Onondaga County was formed of the Military Tract, taking from Tioga her first gift to her sister counties, viz., the townships of Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, and Cincinnatus,—an area of 300,000 acres. March 15, 1798, Tioga suffered her next

loss of territory, in the formation of Chenango County, which included the greater part of the present county, the south line of which is now as at first defined. The original towns of Greene, Oxford, Norwich, and Jericho were included in the territory thus taken from Tioga.

The next diminution of Tioga's area was in the formation of Broome County, March 28, 1806, by which all of the present area of Broome, and the present towns of Owego, Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford, were shorn from Tioga's fair proportions. The territory included in these towns was restored to Tioga March 22, 1822, under the names of the towns of Owego and Berkshire. It was taken off under the name of Tioga. In 1800 the town of Tioga was erected from Union, and comprised the territory lying between the West Owego Creek and a line drawn south from its mouth to the Pennsylvania line, and the present eastern bounds of the county of Tioga.

In the revision of the statutes in 1813, the names of the towns of Tioga and Owego were exchanged, one for the other, as they now exist. On this same day, March 22, 1822, the act giving back to Tioga her lost territory on the east took from her the territory on the north now included in the towns of Danby, Caroline, and Newfield, and gave it to Tompkins, the act of cession to take effect March 22, 1823.* Another and a last divorce awaited Tioga, which was consummated March 29, 1836, when the county of Chemung was taken from the old county with whom she had been joined in judicial bonds and geographical boundaries for nearly half a century. Thus limited the county of Tioga stands to-day, having given from her ample domain three thousand square miles,—two entire counties and the greater portion of three others,—retaining for her own limits five hundred and forty-two square miles only.

The name of the county is derived from that of the river that once flowed through its western portion, now the county of Chemung. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," gives the derivation and signification of the word as follows: "The various tribes of the Confederacy had a different pronunciation for the word. In the *Oneida* dialect it was Te-ah-o-ge; in the *Mohawk*, Te-yo-ge-ga; in the *Cayuga*, Da-a-o-ga; and in the *Seneca*, Da-ya-o-geh; but all meant 'at the forks.' In the text of the work quoted it is written Ta-ya-o-ga. On Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it is written Ti-a-o-ga. The eloquent Red Jacket pronounced it Tah-hiho-gah, discarding the suffix 'Point,' which has been universally added when applied to the locality known now as Athens, Pa. He said the Indian word carried the full meaning,—'the point of land at the confluence of the two streams,' or 'the meeting of the waters.'"

THE TOWNS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Tioga, organized as Owego, Feb. 16, 1791; name changed 1813; taken from Chemung. Spencer was taken off in 1806, and Barton and Nichols in 1824.

* Judge G. H. Barstow drew the bill for this alteration of boundaries, which was pronounced by the Governor, De Witt Clinton, a remarkable one, inasmuch as it incorporated Owego and Berkshire at once, and also retained Danby, Caroline, and Newfield for one year, until they could be assessed for public buildings, they having been exempt from any taxation in Tompkins County for such purposes,

Owego, organized as Tioga, March 14, 1800; name changed 1813; taken from Union (Broome County).

Berkshire was taken off in 1808, and a part restored to Union in 1810.

Spencer was organized Feb. 28, 1806, from Tioga (then called Owego). Candor, in Tioga County, and Caroline, Danby, and Newfield, in Tompkins County, were taken off in 1811, and Cayuta, in 1824.

Berkshire was formed from Tioga (Owego) Feb. 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823, and Richford in 1831.

Candor was formed from Spencer Feb. 22, 1811.

Newark Valley was formed from Berkshire, as "Westville," April 12, 1823, and its name changed March 24, 1824.

Barton was formed from Tioga March 23, 1824. Received an addition of territory from Chemung County in 1836.

Nichols, from Tioga, March 23, 1824.

Richford, from Berkshire, as "Arlington," April 18, 1831; name changed April 9, 1832.

Owego village was first incorporated April 4, 1827.

Waverly was first incorporated in 1854, and re-incorporated as a village in 1863.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE LAW COURTS.

Common Pleas—General Sessions—Circuit and Oyer and Terminer—County Court—Supreme Court—Causes Célèbres—The Board of Supervisors—Assessment and Taxation—The Taxes of a Century—Railroad Aid and Assessment—State Loans and United States Deposit.

THE LAW COURTS.*

THE courts of justice were first introduced into the county of Tioga by the act organizing the same, which

* The courts of the Colony and State of New York have been as follows:

UNDER THE DUTCH.

A Supreme Court (the Council), the Nine Men of Manhattan, the Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, the Orphan Court, the Patroon's Court of Rensselaerswyck.

UNDER THE ENGLISH.

1665-83.—The Court of Assizes, Court of Sessions, and Town Courts under "The Duke's Laws."

1683-91.—Justices' Courts, City Courts, Court of Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Chancery, and Prerogative Court (Probate).

1691-1777.—The same as last named, and in addition Courts of Common Pleas and a Supreme Court, the Oyer and Terminer being merged in the latter under the Constitution.

1777-1821.—Court for trial of impeachments and errors (the Senate and judge of Supreme Court), Court of Chancery, Supreme Court of Judicature, Exchequer, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Court of Probates, Common Pleas, General Sessions, City Courts, and Justices' Courts and Surrogates. Court of Admiralty abolished 1788.

1821-47.—The same as last above, with modifications in constitution and jurisdiction of same. The Court of Exchequer was abolished in 1830 by the repealing act of 1828, and the Court of Probates in 1823.

1847-78.—Court for trial of impeachments (the Senate and judges of Court of Appeals), Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Surrogates, County Courts, General Sessions, New York Common Pleas, Superior Courts of Cities, and Justices' Courts. The Circuit Courts and Oyer and Terminer are held by the justices of the Supreme Court,

provided for the holding of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions at the house of George Hornwell, in the town of Chemung, the first term to be held in June, 1791, and the second in January, 1792. The Circuit and Oyer and Terminer were to be held in the county at such time as the judges of those tribunals should deem proper.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

was held by Hon. Abraham Miller, first judge, three associate judges, and one assistant justice; Thomas Nicholson, clerk, and James McMasters, sheriff, also being present. Vincent Mathews, David Woodcock, and David Powers appeared as attorneys, and the first suit that was brought before the court was one of Solomon Bennett *versus* Josiah Greene, on a breach of contract to convey Chemung Island, and on which suit the plaintiff recovered damages at the January term, 1793.

The first judgment entered in the court was rendered at the January term, 1792, on a suit also brought at the first term, between Joel Thomas and John Sheppard, Vincent Mathews attorney for plaintiff, and David Powers appearing for the defendant. The plea was one of assumpsit on the sale of a yoke of cattle, and damages laid at £40. A jury tried the facts, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at £25, and costs at £10 13s. 9d. The judgment-roll was signed by Abraham Miller, judge, Feb. 3, 1792, and filed by Thomas Nicholson, clerk. In 1792, Abraham Ten Broeck, Peter Loop, Samuel Miles Hopkins, and John Wickham were added to the roll of attorneys of the court.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The first term of this court was held at the same time and place as the Common Pleas, but no record of business at the term is extant. The first recognizance was made returnable to the January term of 1792, as far as we have been able to learn, and was taken before John Miller, Justice of the Peace, Dec. 3, 1791, and by which Henry Castleburg and his wife Elizabeth were bound to appear before the sessions on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1792, and in the mean time to keep the peace towards all people, and more particularly towards Mary Cooley. Daniel Cruger was security for the parties in the sum of £40.

The first indictment found in the General Sessions was reported by the grand jury at the May term, 1793. It charged Wm. Moore with "uttering a false and forged certificate" of the Land Commissioner of New York for a tract of land in Chenango County. The defendant, on being arraigned on the same in the Oyer and Terminer, pleaded "*non culpa eod. die*," and was recognized by Judge Hobart to the next Oyer and Terminer, to be held July term, 1794, when he was again recognized to the Oyer and Terminer of 1795, and then again to July, 1796, at which term the indicted and much-recognized individual and his security were discharged by proclamation, no one appearing to prosecute the charge. The judges holding the session of the General Sessions at the finding of the indictment were Bezaleel Seeley, John Miller, Lebbeus Hammond, and Elijah Buck. The grand jurors were John Konkle, Samuel M. Coon, Walter Waters, George Hull, Peter Van Deventer, Nathaniel Landon, Solomon Lane,

Timothy Smith, Ephraim Tiler, Samuel Luellenn, Jno. Morris, Joshua Carpenter, John Hendy, Stephen Gardner, Samuel Midaugh, and Daniel Cruger.

An indictment was also reported by the grand inquest against one of their fellow-citizens for an assault and battery, in which the indictment charged that the indicted, on the day specified, upon the assaulted, "then and there being in the peace of God and of the people of the said State of New York, with force and arms an assault did make, and him (the said assaulted) then and there did beat, wound, and evil intreat, and then and there to him other *enormous* things did, to the great damage and hurt of him (the said assaulted), and to the evil example of all others offending the like kind, and against the peace of the said people and their dignity."

THE CIRCUIT COURT AND OYER AND TERMINER

was first held in 1793, by Judge Hobart, at Newtown, but no record of that court being found by the compilers of this work prior to 1819, no abstract can be given of the first business done therein. A second Oyer and Terminer was held by Judge Benson and associates, Abraham Miller, John Miller, and Mersereau, in July, 1794.

The following description of the ceremonies attending the procession of the Justice of the Supreme Court from his hotel to the old court-room in Newtown is taken from the directory of Elmira City and the Chemung Valley, published by A. B. Galatian & Co., 1868. The hotel was on the corner of Lake and Water Streets: "The sheriff wore a cocked hat of the old Continental stamp, held a drawn sword in his hand, and marched at the head of his corps of constables, with long staves in their hands, preceded by martial music. The judges walked arm in arm, followed by the bar, carrying their green bags for briefs and papers, while witnesses, jurors, and parties finished up the procession, which presented a most imposing appearance. The veneration with which these judicial lights were looked upon by the people, and the implicit faith their decisions were held to be the end of the law, is well remembered."

THE COUNTY COURT

was first held in Owego, in 1847, Hon. Charles P. Avery, County Judge, presiding.

The County Court at present is constituted as follows: Hon. Charles A. Clark, County Judge; Wm. H. Rightmire, Sheriff; John C. Gray, County Clerk; Miss Chloe M. Brooks, Deputy Clerk.* General Sessions: Hon. Charles A. Clark, County Judge; Daniel B. Nash, Junius Collins, Justices Sessions; Lyman Settle, District Attorney; Wm. H. Rightmire, Sheriff; John C. Gray, County Clerk.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A special term of the Supreme Court was held in the court-house at Owego in 1847 for equity proceedings. A general term was held in May, 1801, with the following

presence: Hon. Charles Mason, Presiding Justice; Levinas Manson and Wm. H. Shankland, Justices. At this term John A. Nichols and Benjamin F. Tracy, attorneys of Tioga County, and Seth H. White, Marcus L. Butler, Jas. B. La Grange, Scevey S. Garfield, and Wm. C. La Mont were admitted as attorneys and counselors in that court. In 1852 and 1853 general terms of the Supreme Court were also held in Owego. The Circuits, Oyer and Terminer, and special terms of the Supreme Court are held by the Justices of the Supreme Court in Tioga County on the first Monday in March and second Monday in October in each year. A special term without a jury is held in April, on the second Tuesday of the month. General terms of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial Department are held at Binghamton on the first Tuesday in May; at Albany, the second Tuesdays in January and November; and at Saratoga, the first Tuesday in September.

The Supreme Court for the Third Department, including the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Judicial Districts, is constituted as follows:

W. L. Learned, Presiding Justice; Augustus Bockes and Douglass Boardman, Justices. The Sixth Judicial District consists of Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, and Schuyler. The justices of the district are as follows: Douglass Boardman, Ithaca, term expires Dec. 3, 1887; David L. Follett, Norwich, term expires Dec. 3, 1888; Wm. Murray, Jr., Delhi, term expires Dec. 3, 1891; Celora E. Martin, Binghamton, term expires Dec. 3, 1891.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The earliest records we find in the Surrogate's office are dated Dec. 28, 1798. The first surrogate was John Mersereau, who was appointed Feb. 17, 1791. His successor was Balthazer De Haert, who was appointed March 27, 1798. The first act recorded of Surrogate Haert was the granting of letters of administration on the estate of Abner Wells, then late of the town of Newtown, deceased intestate, to Abner and Henry Wells, Dec. 28, 1798, at Chenango. The first will proven was that of John La Grange, by Surrogate Haert, at Union, May 7, 1799. Letters testamentary were granted under the said will to Elizabeth and John La Grange, July 10, 1799. The first item in this will reads thus: "First, I recommend my body to the dust from whence it came, and my soul to my heavenly Father, from whom I received it, and with whom I wish to be received in glory amongst the heavenly host."

The testator devised his property to his wife and children. Michael Sly, of Newtown, executed his will, dividing his large tract of real estate in Chemung County among his children, to whom he addressed the following caution and injunction: "Lastly, it is my *earnest* will and desire, and I do hereby enjoin it on my children hereinbefore named, that if any dispute or controversy shall after my death arise among them, or any of them, respecting this my last will and testament, or respecting any property, real or personal, which they or either of them may claim under this my said last will and testament, that they shall submit such dispute or controversy to the decision of three discreet and impartial men, to be mutually chosen by the parties to such dis-

* Miss Brooks is a daughter of Benj. V. Brooks, deceased, and has held her present position in the clerk's office for the past fourteen years. She is the principal compiler of abstracts of title of lands in the county.

pute or controversy, to the end that the property which I have honestly acquired by a long life of hard labor may not be wasted in expensive and vexatious lawsuits."

The first letters of guardianship were granted by Surrogate Wm. Woodruff, May 3, 1804, to Wm. Jenkins as guardian of Stephen, Jabez, Jonathan, Sally, and Phebe Kent, children of Stephen Kent, deceased, of Newtown.

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

Among the noted criminal causes tried in the Tioga Oyer and Terminer was that of John M. Thurston, for the murder of Anson Garrison, his brother-in-law, in October, 1851. The first trial was had before Judge Mason and Judge Charles P. Avery, and a jury, and resulted in a conviction. The prisoner's counsel, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Taylor, and George Sidney Camp, procured a new trial on technical grounds, and the cause was changed to Tompkins, where an acquittal was had on the plea of insanity, and Thurston confined in the Utica Asylum, from which he was subsequently discharged, after two attempts before the courts to secure his release. On his first trial, the experts, among whom were several superintendents of insane asylums, with one exception, the professor of the Geneva Medical College, agreed that Thurston was insane, the Geneva professor testifying to the contrary. Joshua A. Spencer was the prosecutor for the people, assisted by Alanson Munger, District Attorney. Thurston himself was highly indignant when the plea of insanity was outlined in the opening of the defense on the first trial, and insisted vehemently he was of sound mind. He killed his victim by braining him with an axe while sitting by the fireside in his house. The case and testimony are reported in full in the New York Reports.

Ruloff was tried for the murder of his wife in the Tioga Oyer and Terminer in 1856, and was convicted, but was released by the Court of Appeals. He was supposed to have murdered his wife and child in 1844, and was tried and convicted for their abduction in Tompkins County in 1845, and sentenced to the Auburn State-Prison for ten years. Before the expiration of the term he was indicted for the murder of his wife, and was brought to Tioga County for trial. Joshua Spencer defended him, and carried the case to the Supreme Court, arguing the motion for a new trial at the general term in Binghamton, January, 1857, which was denied, Judge Balcom dissenting, and holding that the evidence was insufficient to justify execution. He was sentenced to death at Delhi in July, Judge Balcom again dissenting from the legality of the act of signing the death-warrant. Mr. Spencer having died, Mr. Finch, of Ithaca, procured a stay of execution, and carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, holding, with Judge Balcom, the insufficiency of the testimony to prove that Ruloff's wife or child were actually dead. She was never heard of after her disappearance, but the daughter was living in Pennsylvania at the time of Ruloff's execution for the Binghamton murder in 1870. He served fourteen years' imprisonment on account of the charge,—ten years in Auburn prison and four years in the Tompkins County jail.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.*

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Tioga County was held at Elmira (then Newtown), in May, 1791, but no record exists in the County Clerk's office of either of the counties formed out of territory then included in the bounds of Tioga, of this meeting, or of any subsequent one until that of May, 1795, when the Board assembled to canvass the votes cast for members of Assembly. The Board consisted of the following members: Mathew Carpenter, Newtown; Enoch Warren, Chemung; Emanuel Coryell, Owego; Luke Bates, Union (of Owego village); George Harper, Chenango; Benjamin Hovey, Oxford; John Welch, Norwich; Phineas Bennett, Jericho. John Konkle was chosen clerk, but the record does not show any election of a chairman. The Board canvassed the votes of the election, and declared Emanuel Coryell elected. No abstract of votes is given, the simple declaration of election being all that is entered of record. The Board issued an order for £5 3s. to Mr. Coryell for a balance due on two other orders before issued and lost by Coryell. The Board adjourned until the last Tuesday in August, to meet at the house of Orringh Stoddard, in Union, and the clerk was ordered to notify Jonathan Fitch, late County Treasurer, to attend the said meeting, with his books prepared for settlement.

On Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1795, the Board met for business, and allowed the following bills: Jos. Hinchman, "High-Sheriff" of Tioga County, for conveying the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senator to New York City, £20. Also, the expenses of the town of Jericho, "10 pound 10." The Treasurer reported "£4 0s. 2½d." funds of the county in his hands, which he paid over to his successor, and was released from further liability. There was a balance of £22 2s. found due from James McMasters, late Sheriff of the county.

The following town accounts were allowed: Chenango, £16 10s.; Newtown, £15 12s.; Oxford, £13 12s.; Owego, £20 8s.; Union, £12 6s.; Chemung, £22 9s.; Norwich, £5 19s.; Jericho, £10 10s. Total, £117 6s.

Accounts chargeable to the county treasury were also allowed to the amount of £36 19s., and Orringh Stoddard was appointed County Treasurer. In 1800 the Board offered a bounty of four dollars for wolf- and panther-scalps, and two dollars for those of half-grown whelps; and subsequently, in May, increased the bounties to six dollars and three dollars respectively, and the next year increased the same to ten dollars. In 1802 the bounties amounted to \$768. In 1805, Captain Lemuel Brown was appointed the first Sealer of Weights and Measures. In 1806 the county of Broome was taken from Tioga, and the amount of the county assets, \$6742.34, divided between the two counties, fifty-five per cent. being retained by Tioga, and the balance handed over to Broome. The standard weights and measures were also to be retained by Tioga. In 1808

* The Board of Supervisors has its beginning in an act of the Colonial Assembly of New York, passed April, 1691. The act was repealed Oct. 18, 1701, but revived again June 19, 1703, and the Board has ever since remained the fiscal manager of the county.—*Bradford's Edition Colonial Laws.*

the Board adopted a seal, but none is now in existence. The first record of the choice of a presiding officer is made in 1811, when Joel Smith was elected Moderator. The first equalization of real estate was made in 1813, but the table is not given on the record. The first school money was received for distribution, from the State, in 1813, and amounted to \$411.76. No direct order or vote for the erection of public buildings is recorded in the Supervisors' record until 1822, when a vote is taken to erect two court-houses, one at Elmira and one at Owego. From and after 1828, to and including the year 1844, there is a hiatus in the records of the Board, which we have been unable to supply, except but partially, through the Treasurer's books. During this period the county adopted the county poor-house system for the support of the county poor, and the county was divided, the boundaries conforming to those at present limiting the county of Tioga. The poor-house system was adopted in 1829, and Chemung County was taken from Tioga in 1836. In 1837 the United States deposit fund was received by the county. In 1839 the Treasurer reported three fines received of one dollar each, inflicted for Sabbath-breaking; and in 1840 three similar ones were inflicted and received into the county treasury for profane swearing. The strong-box would be plethoric if that practice was in vogue at the present time. In 1847 the Board made application to the Legislature for leave for the election by the people of a local officer, to discharge the duties of county judge, which was granted.

In 1855 the Board first voted to print their proceedings in pamphlet form.

In November, 1859, the Board passed a dog law, levying a tax on dogs, to constitute a fund from which to pay damages arising from the destruction or harrying of sheep by dogs. The law is still in force.

The first war-meeting of the board was held April 27, 1861, and which was called on request of seven members. Watson L. Hoskins was chairman, and Franklin Slosson clerk of this meeting. An appropriation of \$6000 was made for the relief of volunteers' families. The details of the action of the board during the war in aid of enlistments, the amount of bounties paid, etc., will be found in the military record of the county.

In 1862, at the annual meeting, the board adopted a resolution asking the Governor to sign the bill for the extension of the Chenango Canal to the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania. In 1863 the board petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation from the State for the same work. In 1868 the board directed that candidates for gratuitous instruction at Cornell University should be examined by the School Commissioner, George Sidney Camp, Esq., and Professor William Smyth. In 1877 the board passed a stringent "tramp" law, providing for the arrest of able-bodied tramps plying their vocation in the towns of Spencer, Nichols, Tioga, Berkshire, and Richford, and their confinement in a suitable place, and fixed the cost of their maintenance while in duress at thirty cents per day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

The County Treasurer made a report of the receipts and disbursements in his office for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, which gave the following exhibit :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance.....	\$1,861.25
Taxes from collectors.....	63,722.97
Of Comptroller for schools.....	23,627.83
Dog taxes.....	987.39
Fines.....	180.65
For Ovid Asylum.....	564.34
Sundry items.....	502.15
Excise money.....	1,447.50
On court-house bonds re issued.....	10,000.00
Premium on same.....	190.22
Total.....	\$103,084.30

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Bal. due Treasurer from General Fund, etc.	\$835.62
School money from State to towns.....	23,666.92
“ taxes to Comptroller.....	9,949.90
State tax to Comptroller.....	17,578.15
Dog tax on sheep damages.....	857.25
Uncollected taxes.....	2,041.21
Salaries.....	3,207.50
Insurance and gas bills for court-house.....	773.00
Funded debts of towns.....	2,739.53
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	264.78
Asylums.....	1,283.13
Court-house bonds and interest.....	13,453.40
Excise money to towns.....	1,861.25
Poor support.....	8,779.95
Sundry items.....	128.40
General fund orders.....	8,906.09
Court expenses.....	4,708.22
Treas. commissions and expenses.....	515.00
Balance on hand.....	1,535.03
Total.....	\$103,084.33

The appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors for the year 1878 were as follows :

For asylums, \$2060; courts and prisons, \$5100..	\$7,160.00
For insurance, gas, \$1418; interest on bonds, \$3395.....	4,813.00
For bonds of court-house, \$8500; salaries, \$3200.....	11,700.00
For special fund for poor-house, \$1000; Treasurer's fees, \$500.....	1,500.00
Bad debts relaxed.....	1,900.00
General fund orders.....	10,315.64
Poor-house, \$4278.70; temp. relief, \$4699.86....	8,978.56
	\$46,366.20
Less bonds re-issued.....	\$5000.00
“ bad debts charged towns.....	1509.94
“ poor-house expenses charged towns.....	2785.48
	9,295.42
Total county levy.....	\$37,070.74

TIOGA CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE WAR OF REBELLION.

The action of the Board of Supervisors of the county during the war for the preservation of the Union was patriotic in the extreme, in keeping with the spirit of determination of the people to do their whole duty with unstinted zeal for the maintenance of a good and stable government “ of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

The first meeting of the board for war purposes was held April 27, 1861. It was called by the clerk, by request of seven supervisors, and Watson L. Haskins was chosen chairman and Franklin Slosson clerk. \$6000 were appropriated for relief of soldiers' families, and a committee appointed to negotiate a loan for that amount on the faith of the county. The disbursement of the funds was placed in the hands of the supervisors of the respective towns, with authority to draw on the treasurer for such amounts as were needed. The resolution passed unanimously. At the annual meeting in November an additional sum was appropriated to the volunteer aid fund. At a special meeting held July 29, 1862, Charles C. Thomas chairman, and

Watson L. Haskins clerk, the board voted to raise \$3920, to pay a bounty of \$10 each to 392 men to fill the quota of the county, and also \$1500 to pay the expenses of procuring the enlistment of the same. On August 20, the same year, \$4840 were appropriated to pay the same bounty to 484 men, then required to fill the quota of the county under the call of the President. Supervisors Pratt, of Barton, Deming, of Richford, and Thomas, of Owego, were the disbursing committee. The clerk having enlisted, Thomas C. Platt was elected to fill the vacancy. The treasurer reported in November, 1862, the payment of \$7317 for relief of soldiers' families, of which \$317 were refunded by the State, and for bounties \$7420, expenses \$1134, and interest \$298.34,—total, under bounty resolutions, \$8852.34.

On Dec. 17, 1863, at a special meeting, a bounty of \$300 was offered to volunteers under the call of November, 1863, requiring 427 men to fill the quota of the county. Bonds to the amount of \$130,000 were authorized to be issued, payable \$40,000 on the first day of February, 1865 and 1866, and \$25,000 on the same day in 1867 and 1868, provided so much funds were needed. The amount paid for each town was to be charged against the same, and collected of the town by tax.

On the 5th of February, 1864, the board voted to continue the bounty of \$300 for men enlisting under the call of January, 1864, and changed the time of payment of the bonds to \$20,000, Feb. 1, 1866 and 1867, and the balance in 1868. On the 25th of February the bounty was voted to be paid to 286 men already enlisted and credited.

On July 26, 1864, the treasurer had paid 702 volunteers, and had issued bonds to the amount of \$210,600. A bounty was then voted of \$300 per man for volunteers, under the call for 500,000 men, and a vote was had making the bonds already issued a general county charge, to be assessed at large upon the county. Other bonds were voted, \$40,000 to be paid Feb. 1, 1869, and the balance Feb. 1, 1870, with interest at seven per cent., and for an amount sufficient to pay for men to fill the quota, which was subsequently found to be 327, and \$98,100 of bonds were issued. At the annual meeting of November, 1864, the sum of \$2660 was voted to pay recruiting agents \$10 per man for recruits. \$63,564 were raised, by tax on the several towns, for bounties paid this same year.

On Dec. 30, 1864, the bounty of \$300 was continued to volunteers enlisting to fill the quotas, and on Jan. 24,

1865, a bounty of \$300 for one year and \$600 for three years was offered to volunteers enlisting for the respective terms, and bonds voted to be paid, one-half in one year and the balance in two years. On March 1, 1865, the bounty to one-year volunteers was increased to \$450, and bonds for same made payable Feb. 1, 1866. On May 10, bonds for \$5100 for expenses were issued, payable Feb. 1, 1866. At the annual meeting the County Treasurer was authorized to reissue bonds falling due Feb. 1, 1866, to the amount of \$125,000, and to pay the towns \$3355 for bounties paid by them respectively. A claim made by Broome County for volunteers furnished, and credited to Tioga, was compromised by the payment of \$3000.

The total amount of appropriations for war purposes by the county authorities is as follows:

Under the orders of 1861 for relief of volunteers and their families.....	\$13,079
Under calls of 1863 and 1864 for 700,000 men, 702 volunteers at \$300.....	210,600
Under the call for 500,000 men 1864, 362 men.....	97,800
Under the call of 1865.....	128,550
Total bounties and relief.....	\$450,029
Expenses.....	13,978
Interest paid on bonds.....	102,302
Total payments by the county.....	\$566,309
From this amount is to be deducted the amount refunded by the State under the general bounty law, viz., cash.....	\$49,100
Revenue 7 per cent. bonds.....	210,000
Interest paid to the county on the latter.....	18,076
Total from State.....	\$277,176
Net amount paid by county.....	\$289,133

Besides this amount the towns paid heavy amounts for bounties also in addition to the county bounty. The last county bond for war purposes was paid in 1870.

VALUATIONS AND TAXATION.*

The tax list of Tioga County for 1796 (the earliest one we have been able to obtain) was as follows:

	No. of Taxables.	Valuation.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Town Tax.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newtown..	206	7,619 0 0	80 0 0	54 0 0	100 18 8	234 18 8
Chemung..	82	1,730 0 0	26 12 6	25 10 0	13 0 0	52 2 6
Owego†.....	135	2,968 2 0	30 1 6	35 7 8	30 0 0	95 9 2
Union†.....	335	4,839 7 0	100 0 0	87 16 2	104 8 3	292 4 5
Chenango.	181	3,773 0 0	48 6 6	47 8 10	31 16 0	127 2 10
Jericho.....	154	1,527 0 0	48 6 6	40 7 2	31 19 0	130 12 8
Oxford.....	146	2,166 14 0	35 0 0	38 5 4	30 7 0	103 12 4
Norwich...	205	3,542 0 0	31 13 0	53 14 8	30 15 0	116 2 8
	1544	28,165 3 0	400 0 0	378 9 10	373 3 11	1152 5 3
In Federal currency		\$70,412.87	\$1000	\$945.97	\$933	\$2880.67
		The valuation in 1800 was \$1,473,733, and the taxes were \$4447.55.				

The tax list of 1877-78 is as follows:

TOWNS.	Acres.	Assessed Valuation, Real.	Equalized Valuation, Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal Equalized.	State Tax.	County Tax.	TOWN TAXES.				Aggregate Taxation.	Dog Tax.
								Bad Debts.	Poor-House.	Town Accounts.	Funded Debt.		
Barton.....	35,919	\$912,353	\$855,800	\$106,245	\$962,045	\$5,942.58	\$6,671.52	\$265.33	\$276.27	\$4,845.26	.....	18,000.96	\$191.00
Berkshire	18,883	144,279	142,811	15,705	158,516	979.16	1,101.46	12.86	210.33	2,925.65	1,400.00	6,629.46	60.00
Candor.....	56,858	608,380	607,204	41,835	649,039	4,009.12	4,501.73	122.29	352.62	4,224.57	.....	13,210.33	189.50
Newark V.....	30,870	301,120	295,378	9,460	304,838	1,882.99	2,114.35	14.51	60.32	5,940.95	1,500.00	11,513.12	105.00
Nichols.....	20,901	317,815	303,750	12,710	316,460	1,954.78	2,194.97	.....	190.79	375.46	.....	4,716.00	100.50
Owego.....	63,868	1,766,078	1,813,603	182,375	1,995,978	12,329.18	13,844.00	1,047.59	993.49	40,671.41	880.00	69,765.67	251.00
Richford.....	22,670	141,150	144,770	3,235	148,005	914.23	1,026.56	.....	187.84	2,899.32	2,500.00	7,527.95	94.00
Spencer.....	30,711	241,260	228,867	10,775	239,642	1,480.27	1,662.15	29.91	220.31	3,362.84	1,003.20	7,758.68	118.50
Tioga.....	35,806	520,534	561,786	9,290	570,076	3,521.38	3,954.04	17.45	293.51	2,043.10	.....	9,829.48	124.00
Totals.....	316,486	\$4,952,969	\$4,952,960	\$391,630	\$5,344,599	\$33,013.69	\$37,070.78	\$1,509.94	\$2,785.48.	\$67,288.56	\$7,283.20	\$148,951.65	\$1,233.50

* Public moneys were first raised in the colony of New York, June 1, 1665, by the Governor's (Colonel Nichols) warrant to the sheriff. In 1683 the first regular system of taxation by law was adopted. The State adopted a system of taxation first in 1788.

† Tioga now.

‡ Included Owego Village.

The valuation fixed for the county by the State Board of Equalization for State taxation in 1875 was \$7,075,484.

The amount of taxes paid by the people living or owning property within the confines of Tioga County, as the county has from its organization in 1791 to the present time been variously limited in its area, is as follows, as levied by the county authorities, exclusive of school taxes raised in the school districts for local purposes :

From 1791 to 1798, when Chenango County was taken off, about.....	\$10,000
From 1798 to 1806, when Broome was organized	28,343
1807 to 1822, when the towns of Tompkins County were taken off.....	92,799
1823 to 1836, when Chemung County was taken off.....	123,780
1837 to 1850 (valuation 1850, \$1,985,496).....	235,782
1851 to 1860 (" 1860, \$5,433,164).....	362,113
1861 to 1870 (" 1870, \$5,501,002).....	1,253,605
1871 to 1877 (" 1877, \$5,344,599).....	972,027
<hr/>	
Total since 1791.....	\$3,078,449
Total paid by Tioga County, as at present limited in area, 1837 to 1877.....	\$2,823,527

The heaviest tax paid in one year was that of 1864, the amount being \$221,365, on a valuation of \$5,341,436.

Corporate property assessed in 1877 for taxation in Tioga County :

	Valuation.	Taxation.
Erie Railway.....	\$315,000	\$7,761.00
Southern Central Railroad.....	149,690	3,515.22
Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.....	78,350	1,717.40
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	78,000	1,745.20
Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad.....	50,765	1,163.30
Pennsylvania and New York Railroad.....	10,000	177.00
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Total, Railroads.....	\$681,805	\$16,079.12
Banks.....	192,132	5,368.32
Other Corporations.....	29,100	937.89
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Total.....	\$903,037	\$22,385.33

THE STATE LOANS.

On April 18, 1786, bills of credit to the amount of £200,000 New York currency were emitted by the State for the relief of the people in the way of a circulating medium, and loaned to the respective counties according to their population. Loan commissioners were appointed by the Governor in each county, to manage and loan the fund on real estate security at five per cent. per annum, the loan

to run fourteen years, and the amounts limited to £300 to any one person. These bills of credit were counterfeited, and in February, 1788, new bills were printed in lieu of those in circulation, and the original issue retired, and death pronounced on all counterfeiters of the new issue. In 1792, 1796, and 1808 additional loans were made to the counties by the sale of bonds creating a State debt, the funds being distributed, as before, *pro rata*, on the basis of population, and commissioners appointed for the new loan and more liberal terms granted as to amounts to a single individual. The county was made responsible for the security of the loan. The amount received by Tioga County of the loan of 1792 was \$6500, and of that of 1808, \$5664; total, \$12,164. These sums were loaned to different individuals in the county, as the same was then constituted, and remained on loan as a separate fund and under a distinct board of commissioners until 1850, when the balance on loan, \$1946, was merged in the

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND

of \$40,699.36, received from the State in 1836.

The State apportioned the amount received to the counties by act of April 4, 1837.

This fund was the portion of Tioga County in the surplus moneys in the United States Treasury deposited by the Federal Government with the several States of the Union. The interest arising from the fund is appropriated to the general school fund of the State for distribution, except a certain portion, which is applied each year to augment the permanent fund.

The State loans were paid back to the State, except the amount transferred, the Board of Supervisors declining to retain it longer, and pay the deficiencies arising from time to time on default of interest and losses on foreclosures. The amount on loan Nov. 27, 1877, as per report of the commissioners, was \$28,167.60, and cash in hands of commissioners, \$840.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

of the county, court-house bonds, \$35,000.

Of the towns, for railroad aid :

Towns.	Railroads.	Am't of Subscription.	Bonds outstanding.	Bonds Paid March 1, 1878.	In't Paid March 1, 1878.	Total Am't Paid.
Oswego.....	Southern Central.....	\$290,000	\$271,300	\$18,700	\$208,400.48	\$227,100.48
Newark.....	" ".....	45,600	41,300	4,300	29,398.63	33,698.63
Richford.....	" ".....	45,000	35,500	9,500	38,849.31	48,349.31
Berkshire.....	" ".....	37,000	31,800	5,200	21,497.58	26,697.58
<hr/>						
Total Southern Central.....		\$417,600	\$379,900	\$37,700	\$298,146.00	\$335,846.00
Spencer, Geneva, Ithaca, and Sayre.....		25,000	21,500	3,500	140.51	17,551.00
<hr/>						
Total to Railroads.....		\$442,600	\$401,400	\$41,200	\$312,197.00	\$353,397.00
Add County Bonds.....			35,000			
<hr/>						
Total Indebtedness.....			\$436,400			

CHAPTER XVII.

THE COUNTY SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Public Buildings—Court-Houses—Clerks' Offices—County Jails—
Poor-Houses and Asylums—The County's Charitable Donations.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE

of the county of Tioga has been variously located, and in the earlier history of the county was a sort of floating capital, vibrating between the eastern and western extremes of the county, sometimes possessing a dual nature, and again being unified. It was a prolific source of contention and jealousy in the days when Tioga nourished within her bosom the children that have since gone out therefrom and "set up" for themselves, which was generally kept down by sharing the honors and profits, if any there were, of the county-seat between rival towns.

In the act of erection of the county, in 1791, the courts were, as before stated, directed to be held at the house of George Hornwell, in the town of Chemung, which house was located on the site of the present city of Elmira. In July, 1791, the supervisors and judges of the county selected a site whereon to erect a court-house and jail, which was east of Nanticoke Creek, in the village of Chenango, in the town of Union, now in Broome County. The act passed for the erection of such court-house and jail March 18, 1792, and directed the courts to be adjourned after the June term, 1792, to the house of Nehemiah Spalding, near Nanticoke, and to be held thereat until the court-house was ready for occupancy. Prisoners were to be confined in the Montgomery County jail until the new jail was fit to confine them in. The supervisors were also directed to meet at Spalding's on the first Tuesday of May, 1792, and levy a tax of £300 with which to erect the said public buildings, and the judges were to meet at the same time and place and appoint commissioners to superintend the construction of the buildings.

An act passed Jan. 14, 1793, provided for half-shire towns for the county, and declared that a building erected at Newtown Point (Elmira) for a jail should be deemed the county jail of Tioga County until further provision was made by the Legislature. The courts were directed to be held at Chenango, at the house of Joshua Whitney and at the county jail alternately. On March 25, 1794, the loan officers of the county were required to meet at Chenango and Newtown alternately. On March 7, 1795, the sheriff was directed to reckon his mileage from Nanticoke bridge, in Union. On March 31, 1801, an act was passed dividing Tioga County into two jury districts, and directing the courts to be held at a new court-house in Chenango, and the old one in Newtown; and an act passed April 7, 1801, required the Board of Supervisors to meet in annual session at the village of Owego. On March 20, 1804, an act was passed requiring the clerk's office to be removed to a central position in the county, not more than three miles from Owego village and on the north side of the Susquehanna River.

In the act erecting Broome County, passed March 28, 1806, the courts of Tioga County were required to be held at Newtown, in the court-house in that village. In 1810

the county was again divided into two jury districts, and Spencer made one of the half-shire towns, and a deputy clerk required to be appointed who should live within two miles of the court-house at Spencer. The other shire-town was Elmira, and the courts were held alternately at the two places. An act of March 14, 1817, required the Board of Supervisors to meet in annual session at Spencer, and another of Feb. 20, 1818, revived the act to divide the county into two jury districts until 1819, and directed the sheriff to charge mileage from the court-house in Spencer. After June 1, 1819, the courts were to be held in the court-house at Spencer. On March 22, 1822, the Legislature was again invoked to change the status of the county-seat, and passed an act dividing the county into two jury districts, the eastern one comprising the towns of Tioga, Spencer, Danby, Caroline, Candor, Berkshire, and Owego, and the western one the towns of Cayuta, Catharine, Chemung, and Elmira; also provided for court-houses and jails at Owego and the village of Newtown, the courts to be held alternately at the two villages—in Owego, at the house of Erastus O. Marsh, and in the old court-house at Newtown,—until the new buildings were ready for use. The supervisors were to meet alternately at the two places. On Feb. 20, 1826, another act was passed requiring the supervisors to meet as above. The half-shire act remained in force until the erection of Chemung County, in 1836, when the county-seat was located permanently at Owego, and has since so remained to the present.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court-house and jail provided for Tioga was one authorized to be built by the act of March 18, 1792, passed on the petition of the judges, justices, and supervisors of the county, for power to raise money for the purpose of erecting such buildings. A tax was authorized of £300, exclusive of the collectors' fees of ninepence in the pound. The supervisors were required to meet at Nanticoke, at the house of Nehemiah Spalding, and levy the tax on the first Tuesday in May, 1792, which was to be paid to the treasurer of the county before Oct. 1, 1793. This building was erected in the village of Chenango (now Broome County). In the mean time prisoners were to be confined in the Montgomery County jail until the new jail was ready for occupancy. Before Jan. 14, 1793, the people of the village of Newtown had erected a building of hewn logs and well clapboarded, which, on that date, the Legislature declared to be the county jail of Tioga County until other provision was legally made. This building also served as a court-house, the upper room being used for the sessions of the courts. In this old building presided such judicial luminaries as Hobart, Benson, Livingston, Spencer, Kent, Van Ness, Platt, Thompson, Yates, Woodworth, Tompkins, and others of that corps of New York jurists, whose fame for erudition and legal lore is as wide as the boundaries of the nation. Its walls once re-echoed with the eloquent appeals and close logic of Mathews, Howell, Edwards, Haight, William Wisner, Johnson, Woodcock, Strong, Sedgwick, Avery, Sherwood, Joshua A. Spencer, Collier Konkle, and others of the barristers of the early days. Not a vestige now remains of the old court-house where it

once stood, at the corner of Church and Sullivan Streets, as the city of Elmira is now laid.

In 1798 jail liberties were first provided for by law, and were limited to three acres.

In 1810 an act was passed for the erection of a court-house in Spencer, the site, containing two acres, being received from Andrew Purdy, Sept. 28, 1810. Andrew Purdy was the contractor who erected the building, receiving \$5000 for the work. The entire cost of the court-house was \$5595.60. Samuel Westbrook was the superintendent of construction. The site was fixed by commissioners appointed by the act. An act of Feb. 20, 1818, authorized the Board of Supervisors to raise \$1500 to build a fire-proof clerk's office at Spencer, and Joshua Ferris, Henry Miller, and Abel Hart were appointed commissioners to contract the work and superintend the same. The office was built this same year by Andrew Purdy. The court-house at Spencer was destroyed by fire in 1821, and an act was passed March 22, 1822, changing the boundaries of the county and dividing it into two jury districts, and authorizing the erection of a court-house and jail at Owego, and also at Newtown (Elmira). The act made it the duty of the supervisors at their annual meeting in October, 1822, to levy a tax of \$4000, and in 1823 another of \$2000, for the erection of the said buildings, providing that no tax should be levied until \$2000 were raised by voluntary subscription, and actually paid or secured to be paid to the treasurer for erecting such buildings. The county was authorized as soon as the \$2000 was raised to loan \$4000 for two years. Lots for building sites were to be conveyed free of expense to the supervisors in both villages, and the commissioners—John R. Drake, Anson Camp, and Charles Pumpelly for Owego, and Stephen Tuthill, Matthew Carpenter, and William Jenkins for Newtown—were to draw one-half of the money respectively for the construction of the respective buildings. Jail limits were directed to be set off in Owego of 250 acres. The supervisors could not agree with Andrew Purdy as to his claims for building the clerk's office, and thereupon the legislative power was invoked, and Richard Townley, Richard Smith, and Luther Gere were appointed commissioners to examine and allow Mr. Purdy's equitable claims. This appointment was made April 12, 1822, after the act changing the location of the shire-town. He was paid \$1139. An act passed April 17, 1822, authorized the trustees of the village of Owego to convey a tract of land to the county authorities for court-house purposes, from a tract conveyed to the Owego settlement by James McMaster. This act also authorized the commissioners for building the new court-house to demand and receive all materials, of iron and otherwise, taken from the ruins of the burned building at Spencer. In 1824 the clerk's office at Spencer was sold for \$210, and a new one ordered to be built at Owego, which was erected in 1825 at a cost of \$792; \$600 were raised for the purpose on the taxable property of the eastern jury district. The furnishing of the office with cases, stoves, etc., cost \$77. The court-house at Owego was erected in 1824.

The next move for public buildings was made at the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1851, when a resolution was passed that a new jail should be built, and

Messrs. Mills, Hollenback, and Miller appointed a building committee. The plans for building the same which were adopted required the building to be made of brick, and "lined with two-inch oak plank, and one-twelfth-inch iron spiked to the bond timbers, and confined at top and bottom by bars of iron two and a half by three-fourth inches, placed horizontally, and bolted also to the bond timbers." A loan of \$6000 was authorized for the purpose of construction. The building cost about the whole of the appropriation. This building is the one at present in use, though it has been thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt internally. In 1852 general repairs were made on the court-house to the amount of about \$2000. At the annual meeting of 1854 the supervisors voted to build a new clerk's office, to cost \$5000, and appointed a committee to receive proposals. The office was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$2200. A bell was put into the court-house cupola in 1855. In 1857 a barn was built on the court-house lot costing about \$800. In 1860 the supervisors contracted with the Monroe County penitentiary to confine Tioga County prisoners in that prison for \$1.25 per week for four months and under, and \$1 per week for sentences over four months; the contract to run for five years. This contract has since been continued from year to year at an agreed price per week for subsisting the prisoners. At the August term of the Oyer and Terminer, 1868, the court-house and jail were indicted for insufficiency and insecurity. In 1869, at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, a resolution for building a new court-house was adopted, and J. A. Nichols, J. H. Deming, and F. O. Cable appointed a committee on plans and estimates. This action did not seem to have been successful, for at the annual meeting of 1870 other resolutions to build a court-house and jail, and to raise \$5000 the then coming year, were adopted, and another committee on site, plans, specifications, and estimates appointed, consisting of J. H. Deming, John J. Taylor, and Daniel M. Pitcher. The old committee was discharged on making their report. A special meeting of the board was held Dec. 20, 1870, at which the committee reported on several lots offered as sites of the new court-house, among them the public square. The latter was accepted provided the village authorities would convey the same to the county in fee. At an adjourned meeting held January 12, 1871, the trustees of Owego reported their willingness to convey the public park, by lease, deed, or otherwise, to the county, and to take steps at once for proper legislation to authorize such proceedings. The board resolved to accept the park as a site for the court-house, and to locate the proposed building centrally therein, and appointed a committee to receive the transfer. A building committee was appointed consisting of D. M. Pitcher, Lucien Horton, and H. A. Beebe. On Feb. 1, 1871, the trustees of the village agreed to deed a tract 200 feet in width, and running through the park from Court to Park Street, in the centre of the park, for court-house purposes, no other buildings to be put on the park by either party, and the county to build the court-house according to the specifications adopted by the then present Board of Supervisors, which were Howe's plan with some modifications. On March 21, 1871, the committee reported the receipt of the deed from the village, and advertisement and reception

of bids on Howe's plan and specifications. Eight bids were received, and that of Keeler and Houk for \$55,700 accepted, not as the lowest but as the best, they being builders of known skill and reliability. The report of the committee was adopted and their action approved, and Miles F. Howe appointed supervising architect. Bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were ordered to be issued by the treasurer, and sold for court-house purposes, payable in 1874-75-76. At the annual meeting of 1871 the building committee reported several important changes in the plans of the building, and other proposed changes entailing more expense, which were authorized and confirmed; \$10,000 additional bonds were authorized, which, with \$10,000 raised in 1871 and 1872, amounted to \$50,000 appropriated for the work to date. At the annual meeting on the report of the building committee, the further sum of \$8500 in bonds was authorized to be issued, payable Feb. 1, 1878. The committee reported a change in the plans respecting the tower and roof adding a cost of \$3500 to the contract, which was approved. The building was completed and accepted in 1873.

The building committee reported the entire cost of the building, including stone walks in the park and about the court-house, heaters, sewers, gas-fixtures, and furniture, etc., at \$65,318.90, and the report was approved. The county clerk was directed to move the papers and records from the clerk's office to the new building, and the county judge and surrogate to occupy the room set apart for those offices. In 1874 some reconstruction was needed and ordered in the basement, and finishing work on the stone copings and porticoes, costing, together with a well, about \$2000. At the annual meeting of 1875 the Board of Supervisors voted to give the old court-house to the Tioga County Agricultural Society, which gift was accepted by the society, and the building was removed to the grounds of the society in 1876. In 1875, sidewalks and gutters were ordered on the sides and ends of the park, and were constructed at a cost of \$1905.68, including the flagging of the basement. Thus the total cost of the court-house at the present time, exclusive of interest paid and to be paid on account thereof, has been \$69,224.58. Interest to the amount of \$17,085.99 has been paid to Nov. 1, 1877, and there are bonds outstanding and unpaid, falling due Feb. 1, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, of \$35,000, reissued to take up the first issue, falling due 1875, '76, '77, '78. The bonds draw 7 per cent. interest, and were sold at par. The county jail was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt internally in 1877-78, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The clerk's office is rented to the village for fire and police purposes.

The court-house is 70 by 90 feet on the ground, and 46 feet from the ground to the eave-cornice of the main building. The two main towers are 115 feet high, and situated at the northwest and southeast angles of the building. The towers on the northeast and southwest angles are each 92 feet high. The architecture is a combination of the Grecian with the modern styles. The foundations of the building are laid about 6 feet below the surface, and rest on a gravel bed; tower walls being 4 feet thick at base, and main walls 3 feet 4 inches at base. The

foundation walls are built battering to the top of the ground, at which point the tower walls are 2 feet 8 inches, and the main walls 2 feet 4 inches. The foundation is faced from the ground line to water-table, with ashler picked face and drive margin stone, from the Auburn quarries. The towers and main building are strengthened by buttresses projecting 12 inches from main walls of first story, and 8 inches second story. The walls above foundation are made of smooth, hard-burned brick. The stone-work above the foundation facing is of Onondaga County Reservation limestone. There are three outside entrances, with moulded cut-stone work, the main entrances being at the north and south sides of the building. The stone-work of the porticoes of the main entrances is very finely executed. The cornice of the building is relieved by gables between the four towers, lighted with circular windows; the north and south gables also have tablets containing the name of the building and date of erection,—“Tioga County Court-House, 1872,”—in raised, cut-stone letters. A fire-proof vault is provided for the surrogate's office and the county clerk's office, consisting of two rooms, practically fire-proof and very conveniently arranged. The sheriff's office and that of the district attorney are on the same floor with the clerk and county judge and surrogate, and all are roomy and pleasant. A main hall extends through the building from north to south 12 feet wide, and another hall leads from the east side of the building, giving access to the county judge's and clerk's offices, and connecting with the main hall. The grand-jury room, 20 by 36 feet, is on the first floor, on the west side of the main hall, and is used also by the Board of Supervisors for its meetings. The court-room, jury-rooms, and witness'-rooms occupy the second floor, the former being 52 by 60 feet, and the others 16 feet square. The court-room is finished in chestnut and black walnut, and is lighted by 14 large, oval-topped windows, provided with inside ash and chestnut blinds, as all of the windows are. The bar inclosure is 16 by 32 feet, and the judge's bench in the east is finely wrought in chestnut and black walnut carvings and panelings. The building is warmed by four heaters in the basement. The Tioga County court-house may be said truthfully to be an ornament to the beautiful village in which it rears its towers, and a credit to the grand old county which honors it by its name.

The county jail is a two-story brick edifice fronting directly on Main Street, next east of the park; is 34 by 36 feet on the ground, containing four rooms for the sheriff's use for dwelling purposes, with a prison in the rear containing eight cells, four of them 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 2 inches, and four 9 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 2 inches in the clear. A corridor, 12 feet 3 inches wide in front, and 6 feet 6 inches on the other three sides, extends about the cells.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house very impressive and interesting ceremonies were held by the Masonic order, a large concourse of the fraternity, among them many distinguished members of the order, being present. Charles A. Munger was the poet, and Hon. John J. Taylor the orator, of the occasion. The poem of Mr. Munger will be found in connection with the history of the bar.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE AND ASYLUM.

The poor-house system* was adopted by the supervisors of Tioga County in 1828, and an act was passed April 18, 1829, by the Legislature authorizing the county to raise by tax \$3000 in each of the jury districts of the county to build a poor-house in each district, the sum raised in each district to be used exclusively in that district. A farm of sixty acres was bought in the eastern district, now Tioga County, and a house built in 1836-37, a loan of \$2000 being effected of the State for the purpose, and one of \$1500 of the Owego Bank, and three superintendents of the poor were appointed in each district. The details of these buildings cannot now be given, owing to the loss or misplacement of the records of the Board of Supervisors for the years between 1828 and 1845.

In 1850 the county authorities effected a loan of the State of \$1100 for additional buildings on the poor-farm, and in 1852 a vote was passed to dispose of the farm and buy a new one "farther removed from the great thoroughfares of the county." This vote was never carried into execution, and in 1855 a vote was passed to buy more land or exchange the farm for a larger one. In 1856 a house for the separate use of the insane was voted for, and erected the same year. In 1866 the Board of Supervisors voted to reconstruct the buildings on the poor-farm, but subsequently voted to postpone the work until the next year, and at the annual meeting in 1866 instructed the superintendents to repair the poor-house to an extent not costing more than \$2000. They put up a stone building costing \$1784.13, which action was approved by the board at the meeting of 1867.

The farm is situated on lots Nos. 11 and 12 of McMaster's Patent of the half-township of Owego. The main building is 36 by 90 feet, two stories, and is occupied by the superintendent of the farm, Mr. Charles Goodrich, and his family, the female, and a few of the male paupers. An addition of wood, 18 by 34 feet, accommodates the male paupers principally. The insane asylum is of wood, 34 by 50 feet, and the property, including the farm, is valued at \$10,000. It is situated about three miles north of Owego village. The report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, makes the following exhibit: The stock of supplies and inventory on hand at this date amounted to \$5000. The total expenses of the poor-house were \$4666.07, and \$885.36 were paid for the support of paupers outside of the poor-house. The whole number of paupers relieved and supported at the poor-house was 1012, to whom $3414\frac{6}{7}$ weeks' board were furnished; making the average expenses of the poor-house per week per head $\$1.36\frac{65}{100}$.

The distinction of town and county poor has ever been maintained in the county, and the accounts of the towns for temporary relief furnished during the year footed up \$4614.61, and of the expenses of the poor-house the towns were charged with \$2683.73, leaving the charge to the

county \$1982.34, to which add \$885.36 paid for out-door relief, makes \$2867.70 for the county bills for the poor at home. To this amount, however, should be added the amount paid the State institutions, viz.: Ovid Insane Asylum, \$692.34; Susquehanna Valley Home (where the pauper children of the poor-house are kept), \$235.29; Middletown Asylum, \$134.40; Utica Asylum, \$221.10; total, \$1283.13,—making the aggregate paid for the poor and unfortunate in the borders of the county, by the people of the county, for the year the sum of \$11,449.17. The amount paid for the support of the poor by the towns and the county, since its organization in 1791, amounts to the grand aggregate of \$276,000 and more, including the expenses of unfortunates in the asylums. From 1858 to 1869 the excise receipts were devoted to the expenses of the poor in the county poor-house, and amounted to the sum of \$21,320. Since the last date the excise returns have been paid to the towns for disposal for the benefit of the towns wherein the same were paid. The amount since then is \$12,500.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

An Important Election—The first Decision under the Ballot System—Federalism *versus* Democracy—Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Popular and Constitutional Questions—Slavery in Tioga—Black Chattels, and how they were held—Anti-Slavery Society.

THE first general election for State officers was held in the county in 1792, and played an important part in deciding the election between Governor George Clinton and John Jay. The contest was a bitter and most closely-contested one, and certain technical informalities occurred in the delivery of the votes to the Secretary of State in the counties of Clinton, Otsego, and Tioga. Clinton and Tioga gave majorities for Clinton, while Otsego gave a majority for Jay a little larger than the majorities for Clinton in both of the other two counties. The board of State canvassers, eleven in number, stood politically seven Clintonians and four Federalists, and by a strict party vote rejected the votes of the three counties from the canvass. They referred the questions, however, before a final decision was made, to Rufus King and Aaron Burr, with the informalities, which, in the case of Tioga, were as follows: The sheriff, who was charged by law to deliver the votes to the secretary, gave them to his deputy to convey them to Albany; the deputy began his journey, but, falling ill, gave them to his clerk, who proceeded to the capital and delivered the ballots into the secretary's office. The point of objection raised by the canvassers was that the deputy had not the power to depute another to do his act, and therefore the law regarding elections had not been complied with. The objections to the canvassing of the votes of the other counties were of a similar character. Mr. King (a Democratic Republican) decided the objections to be founded on mere informalities, which did not invalidate the expressed will of the people; that the law ought to be construed liberally and in aid of the right of suffrage, and that the votes should be counted. Mr. Burr (Federalist) decided the

* The first law relating to support of the poor by counties or towns was passed in April, 1691, by the Colonial Assembly. The first State law was in 1778. The law for the erection of poor-houses was passed after 1820.

points of objection to be well taken, and insisted on a strict construction of and conformity to the election law, holding that the act of the Tioga deputy was clearly illegal.* Mr. King also expressed his doubts on that last point, but held it was not material, as there was no question as to the expression of the people.† On the rendition of these diverse opinions, the majority of the canvassers decided to reject the votes of the three counties and give the election to Governor Clinton, the other four protesting against the action. The excitement of the Federalists over the action of the Clintonian majority of the canvassers was intense, and for a time the State seemed menaced with anarchy and confusion; but by the admirable conduct of Mr. Jay, who counseled forbearance and prudence, the better sentiments of the people regained the ascendancy and political matters resumed their wonted channel.

The first election of which returns have been found was that of 1796, for Assemblymen, at which the following vote was polled:

	E. Corvill.	B. Hovey.	Joel Enos.	Caleb Hyde.	E. Edwards.	Jno. Mersereau.	W. McClure.	Israel Smith.	Jno. Patterson.	Vincent Mathews.	Reuben Kirby.
Newtown	79	33	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chemung.....	23	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owego.....	78	12	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union.....	33	28	6	112	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chenango.....	68	2	6	77	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Jericho.....	20	31	26	65	...	...	12	2	2	1	2
Oxford.....	123	119	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwich‡.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	424	235	178	265	96	1	14	2	2	1	2

The votes for Governor from 1792 to 1826, inclusive, were given as follows; the names in *italic* were the successful candidates:

1792.....	<i>George Clinton</i> . ¹	John Jay. ²
1795.....	Robert Yates. ¹	<i>John Jay</i> . ²
1798.....	Robert R. Livingston. ¹	<i>John Jay</i> . ²
1801.....	<i>George Clinton</i> . ¹	Stephen Van Rensselaer. ²
1804.....	<i>Morgan Lewis</i> . ¹	Aaron Burr. ³
1807.....	<i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴	Morgan Lewis. ⁵
1810.....	<i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴	Jonas Platt. ⁵
1813.....	<i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴	Stephen Van Rensselaer. ⁶
1816.....	<i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴	Rufus King. ⁶
1817.....	<i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 501.	Peter B. Porter. ⁷ 25.
1820.....	<i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 412.	Daniel D. Tompkins. ⁷ 519.
1822.....	<i>Joseph C. Yates</i> . ⁸ 2237.	Solomon Southwick. ⁹ 51.
1824.....	<i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 1358.	Samuel Young. ⁷ 1188.
1826.....	<i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 1449.	Wm. B. Rochester. ⁹⁻¹⁰ 1409.

¹Democratic or Republican, the terms then being synonymous. ²Federalists. ³Mr. Burr was a Republican, but was supported principally by the Federalists, who made no party nomination. ⁴Clintonian Democrat. ⁵Anti-Clintonian Democrat. ⁶Federalist. The nomination of Mr. King was the last general ticket of the Federal party in the State. ⁷Tammany Regency or "Bucktail." ⁸Candidate of both wings of Democratic party. ⁹Self-nominated. ¹⁰Clinton was a Jacksonian Democrat, and Rochester an Adams Republican; but the latter was preferred to Clinton by the Regency party, which supported him in order to keep control of the Legislature, and not because of any ardent desire for his election. They controlled the Legislature largely.—Hammond's Political History, New York.

* The Supreme Court of New York subsequently, in the case of *Hunt vs. Burrill* (5 John. R., 137), expressly decided that a deputy sheriff might depute another to do a particular act, and the same doctrine was held in England as early as the time of Lord Holt. ¹ Salkeld 95, *Parker vs. Kett*.—Hammond's Political History.

† Davis' Memoirs of Aaron Burr, vol. i. p. 336.

‡ Not canvassed; returns not given by inspectors.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

- 1828.—Democratic (Jackson), 2191; National Republican (Adams), 1601; total, 3792.
 1832.—Democratic (Jackson), 3155; National Republican (Clay), 1890; total, 5045.
 1836.—Democratic, 1625; Whig, 1253; total, 2878.
 1840.—Democratic, 2180; Whig, 1925; Abolition, 5; total, 4110.
 1844.—Democratic, 2548; Whig, 1999; Abolition, 90; total, 4637.
 1848.—Democratic (Hunker), 1683; Free-Soil Democratic, 789; Whig, 1782; Abolition, 14; total, 4268.
 1852.—Democratic, 2815; Whig, 2234; Abolition, 197; total, 5246.
 1856.—Democratic, 2154; Republican, 3331; American, 425; total, 5920.
 1860.—Democratic, 2749; Republican, 3760; Abolition, 5; total, 6514.
 1864.—Democratic, 3018; Republican, 3780; total, 6798.
 1868.—Democratic, 3191; Republican, 4323; total, 7514.
 1872.—Democratic, 3209; Republican, 4081; O'Connor, 19; total, 8209.
 1876.—Democratic, 3906; Republican, 4675; "Greenback," 41; Temperance, 19; total, 8641.

The vote of 1876 for presidential electors by towns was as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.	"Greenback."	Temperance.	Total.
Barton.....	771	667	3	4	1445
Berkshire.....	210	113	8	3	334
Candor.....	610	625	4	...	1239
Newark Valley...	476	206	11	...	693
Nichols.....	296	171	1	...	468
Owego.....	1390	1213	4	10	2617
Richford.....	249	132	...	...	381
Spencer.....	319	296	8	...	623
Tioga.....	354	483	2	2	841

On popular questions submitted to the people, their opinions have been expressed as follows:

- 1821.—On calling a convention to amend the constitution: for... 1890
 Against..... 28
 1822.—For adopting new constitution..... 1221
 Against adopting new constitution..... 132
 1825.—On election of presidential electors by people by districts, 768; by general ticket plurality, 1407; by general ticket majority, 9.
 1826.—For electing justices of the peace, and extending the elective franchise..... 1996
 Against both propositions..... 1
 For election of justices, and against extension..... 106
 Against election, and for extension..... 2
 1833.—For election of mayors of cities..... 823
 Against the same..... 8
 To reduce the duties on salt..... 1125
 Against reduction..... 156
 1835.—To restore duties on salt..... 891
 Against restoration..... 34
 To amend constitution..... 64
 1845.—For constitutional convention..... 2077
 Against same..... 105
 For abrogating property qualification for office..... 72
 Against..... 6
 1846.—For new constitution..... 2906
 Against..... 103
 For equal suffrage..... 747
 Against same..... 2050
 For license..... 895
 No license..... 1923
 1849.—For free-school law..... 2343
 Against same..... 837
 1850.—For repeal of free-school law..... 2784
 Against repeal of free-school law..... 1130
 1854.—For amendment relating to canals..... 681
 Against same..... 1426
 1858.—For constitutional convention..... 1214
 Against same..... 1199
 1859.—For loan by State to pay floating debt..... 512
 Against same..... 1608
 1860.—For extension of suffrage to colored citizens..... 2371
 Against same..... 3063
 1863.—For soldiers voting..... 2713
 Against same..... 383
 1865.—For creating a general bounty debt of State..... 3446
 Against same..... 1074
 1866.—For constitutional convention..... 3889
 Against same..... 2744

1869.—For amended constitution.....	3054
Against same.....	2532
For article on judiciary.....	3242
Against.....	2302
For uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real estate and property.....	3057
Against same.....	2471
For property qualification for colored voters.....	2546
Against same.....	3166
1870.—For act to create State debt on general and canal fund account.....	1081
Against same.....	4502
1872.—For act to pay general and canal fund debt.....	1224
Against same.....	14
For amendment relating to Court of Appeals.....	3251
Against.....	14
1873.—For the appointment of judges of courts.....	257
Against same.....	3960
1874.—On eleven proposed amendments to the constitution the average majority on eight was 1634; the majority on two was 867 and 805 respectively; and on one, 107.	
1876.—For amendments to sections 3 and 4, article v., constitution.....	3641
Against.....	1682

SLAVERY IN TIOGA.

It sounds strangely to hear one speak of the "peculiar institution" having existed in the borders of this old county, yet it is nevertheless the fact that bondmen and bondwomen whose faces were black were owned by the early settlers who came in from the south of Mason and Dixon's line. In 1810 there were 17 of these human chattels returned by the census marshal, and in 1820* there were 104, and 32 free colored persons. Under the laws of New York, regulating the system, persons bringing slaves into the State were required to make affidavit that they had owned the chattels for one year previous to bringing them into the State, and that they had not bought them for the express purpose of bringing them in, and that it was the intention of the owner of such slaves to reside permanently in the State. Among the persons filing such affidavits in the clerk's office were the following:

John James Speed, 1805, had 3 slaves; Dr. William T. Pattito, in 1806, had a family of 5; H. Speed, in 1808, had a family of 7; Amy Furniss, 1811, 1 slave girl; John F. Pattito, 1805, 1 slave, Peter; Joseph Speed, 1805, had a family of 7; Samuel Westbrook, 1806, a mother and 2 children; Robert Hyde, 1807, had a family of 11; Augustus Boyer and his wife, in 1806, owned 4 slaves.

The following is a verbatim copy of one of the affidavits now on file in the County Clerk's office:

"Personally appeared before me, Isaac Swartwood, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Tioga and State of New York and the township of Spencer, Samuel Westbrook, formerly a *sittison* of the State of New Jersey, now an *inhabitant* of the county, State, and town aforesaid, brought with him from the State of New Jersey one negro wench, named Beth, one negro boy, named Charles, one negro girl, named Pege [Peggy], he being *duley* sworn on the holy *evangelis* of *almighty god*, and saith the above-named black ones was his slaves and property one *twelf* month and more before he moved into the State, when he lived in the State of New Jersey. Oct. 25, 1806."

Michael Pfoutz, on the 1st of July, 1808, manumitted his negro slave, Nancy Bakeman, of Newtown. David Banderle gave the following certificate of freedom to his slave:

"CATHARINETOWN, Jan. 30, 1811.

"This is to certify that Cato, a negro man, is free, and is and ought to act for himself, and that I have no further demands on him."

* In 1786 the law for the manumission of slaves by individuals was passed, and in 1799 an act was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery. The slaves were all free before 1830.

THE FIRST ABOLITION SOCIETY

was formed in 1839, Benoni B. Curry, James W. Lamoireaux, David Mersereau, Isaac Lilly, H. D. Pinney, Dr. Lucius H. Allen, John Petts, Elihu Parmenter, A. P. Belcher, James Cook, Daniel Dodge, and C. Manuel Harman being the prominent movers in the work. The first Abolition votes cast for presidential candidates were deposited at the election of 1836, by the first five individuals named above. The first abolition meeting was held in 1837, in the Baptist church in Owego, and the first monthly prayer-meeting in aid of abolition organized in 1836. A meeting was held in Owego in January, 1839, to organize an abolition society, by respectable citizens of the town, which was the scene of wild confusion and violence, the participators in the outrages being men who afterwards, when Treason reared its bloody crest and struck at the life of the nation in its greed to perpetuate the "peculiar institution," gladly embraced the doctrines of the abolitionists, and hailed with the liveliest satisfaction the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. Another meeting was held Oct. 8, 1839, at which a series of resolutions prepared by Dr. L. H. Allen, D. Dodge, Dr. H. N. Eastman, H. D. Pinney, E. Parmenter, Gordon Bliss, and Dr. John Petts were adopted. The preamble recited the outrages perpetrated on the abolitionists, and declared their right to free speech and discussion of the subject of slavery, and pledged themselves to stand by the advocacy of their sentiments and object of them. This meeting organized the society, and appointed the gentlemen whose names are given above as an executive committee, who called the first county convention of abolitionists, to meet Jan. 10, 1840, to form a county society. The State Abolition Society had assembled at Binghamton on the 8th of January. These men whose names are herein given were the organizers of the Liberty or Abolition party, and for years were on guard in the cause of emancipation, suffering obloquy and reproach for daring to do their own thinking and expressing their honest sentiments on the crime of slavery. The vote of the party as an organization was never very large. Beginning with 5 in 1836, it ran up to 90 in 1840, 94 in 1844, 97 in 1845, 197 in 1852, and was swallowed up in the Republican hosts in 1856.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TIOGA CIVIL LIST.

Officers of the Nation, of the State, of the Judiciary, of the County.

TIOGA'S citizens have filled official positions on the civil list of the Nation, the State, the Judiciary, and of the County, as follows:

IN THE NATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Appointed by the Legislature previous to 1828. Elected on district ticket 1828, and on general ticket since.

1808.—Matthew Carpenter.	1836.—Whitcomb Phelps.
1816.—Samuel Lawrence.	1848.—Charles R. Barstow.
1832.—Darius Bentley.	1860.—Frank L. Jones.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

1803-5.—John Patterson, 16th District, Tioga, Chenango, and Onondaga.

1809-11.—Vincent Mathews, 14th District, Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga, and Steuben.

1817-19.—John R. Drake, 15th District, Broome, Chenango, and Otsego.†

1829-31.—Thomas Maxwell, 25th District, Tioga and Tompkins.

1831-33.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, 25th District, Tioga and Tompkins.

1835-37.—Stephen B. Leonard, 22d District, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Cortland.

1839-41.—Stephen B. Leonard, 22d District, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Cortland.

1845-47.—Stephen Strong, 22d District, Tioga, Broome, and Chenango.

1853-55.—John J. Taylor, 27th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung.

1855-59.—John M. Parker, 27th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung.

1873-77.—Thos. C. Platt, 28th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Broome, and Schuyler.

BY FEDERAL APPOINTMENT.

Benjamin F. Tracy, United States attorney, Eastern District of New York, Oct. 1, 1866; re-appointed Jan. 23, 1871.

IN THE STATE.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1801.—John Patterson.

1821.—Matthew Carpenter.

1846.—John J. Taylor.

1867.—Charles E. Parker, Oliver H. P. Kinney.

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

1804.—Caleb Hyde.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

1845.—Thomas Farrington.

STATE TREASURER.

1825-38.—Gamaliel H. Barstow.

1842-46.—Thomas Farrington.

1867-71.—Wheeler H. Bristol.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1876-77.—William Smyth.

CANAL APPRAISER.

1850-52.—Andrew H. Calhoun.

STATE SENATORS.

1796-1803.—Vincent Mathews, Western District.‡

1804-7.—Caleb Hyde, Western District.

1819-22.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, Western District.

1824-27.—Latham A. Burrows, 6th District.§

1832-35.—John G. McDowell, 6th District.

1841-44.—Nehemiah Platt, 6th District.

1852-53.—Nathan Bristol, 23d District.||

1858-63.—Lyman Truman, 24th District.||

1872-73.—Thomas I. Chatfield, 24th District.||

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

1847-47.—Andrew H. Calhoun.

* Apportionment of New York :

Year.	Ratio.	Members.	Year.	Ratio.	Members.
1792.....	33,000	10	1842.....	70,680	34
1802.....	33,000	17	1852.....	93,423	33
1811.....	25,000	27	1861.....	127,000	31
1822.....	40,000	34	1872.....	137,800	33
1832.....	47,000	40			

† Included eastern towns of present Tioga County, then in Broome County. Mr. Drake resided in Owego.

‡ Entitled to 5 members from 1791 to 1795; 11 members from 1796 to 1803; 9 members, 1803 to 1808; 12, 1808 to 1815; 9, 1815 to 1822.

§ Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, and Tompkins, 1826; Steuben annexed and Delaware transferred, 1836; Chemung, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Livingston added, and Otsego and Cortland transferred.

|| Broome, Cortland, and Tioga.

ASSEMBLYMEN.¶

1789-90.—David McMasters (Montgomery Co.).

1792. Jonathan Fitch.

1793. John Patterson.

1794-95. Vincent Mathews.

1796-98. Emanuel Coryell.

1798. Benjamin Hovey.

1799. Matthew Carpenter.

1800. Samuel Tinkham.

1801. Edward Edwards.

1802-3. Caleb Hyde.

1804. Ashbel Wells.

1805-6. John Miller.

1808-10. Emanuel Coryell.

1811. Thomas Floyd.

1812. Henry Wells.

1813. Jabez Beers.

1814-15. Caleb Baker.

1816-18. Gamaliel H. Barstow.

1819. Henry Wells.

1820. Judson Jennings.

1821. Samuel Lawrence.

1822. Jared Patchin.

1823. Matthew Carpenter.

Benjamin Jennings.

1824. Grant B. Baldwin.

G. H. Barstow.

1825. Charles Pumpelly.

Samuel Winton.

1826. Isaac Baldwin.

Anson Camp.

1827. G. H. Barstow.

David Williams.

1828. William Maxwell.

Jacob Swartwood.

1829. Caleb Baker.

Samuel Baragar.

1830. John G. McDowell.

Wright Dunham.

1831. John G. McDowell.

David Williams.

1832. Nathaniel Smith.

Joel Tallmadge, Jr.

1833. Thomas Farrington.

Jacob Westlake.

1834. John R. Drake.

George Gardner.

1835. Green Bennett.

George Fisher.

1836. Elijah A. Goodwin.

William H. Sutton.

1837. Ezra Canfield.

1838. John Coryell.

1839. Wright Dunham.

1840. Thomas Farrington.

1841. Washington Smith.

1842. John McQuigg.

1843. Simeon R. Griffin.

1844. Nathaniel W. Davis.

1845-46. Gideon O. Chase.

1847. Charles R. Barstow.

1848. Erastus Goodrich.

1849. Ezra S. Sweet.

1850. Isaac Lott.

1851. James Ely.

1852. William Pierson.

1853. Thomas I. Chatfield.

1854. Louis P. Legg.

1855. Carlisle P. Johnson.

1856. Abram H. Miller.

1857. David Rees.

1858. William P. Raymond.

1859-60. David Earll.

1861. Cero F. Barber.

1862. Benjamin F. Tracy.

1863. Nathaniel W. Davis.

1864. James Thompson.

1865. William W. Shepard.

1866. John H. Deming.

1867. Oliver A. Barstow.

1868. Oliver H. P. Kinney.

1869. Lyman Truman.

1870. John H. Deming.

1871. Burnet B. Bignall.

1872. William Smyth.

1873-74. Jerome B. Landfield.

1875. James Bishop.

1876-77. Eugene B. Gere.

1878. J. Theodore Sawyer.

THE JUDICIARY.

John M. Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court, Sixth District; elected Nov. 8, 1859; re-elected 1867.

SURROGATES.**

Terms under first constitution unlimited, under second four years.

The date given is that of appointment.

John Mersereau, Feb. 17, 1791; Balthazar De Haert, March 27, 1798; William Woodruff, Feb. 22, 1802; William Jenkins, Jan. 28, 1805; Caleb Baker, April 7, 1806; Robert Lawrence, Feb. 27, 1808; Isaac S. Boardman, March 4, 1820; Robert Lawrence, Feb. 24, 1821; Charles Baker, April 13, 1825; William Maxwell, Feb. 10, 1829; Thomas Farrington, April 30, 1835; Nathaniel W. Davis, Jan. 20, 1840; Alanson Munger, Jan. 20, 1844.

FIRST JUDGES.

Appointed under first constitution for unlimited term, under second for five years.

Abram Miller, 1791; John Patterson, 1798; John Miller, 1807; Emanuel Coryell, 1810; Gamaliel H. Barstow, 1818; Silas Hopkins, 1823; Latham A. Burrows, 1825; Grant B. Baldwin, 1828; John R. Drake, 1833; Stephen Strong, 1838; Alanson Munger, 1843.

¶ The first Legislative Assembly which convened in New York was that of 1683.

** Appointed prior to 1847; since that date the County Judge has performed the duties of Surrogate under the constitution, which abolished the office in counties of less than 40,000 population.

COUNTY JUDGES.*

Charles P. Avery, 1847-1855; Stephen Strong, 1856-59; Thomas Farrington, 1860-1871; Charles A. Clark, 1872-1883.

SPECIAL JUDGE AND SURROGATE.†

Charles A. Munger, 1853-55; Alanson Munger, 1856-58; William F. Warner, 1859-1861; Alanson Munger, 1862-64; Charles A. Munger, 1865-67; Adolphus G. Allen, 1868-1870; James B. Caryl, 1871; J. Newton Dexter, 1872-74; Jacob B. Floyd, 1875-77; J. Newton Dexter, 1878-1880.

JUDGES (OF COMMON PLEAS AND SESSIONS) APPOINTED.‡

Date given is date of first appointment.

1798.—Joshua Mersereau, John Miller, Elijah Buck, Emanuel Coryell.
 1810.—Caleb Baker, Phineas Catlin, Lewis Beers, Joseph Speed, Henry Wells.
 1814.—August Boyer, John Cantine.
 1816.—Joshua Ferris, Noah Goodrich, Stephen Beers.
 1820.—Thomas Floyd.
 1821.—William Jenkins, Jacob Willsey, Henry Miller, Benjamin Jennings.
 1823.—Latham A. Burrows, David Williams, John H. Knapp.
 1825.—John McConnell.
 1827.—Darius Bentley, J. Talcott Waldo.
 1828.—John G. McDowell, John R. Drake.
 1832.—Joseph L. Darling, Elijah Shoemaker.
 1833.—George Fisher.
 1836.—J. Westlake, Ira Clizbee, Samuel Baragar.
 1838.—Elisha P. Higbe, Arthur Yates.
 1844.—Clark Hyatt.

ASSISTANT JUSTICES.

1810.—John Konkle, Thomas Floyd, John Robinson, Joel Smith.
 1816.—John Cantine, Benjamin Wynkoop, Elijah S. Hinman.

JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.

Designated yearly from among the Justices of the County, to preside with County Judge.

1848-49.—J. Talcott Waldo, Thomas Yates.
 1850.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, Samuel Baragar.
 1851.—J. Talcott Waldo, Israel S. Hoyt.
 1852.—J. Talcott Waldo, Sylvester Knapp.
 1853.—Oliver A. Barstow, Samuel Baragar.
 1854.—Gaylord Willsey, Aug. T. Garey.
 1855-56.—Robert B. Miller, Samuel Baragar.
 1857.—Nathaniel F. Moore, John L. Howell.
 1858.—Nathaniel F. Moore, Thomas Yates.
 1859.—Edwin H. Schoonhover, Aug. T. Garey.
 1860.—Robert B. Miller, Lorain Curtis.
 1861.—Robert B. Miller, Samuel Baragar.
 1862.—Samuel C. Bidwell, Samuel Baragar.
 1863.—Horace C. Hubbard, Samuel Baragar.
 1864.—William E. Gee, Luther B. West.
 1865.—Lorain Curtis, Samuel Baragar.
 1866.—Oscar Glezen, John H. Yontz.
 1867.—Samuel C. Bidwell, William F. Belden.
 1868.—Herbert Richardson, John H. Yontz.
 1869.—Herbert Richardson, William F. Belden.
 1870.—Samuel C. Bidwell, John H. Yontz.
 1871.—Luther B. West, H. H. Bidwell.
 1872.—Luther B. West, George Cooper.
 1873.—Luther B. West, Daniel B. Nash.
 1874.—Anson M. Kimball, John C. Parmelee.
 1875.—Daniel B. Nash, John C. Parmelee.
 1876.—Gershom A. Clark, Robert B. Miller.
 1877.—Chas. F. Curtis, Robert B. Miller.
 1878.—Daniel B. Nash, Junius Collins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed previous to 1826.

1811.—Jacob Kress, Chemung; Elijah Shoemaker, Owego; Benjamin Jennings, Stephen Beers, Danby; John Stubbs, John White, John Lyon, Cayuta; Ephraim Chambers, William Rounseville, Abraham Blackman, Caroline; George Allen, Thomas Gridley, William Scott, Candor; Samuel Westbrook, —; Isaac Swartwood, Spencer; Joel Smith, Candor; Seneca Howland.
 1812.—John Robinson, Robert Lawrence, Elmira; Eli Y. Barnes, Catherine; Ludowick Light, Owego (Tioga).
 1814.—Nathaniel Schofield, Asa North, Walter Herrick, Candor; John McConnel, Elmira.
 1816.—Emanuel Coryell, Tioga; Caleb Baker, Henry Wells, Chemung; Phineas Catlin, Joshua Ferris, Noah Goodrich, John Konkle, Elmira; Thomas Floyd, John Cantine, Benjamin Wynkoop, Elijah S. Hinman, Robert Miller, John Gragg, Charles Deming, Joseph Barker, Enos Canfield, Gamaliel H. Barstow, John Light, Charles Taylor, John Newcomb, Jared Patchin, Erastus Granger, Benjamin Starr, Jacob Miller, Elmira; Salmon Johnson, James Ashley, Caroline; Josiah Perry, Hudson Jennings, Augustus Lyon, Samuel Winton, Thomas Mills, Catherine; Samuel Barclay.
 1819.—Orange F. Booth, Candor; Geo. K. Hall, Spencer; Richard Denton, Danby; Amos Bonney, Claudius Townsend, Catherine; James Murray, Benjamin Vickery, Cayuta; Wright Dunham, Tioga; Eleazar Owen, Elmira; Joseph Hollister, Spencer.
 1820.—Herley Lord, George C. Edwards, Elmira.
 1822.—Jesse Carpenter, Darius Bentley, Elmira; William Benson, Seneca Baker, Southport; Alvah Bennett, George Shryver, Big Flats; Asa Camp, John Jewett, Ziba A. Leland, Owego; Anson Higbe, Gad Werthington, David Williams, W. H. Moore, Berkshire; John Tuthill, Alexander McKey, Erin.
 1823.—Jotham Rounds, Latham A. Burrows, Wm. Platt, Owego; John Brown, Big Flats; Horace Tupper, Samuel Sterling, John Crawford, Lewis Thompson, Catlin; Jacob Weller, Theodore Vallean, Ira Dodge, Jesse D. White, Veteran; Marcus Jones, Samuel Agard, Catherine; Elizur Goodrich, Berkshire; Jacob Willsey, Samuel Baragar, Joel Tallmadge, Jr., Candor; Gilbert Smith, Tioga; Thomas Peart, Spencer; John L. Darling, Catherine; Harmon Sawyer, Arden Austin, Green M. Tuthill, Erin; Asahel Buck, Jacob Lowman, Ephraim Strong, Henry S. Fry, Chemung; Wm. Lowe, Elmira; John A. Knapp, Samuel Strong, Southport; Alfred Fry, Joseph Chandler, Big Flats.
 1824.—Nathaniel I. Potter, John Crotsley, Jonathan Barnes, Barton; Isaac White, Jed. Middaugh, James Van Etten, Cayuta; Peter Wilson, Elisha P. Higbe, Newark; John Hedden, John Butts, Spencer; Ziba Miller, David Wallis, Tioga; Ezra Canfield, Nichols.
 1825.—Luke Sanders, Barton; Jacob King, Catlin; Aaron Jackson, Chemung; William Maxwell, Elmira; Daniel Vaughn, Erin; Jos. Benjamin, Francis Armstrong, Newark; John Coryell, Nichols.

IN THE COUNTY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.‡

Date given is that of appointment.

March 31, 1796.—William Stuart, Sixth District.¶
 March 2, 1802.—William Stuart, Seventh District.¶
 March 12, 1813.—Vincent Mathews, Seventh District.

‡ These officers were first called assistant attorneys-general. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801. The districts, under act of Feb. 12, 1796, were very large, and embraced several counties. In 1818 each county was made a district. Under first constitution, the officers were appointed by Council of Appointment; under the second by the courts of General Sessions in each county; under that of 1846 they are elected for terms of three years.

¶ Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, and Tioga Counties.

¶ Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, Tioga, Allegany, from 1806; Broome, 1806 to 1817; Seneca, 1804 to 1813; Genesee, 1802 to 1813; Chatauqua and Niagara, from 1808 to 1813; Cattaraugus, from 1808.

* Created by constitution 1846; terms originally four years; since 1871 six years.

† Under act of April 10, 1849, term three years.

‡ This list is incomplete by reason of loss of records.

Under act of 1818 and second constitution.

- June 19, 1818.—John L. Tillinghast.
- March 21, 1822.—William Maxwell.
- May, 1823.—Eleazer Dana.
- January, 1826.—Aaron Konkle.
- March, 1835.—Andrew K. Gragg.
- July, 1836.—Stephen Strong.
- July, 1838.—Ezra S. Sweet.
- June, 1841.—John J. Taylor.
- February, 1843.—George Sidney Camp.
- February, 1844.—Stephen Strong.

Under constitution 1846. Elected for three years.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| June, 1847. Ezra S. Sweet. | 1865. Isaac S. Catlin. |
| 1850. Alanson Munger. | 1867. D. O. Hancock. |
| 1853 and 1856. B. F. Tracy. | 1870. Eugene B. Gere. |
| 1859 and 1862. D. O. Hancock. | 1873 and 1876. Lyman Settle. |

COUNTY CLERKS.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1791. Thomas Nicholson.† | 1852. Leroy W. Kingman. |
| 1792. Matthew Carpenter. | 1858. Thomas C. Platt. |
| 1819. Thomas Maxwell. | 1861. Horace A. Brooks. |
| 1828. Green M. Tuthill. | 1873. John J. Van Kleek. |
| 1834. David Wallis. | 1876. John C. Gray. |
| 1843-46. Moses Stevens. | |

SHERIFFS.‡

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1791. James McMasters. | 1834. John Jackson. |
| 1795. Joseph Hinchman. | 1837. Prentice Ransom. |
| 1799. Edward Edwards. | 1840. Robert L. Fleming. |
| 1800. Guy Maxwell. | 1843. Charles R. Barstow. |
| 1804. John Cantine. | 1846. John J. Sackett. |
| 1805. William Woodruff. | 1849. Nathan H. Woodford. |
| 1806. William Jenkins. | 1852. Robbins D. Willard. |
| 1810. Jonathan Platt. | 1855. Samuel Mills. |
| 1811. Miles Forman. | 1858. Daniel L. Jenks.‡ |
| 1813. Jonathan Platt. | 1860. Frank L. Jones.\|\| |
| 1815. Miles Forman. | Barney M. Stebbins.¶ |
| 1819. Elijah S. Hinman. | 1861. Hiram W. Shoemaker. |
| 1819. Henry Wells. | 1864. Joseph B. Upham. |
| 1821. Miles Forman. | Barney M. Stebbins.** |
| 1822. William Jenkins. | 1866. Lewis W. Truesdell. |
| 1825. E. Shoemaker. | 1869. Thomas F. Pearl. |
| 1828. Henry McCormick. | 1872. Charles C. Brooks. |
| 1831. Lyman Covell. | 1875. Wm. H. Rightmire. |

COUNTY TREASURERS.††

Date given is that of first appointment.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1793. Jonathan Fitch. | 1847. William P. Stone. |
| 1795. Orringh Stoddart. | 1848. Charles Platt. |
| 1798. David Pixley. | 1851. Franklin Slosson. |
| 1803. Samuel Tinkham. | 1854. Ezra S. Buckbee. |
| 1804-36. Joshua Ferris. | 1860. Gordon G. Manning. |
| 1837. John Carmichael. | 1863. John B. Brush. |
| 1843. Daniel Armstrong. | 1872. Eli W. Stone. |
| 1846. Franklin Slosson. | |

* Appointed under first and second constitutions; terms three years under second; elected under present constitution for same term. They are clerks of all the courts of record held in the county.

† Died soon after appointment.

‡ Under the Dutch the sheriff was called the "Schout Fiscal," and was the attorney-general as well. Under the first constitution the sheriff was appointed annually, and could not hold the office longer than four years successively. Under second and present constitution the terms are three years, and the incumbent is ineligible for the next succeeding term.

‡ Removed by Governor, Jan. 28, 1860.

|| Appointed vice Jenks, removed—resigned.

¶ Appointed vice Jones, resigned.

** Appointed.

†† Previous to constitution of 1846 appointed by Board of Supervisors; since then elected for terms of three years.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.‡‡

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1843. William Williams. | 1859 and '60. William Smyth. |
| 1845. Robert Harlin. | 1863 and '66. Andrew J. Lang. |
| 1846. Elijah Powell. | 1869. Wm. H. Cole. |
| 1856. Elijah Powell. | 1872 and '75. Lemuel D. Vose. |

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Elected by the board each year at the annual meeting.

From 1791 to 1811 there is no record of the choice of a presiding officer. Joel Smith, 1811; Stephen Beers, 1814-15; John McConnel, 1816; Thomas Hoy, 1817; John McConnel, 1821-22; Alexander McKey, 1823; Solomon Williams, 1824-25; Matthew Carpenter, 1826; John Tuthill, 1827; John McConnel, 1828; David Williams, 1832; Samuel Barager, 1833-35; David Williams, 1836; Samuel Barager, 1837-38; A. W. McKey, 1839-43; G. H. Barstow, 1844-45; D. Wallis, 1846; Alexander W. McKey, 1847-48; Wm. Pierson, 1849-50; Gilbert Strang, 1851; Horace Booth, 1852; H. Coryell, 1853; S. B. Leonard, 1854; Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy, 1855; Franklin Slosson, 1856; F. H. Todd, 1857-58; T. I. Chatfield, 1859; P. H. Joslin, 1860; Watson L. Hoskins, 1861; Chas. C. Thomas, 1862; D. M. Pitcher, 1863-1871; Harry Jewett, 1872; Daniel M. Pitcher, 1873; W. H. Corey, 1874; F. I. Chatfield, 1875; T. S. Armstrong, 1876-77.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD.

Elected by Board of Supervisors.

John Konkle, 1795-1800; John H. Avery, 1801-6; Robert Lawrence, 1807-9; Elijah Carpenter, 1810-11; Joshua Ferris, 1812-13; Thomas Fisher, 1814-22; Thomas Maxwell, 1823-35; D. Wallis, 1836-45; Chas. F. Wallis, 1846; John Ripley, 1847-49; G. S. Leonard, 1850-1852; D. Wallis, 1853-54; Franklin Slosson, 1855; A. Munger, 1856; C. A. Munger, 1857; Geo. W. Fay, 1858; G. S. Leonard, 1859; E. W. Stone, 1860; Franklin Slosson, 1861; James A. Nixon, 1862; Samuel Hunt, 1863; E. W. Stone, 1864-68; Francis Armstrong, Jr., 1869-70; Theodore D. Gere, 1871-73; W. A. Jewett, 1874; Henry L. Armstrong, 1875-76; Horace A. Brooks, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.‡‡

Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1832-33. Elihu Butts. | 1845. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| 1832-35. George Coryell. | Henry McCormick. |
| Wyatt Carr. | 1846. Ephraim Leach. |
| 1832-37. Jared Huntington. | Charles Evans. |
| 1834-37. George K. Hall. | John Frier. |
| 1836-37. Waterbury Smith. | 1847-48. John H. Arnold. |
| Seymour Wright. | Daniel Bacon. |
| 1845. Henry Armstrong. | Edward W. Suydam. |

Elected by the people for terms of three years.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1849. Charles Ward. | 1860-62. Albert Williams. |
| 1849-50. Christopher Burbank. | 1862-64. Newton C. Cooley. |
| 1849-51. John H. Arnold. | 1863-65. Jeremiah T. McMaster. |
| 1850-52. Louis P. Legg. | 1865-67. Albert Williams. |
| 1852-54. Charles Evans. | 1866-68. Chauncey T. Woodford. |
| 1853-55. Anthony M. Tyler. | 1867-69. Henry Young. |
| 1854-56. Charles T. Bell. | 1868-70. Jerome B. Landfield. |
| 1855-66. David Taylor. | 1871-73. Henry Young. |
| 1856-58. Charles Evans. | 1871-78. Benjamin Golden. |
| 1857-59. Joel Robinson. | 1874-76. Enos S. Farnham. |
| 1859-61. Robert Curtis. | 1877-79. Warren Hooker. |

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor.

STATE LOANS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1792. Lebbeus Hammond. | 1832. David Wallis. |
| Lodowick Light. | 1835. John H. Yontz. |
| 1813. Robt. Lawrence, vice Ham- | 1840. D. W. Moore. |
| mond. | 1843. Thomas Maxwell. |
| 1820. Emanuel Coryell. | Charles T. Bill. |
| 1825. Jesse Carpenter. | 1845. H. C. Steadman. |
| 1826. John Hendy. | 1847. W. W. Davis. |
| Henry Light. | 1848. Anson Ball. |
| 1831. Smith Forman. | |

‡‡ Appointed by Board of Supervisors 1843-1847; office abolished in 1847, re-enacted in 1856, and commissioners elected since then for terms of three years.

‡‡ This list is incomplete by reason of loss of records.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

1837-40. Samuel Baragar. Smith Forman.	1857-59. William Smyth.
1840-42. Samuel Baragar. Charles R. Barstow.	1859-60. Charles Stebbins. Charles F. Hill.
1843-44. Horatio Collins. Gilbert Strang.	1861-64. David Goodrich. Forman S. Higbe.
1845-47. Miles Forman. J. A. Nichols.	1865-69. R. W. Clinton. Thomas Pert.
1848-55. T. I. Chatfield. Charles Higbe.	1870-72. Charles E. Ransom. David M. Goodrich.
1855-57. J. H. Arnold. John Danforth.	1873-76. John B. Stanbrough. Forman S. Higbe.
1857-59. W. P. Raymond.	1877-78. John B. Stanbrough. James R. Wilmot.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1857-60. Stephen B. Leonard. Josiah Lawrence. Daniel D. McDowell.	1865. Marcellus A. Morse, <i>vice</i> Leonard.
1861. Austin Clark, <i>vice</i> Law- rence.	1868. Richard Spendley, <i>vice</i> Morse.
1853. Nathaniel W. Davis, <i>vice</i> McDowell.	1869.* Stephen P. Bedell, <i>vice</i> Davis.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Log School-House and God's first Temples—Schools of the Border and of the City—County Teachers' Association—The Church of the Wilderness and of the last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century—County Bible Society and Sunday-School Association.

THE first settlers in the wilds of Tioga were from the liberty-inspiring hills of rocky Berkshire. Born amid their rugged peaks and in their quiet, sequestered vales, they inhaled the very breath of freedom fresh from the mountain-heights of the grand old Commonwealth, in whose rocky, sterile soil liberty and progress seem to spring spontaneously. With such sentiments aglow in their breasts, the pioneers planted the institutions of their native State, the school and the church, side by side. Before a log cabin was raised, the song of thanksgiving and the voice of melody rose upon the air from beneath the canopy of overarching elms and maples, mingling with the murmuring of pines, the music of warbling birds, and the rippling of running brooks. Schools were established before there was a building erected for their especial use, and the schoolmaster was abroad in the land. Churches were organized, and for years the people worshiped in dwellings and barns, in the woods,—"God's first temples,"—and later, in the log school-house. The Church of England reached out its sheltering arms to the Confederate nations of the *Iroquois*, and gathered some dark-skinned warriors and their women and children into the fold; Jayne, the pioneer Baptist, formed his little congregations all over the wilderness; Williston preached glad tidings of great joy to many people, and gathered them into the fold of Congregationalism; Asbury extended his itinerating tours through the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Owego, and prepared the way for the itinerants of Wesley to follow; and the eccentric Lorenzo Dow visited the border, and proclaimed his views in his peculiar and striking manner to attentive listeners. All found a welcome who preached the orthodox faith, no matter through

* Office abolished and town commissioners substituted.

what channels of sect it came, or under what Church banner they served. And the School and the Church flourished apace as the settlements grew more populous, the clearings more extended, the people more comfortable, and the desire for higher and better knowledge more engrossing.

SCHOOLS.†

The first school opened in Tioga County was one taught by David McMaster, in the Newark Valley settlement, in the year 1796-97, in the bark-covered shanty of Elisha Willson a portion of the time, and in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop the remainder. Log school-houses were built previous to 1800 in several of the settlements of the county, the first framed one being in Owego, about 1802. The first public moneys raised for schools in Tioga County were the taxes of 1796 for that purpose, the list being as follows: Newtown, £54; Chemung, £21 10s.; Oswego (Tioga), £35 7s. 8d.; Union, £87 16s. 2d.; Chenango, £47 8s. 10d.; Jericho, £40 7s. 2d.; Oxford, £38 5s. 4d.; Norwich, £53 14s. 8d.; total, £378 9s. 10d. (\$946). The sum was raised under the law of 1795, requiring the county to raise in each town a sum at least equal to one-half of the amount received from the State by the town; therefore it is presumable that at least as much was received from the State as was raised by tax, though no record is extant of any amount being received from the State at that time. Taxes were levied for school purposes, and public moneys received from the State, until the extinction of the appropriation of 1795, which occurred in 1800. We find no record of school money being raised by tax or received from the State from the last-named date until 1813, when the sum of \$411.81 was distributed by the State among the towns of the county under the act of 1812, as follows: Elmira, \$113.09; Catherine, \$43.17; Chemung, \$35.61; Owego (Tioga), \$56.49; Danby, Candor, Cayuta, Caroline, and Spencer, each \$32.62. A sum of \$475 was raised by tax in the towns, the total amount of money received for school purposes being \$886.81. Since 1812 to the present time, the amount of money received from the State, and raised by tax for school purposes, is as follows:

	Rec'd from State.	Raised by tax.
1813-50.....	\$52,590	\$69,545
1851-77.....	354,253	138,970‡
Total.....	\$406,843	\$208,515

† The first appropriation for schools by the State was made in 1789, by an act directing the surveyor-general to set apart in each township of the public lands two lots for gospel and literature purposes. In 1795 the sum of \$50,000 per annum, for five years, was appropriated for distribution among the several counties for support of common schools, and the supervisors were required to raise by tax in each town a sum equal to one-half of the State appropriation received by the town. In 1801, \$100,000 were authorized to be raised by lotteries,—\$12,500 to be paid to the Regents of the University, and \$87,500 to be paid into the State treasury for the use of the common schools. In 1805 the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands were appropriated for a permanent fund for the support of common schools, the avails to be invested until the interest amounted to \$50,000, when an annual distribution of that sum was to be made. In 1812 the school system as it existed up to 1840 was adopted, which left it optional with the electors of each town to accept their share of public money, and raise an equal amount by tax.

‡ Does not include amount raised in districts for building school-houses, etc., but is the amount returned to the State by the county.

By the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the statistics of the schools of the present are shown, and are as follows: there were 200 licensed teachers employed at one and the same time; and during the year there were 339 employed, of whom 86 were males and 253 females. There were 10,094 children of the school age in the county, of whom 7940, together with 367 non-resident pupils, attended the schools, which were taught 4665 weeks. There were 153 frame and 5 brick school-houses in the county, valued at \$96,215, and their sites at \$23,312; total, \$119,527; 7648 volumes in the school libraries were valued at \$5396. The assessed value of taxable property in the county was fixed at \$5,411,682. There was a balance of cash in the school treasuries of the several towns, on Oct. 1, 1876, of \$4412.85. The amount apportioned to them by the State Superintendent was \$23,832.07; the amount raised by tax in the several districts was \$34,177.98; amount received for teachers' board, \$3693.11; received from all other sources, \$7768.99; total assets, \$73,885.00. Disbursements: for teachers' wages, \$49,835.95; for libraries, \$59.61; for school apparatus, \$141.19; for school-houses, sites, repairs, improvements, furniture, etc., \$11,344.78; for all other incidental expenses, \$5328.19. Total expenditures, \$66,709.72. Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1877, \$7175.28.

THE TIOGA COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in 1870,* under the administration of School Commissioner Cole. Prof. J. Tenney was elected the first president of the Association, and the second meeting was held in February, 1871. The annual meetings are held in May, and are full of interest. The last meeting was held in Owego, and convened Thursday evening, May 30, and continued its sessions until Saturday noon. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and included a literary and musical programme of a high standard of excellence. Lectures were delivered during the progress of the sessions by Dr. C. D. Vail, of Geneva, Prof. H. H. Hutton, and Hon. O. W. Chapman, of Binghamton, and papers were read by several of the teachers present. The drill of the school-room was exemplified by teachers and their classes from various parts of the county, and much credit was given to Professor L. D. Vose, School Commissioner, for the efficiency displayed at the gathering, and the consequent good resulting from the meeting of the teachers in joint session. The present president of the Association is Professor L. D. Farnham, and H. W. Child is the secretary.

The New York State Teachers' Institutes are held yearly in the county, under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction, and have been so held since 1847.

THE CHURCH.

The earliest record that exists of a religious service held in accordance with the forms of the Christian Church in

* There was a Teachers' Association organized in the county in or about 1850, Hon. Wm. Smyth, the professor of the academy, being the chief worker therein. It was in operation in 1854-55, and held several institutes.

the territory once included in Tioga County is that one which Andrew Ellicott, one of the commissioners to survey and run out the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York, gives under date of Aug. 6, 1785, from which the following extract is taken. It was in a letter written to his wife:

"BANKS OF SUSQUEHANNA,
"Twelve miles from the Indian town Shanang. }

"I have just returned from attending divine service of the Indians in their camp. This will, no doubt, appear strange to you, but stranger yet when I assure you I have found more true religion and Christianity among them than with the white inhabitants on the frontier. They are of the Church of England, and have the service complete in their own language; they sing psalms to admiration, much superior to the Dutch Methodists in Baltimore."†

The first church organized in the limits of the present county of Tioga was one called the "Baptist Church of New Bedford." It was formed Feb. 20, 1796, by several families residing along the Susquehanna in the limits of the present town of Tioga, who came from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. David Jayne being the minister, assisted by a deputation from the Baptist Church of Chemung (organized 1790). The original members were but nine. Mr. Jayne continued as pastor of this pioneer church for fourteen years. Subsequently, as the settlements extended northward, a portion of this society formed a new organization at Tioga Centre, and the old one became established at Halsey Valley, and in 1847 became known, as now, as the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church. The further history of this church is given in the history of the towns of Barton and Tioga.

The first church edifice was erected in the limits of the present town of Newark Valley, by the Congregational Society of that town, in 1803-4.

The first Congregational Church was organized in Newark Valley, in 1803; and in 1811 it became, by change of church polity, the first Presbyterian Church in the county.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1809, in the town of Spencer.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church in the county was organized in 1832, in the town of Candor.

The first Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1843, in the village of Owego.

The census of 1875 shows the following condition of the church, in point of organizations, edifices, number of sittings, membership, value of property, and salaries of the clergy, in the county:

Methodist Episcopal.—Twenty-six organizations and as many church edifices, with 9810 sittings; 2506 members. Value of church edifice and lots, \$160,982; value of other real estate, \$20,600; annual salaries of clergy, \$12,440.

Baptist.—Thirteen organizations, 13 edifices, 4875 sittings, 1876 members. Value of church edifices and sites, \$130,400; value of other real estate, \$6150; annual salaries of clergy, \$7300.

Congregationalist.—Six organizations, 6 edifices, 2850 sittings, 868 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$50,200; value of other real estate, \$6500; annual salaries of clergy, \$6050.

† Missionaries were sent among the Six Nations by the English Church, and were much aided in that work by Sir Wm. Johnson.

Presbyterian.—Five organizations, 5 edifices, 2050 sittings, 787 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$38,000; value of other real estate, \$9000; amount of annual salaries of clergy, \$6125.

Protestant Episcopal.—Four organizations, 4 edifices, 1150 sittings, 455 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$15,600; value of other real estate, \$5500; annual salaries of clergy, \$4000.

Free-Will Baptist.—Two organizations, 2 edifices, 400 sittings, 83 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$4800; value of other property, \$600; annual salaries of clergy, \$700.

Christian Connection.—Four organizations, 4 edifices, 710 sittings, 87 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$4300; value of other real estate, \$100; amount paid for annual salaries to clergy, \$100.

Reformed Methodist.—One organization, 1 edifice, 250 sittings, 40 members. Value of property, \$1000; salary of clergy, \$300.

Roman Catholic.—Two organizations and edifices, 600 sittings, 1000 members. Value of edifices and lots, \$24,000; value of other property, \$8500; salaries of clergy, \$600.

Union Churches.—Two organizations and edifices, 375 sittings, 20 members. Value of church property, \$2500; salary of clergy, \$135.

African Methodist Episcopal.—One organization and edifice, 200 sittings, 45 members. Value of church property, \$5000; salary of clergy, \$500.

Total for the county, 66 organizations, 66 edifices, 23,270 sittings, 7767 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$436,782; value of other real estate, \$56,950; annual amount paid for salaries of clergy, \$38,250.

The county of Tioga is included in the Owego district of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the circuits and stations in the county being Owego, Nichols, Spencer, Waverly, Barton, Berkshire, Flemingville, Candor, North Barton, Tioga, and Halsey Valley, Newark Valley, Campville, and Apalachin.

The Association of Susquehanna exercises jurisdiction over the Congregational Churches of the county, and the Presbytery of Binghamton has the Presbyterian Churches under its care. The Baptist Churches acknowledge the Association of Broome and Tioga as their higher body.

THE TIOGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.*

This society was organized on the 12th of February, 1823, at Elmira, and a constitution adopted, by which it became auxiliary to the American Bible Society. The first officers were James Pumpelly, of Owego, President; Dr. G. H. Barstow, of Nichols, Eleazar Dana, of Owego, James Sayre and Samuel Lawrence, of Elmira, Vice-Presidents; William Maxwell, of Elmira, Treasurer; Thomas Maxwell, of Elmira, Recording Secretary; Rev. Henry Ford, of Elmira,

Corresponding Secretary; and a board of twenty-six directors, composed of two persons in each town in the county, and an extra one in Owego and Elmira. At the annual meeting, held in Owego, Feb. 12, 1828, it was voted that the society should be called the Bible Society of the Eastern Jury District of Tioga County, and on the organization of Chemung County, in 1836, the society assumed its present name.

James Pumpelly was the president of the society for twenty-two consecutive years, and until his death. Rev. Marcus Ford succeeded him in 1846, and continued in the position until 1860. Dr. L. H. Allen followed Mr. Ford, from 1860 to 1864, and Rev. S. H. Hall, Rev. S. F. Bacon, Francis Armstrong, Esq., and John L. Matson have been the incumbents since then. William Platt was treasurer of the society from 1830 to 1850, and Dr. Allen was recording secretary from 1836 to 1852.

The society has been sustained mainly by the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal Churches since its organization. The several towns in the present county of Tioga have been thoroughly explored, and the destitute supplied with the Holy Scriptures, at different times. The society has donated many hundreds of dollars to the American Bible Society, over and above the amount expended in supplying the destitute of its own county. Between the years 1828 and 1835, this society twice pledged itself to raise \$1000 for that society, and twice fulfilled its pledge. The ministers most active in support of the society during its first ten years were the Reverends Henry and Marcus Ford, Aaron Putnam, and Charles White.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the society was held Jan. 9, 1878, at Newark Valley, at which the following officers were elected: W. F. Young, Candor, President; Dr. J. C. Starkey, Owego, J. B. Hart, Candor, Rev. King Elwell, Newark Valley, G. F. Waldo, Barton, Vice-Presidents; David Goodrich, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Hastings, Recording Secretary; A. P. Stowell, Treasurer; W. F. Hoskins, Auditor.

THE TIOGA COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION†

was organized in 1864, at Nichols, with C. A. Winthrop as President, and H. D. Pinney, Secretary. The first institute was held the same year, conducted by H. D. Pinney. Dr. George M. Cady, E. W. Warner, P. C. Peterson, and others were prominent also in the organization of the association. One or more institutes have been held in each town in the county, Mr. Pinney being conductor principally. The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Candor, in June, 1878. The officers of 1877-78 were as follows: R. W. Clinton, Newark, President; E. H. Brundage, Candor, Secretary. Executive Committee, Dr. C. R. Rogers, Newark; W. F. Young, Candor; P. C. Peterson, Owego.

* Contributed by Dr. L. H. Allen, of Owego.

† Contributed by H. D. Pinney.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bench—The Supreme Court Jurists and Common Pleas Judges—The Bar—The Attorneys' Roll—Dana, Avery, and Platt of the old, and Taylor and Camp of the present Bar—The Lawyer Poet, and the Bar in Rhyme—The Medical Profession—A Pioneer Fee-Bill—A Heavy Blow at Quackery—Phelps and Allen of the Past and Present Homœopathy—Eclecticism—The Clergy: Williston, Jayne, Agard.

THE professions of the law, of medicine, of theology, literature, and song have been ably represented in old Tioga, and the name of the municipality has been carried into the high places of the nation and the State by her sons, who have therein won an enviable name for themselves and reflected honor on the county which has claimed their citizens while living and honors their dust when dead.

THE BENCH

has been worthily occupied by her Coryell, Barstow, Burrows, Strong, Drake, Munger, Avery, and Farrington, and a fitting successor now holds a seat thereon in the person of Judge Clark. But foremost among the galaxy shines the name of one fitly enrolled with those of Walworth, Livingston, Spencer, and Yates,—that of Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York from 1860 till his death, in December, 1873. He was first elected in November, 1859, for a term of eight years, and re-elected at its expiration for a similar term, but died with the robes of his high office, unsullied, resting upon him. He served two terms in Congress,—1855 to 1859,—and was in 1869 appointed a general term justice for the Third Judicial Department,—a position he was “admirably fitted for by his legal learning, large judicial experience, sound judgment, power of accurate discrimination, freedom from prejudice and bias, and of his complete openness to conviction.” Judge Parker was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., June 14, 1805, and was a son of Hon. Jno. C. Parker, a prominent lawyer of that county. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and was principal of an academy and a tutor in the college. He read law, completing his studies with John P. Cushman, of Troy, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, and soon after (in 1833) located in Owego, and formed a law connection with William Platt. His fine natural powers of mind were improved by much theory and discipline; his extensive and accurate knowledge of the law, and, more than all, his perfect fairness and strict probity, soon secured him not only the approbation and confidence of the public, but a valuable law practice as well. The action of the bar on his death was unanimous and hearty. The resolutions recite his many virtues, and say in his death a loss is suffered “of an eminent judge, whose ability, integrity, learning, purity of character, and dignified and gentlemanly bearing adorned the bench; whose strict impartiality, justice, and kindness endeared him to the bar; and whose private life and social virtues commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and that the State at large has been deprived of one her best citizens, and her jurisprudence of one of its strongest pillars and brightest

ornaments.” Several of the distinguished jurists of the Supreme Court were in attendance at the funeral of Judge Parker; among them Judge Theodore Miller, now of the Court of Appeals. Judge Parker died Dec. 16, 1873.

The first judge of Tioga County was Abraham Miller, a resident of Chemung. He held the position from 1791 to 1798, when he was succeeded by John Patterson, a resident of the territory subsequently included in Broome County. He held the position until 1807. In 1792 and 1793 he was in the Assembly of New York, and in Congress 1803–5. He was succeeded by John Miller, also of Chemung, who held the position until 1810. He was in the Assembly four years,—1804 to 1807, inclusive,—and was a prominent and leading citizen of the county for several years.

Judge Miller was succeeded in 1810 by one of the noted judges of the Common Pleas of Tioga, HON. EMANUEL CORYELL, who came to the town of Nichols for a permanent residence in 1791, but who had two or three years previously been in the country, exploring and surveying lands in company with Robert Lettice Hooper, whose agent Judge Coryell subsequently became, as well as that of other large land-owners. He was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and formerly resided on the Delaware, in New Jersey, at Coryell's Ferry.* Judge Charles P. Avery, in his “Susquehanna Valley,” says of Judge Coryell, “He shared largely in public confidence, serving for many years as First Judge of the Common Pleas of the then widely-extended county of Tioga, in which capacity he enjoyed the respect and confidence of suitors as well as the gentlemen of the bar. His manners were marked by an easy and unrestrained affability in private and upon the bench, arrogating nothing to himself from an undue estimate of his own powers, or of his honorable position. . . . He was elected for several years a member of the Assembly from his county, and as a well-known and decided politician he had an extensive influence, and by his cordial and free-hearted manner a strong personal popularity. He was an ardent and open admirer of General Alexander Hamilton, and of the school of policy and doctrines of which that eminent statesman was recognized as an exponent. Judge Coryell allied himself to that party, the Federalist.” He died January, 1835, aged eighty-two years.

JUDGE GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW, a son-in-law of Judge Coryell, succeeded the latter on the bench of the county. He came to Nichols in 1812 to practice his profession as a

* It is on record in the State Department at Trenton that in 1732 His Gracious Majesty George II. granted to “Emanuel Coryell, his heirs and assigns, the sole liberty and privilege of keeping and using a ferry or ferries on the river Delaware, at a place called Coates' Ferry, opposite to Welles' Ferry, on the Pennsylvania side, as aforesaid, and three miles up and three miles down the s'd river Delaware,—that is to say, three English miles above and three English miles below the s'd place called Coates' Ferry,—for carrying and ferrying of passengers, horses, goods, wares and merchandises.” The great seal of “Our Province of Nova Casaria” affixed to this document then established the name of Coryell's Ferry to this crossing, which it bore till 1814, when the river was bridged, and the little hamlet on the Jersey shore was called Lambertville, after the family which had settled there some time before. Washington crossed the Delaware one hundred years ago, on the 22d June, 1778, on his way from Valley Forge to Monmouth, at Coryell's Ferry.

physician, and at once took a prominent place in the community. He was elected to the Assembly in 1815, and for three terms afterwards successively. In 1818 he was elected senator from the Western district, which then comprised nearly one-half of the territory of the State. In June of that year he was appointed the First Judge of the Tioga County Court of Common Pleas. Judge Barstow drew the bill changing the boundaries of Tioga in 1822, and by its peculiar features retained the representation of two members in the Assembly, and which became a law despite the opposition of Chenango, Broome, and Delaware representatives. In 1823, Judge Barstow was elected again to the Assembly, and in 1825 he was elected Treasurer of the State by the Legislature. In 1826 he was again in the Assembly, and in 1830 was elected to Congress. In 1838 he was again chosen State Treasurer. He died in 1865, aged eighty-one years.*

Silas Hopkins was Judge Barstow's professional successor in 1823.

JUDGE LATHAM A. BURROWS succeeded Judge Hopkins in 1825. He was the first professional lawyer who sat on the bench of the Common Pleas of the county. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga in 1816. He occupied the bench as first judge until and including the year 1827, having been one of the associate judges from 1823 to 1825. He was a member of the State Senate during the years 1824 to 1827, inclusive. He was one of the prominent attorneys of the Tioga bar for many years. Hon. Roswell Burrows, of Rochester, is his son.

GRANT B. BALDWIN, of Elmira, succeeded Judge Burrows in 1828, and held the position until 1833, when Hon. John R. Drake, of Owego, was appointed First Judge. Judge Drake had previously been First Judge of Broome County, while Owego was included in that county. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and served one term in Congress (1817-19). He was also in the Assembly in 1834. Hon. W. F. Warner says Judge Drake "was a keen observer of men and things, and a right royal talker. He found in the ordinary affairs of life abundant amusement, and made the most and best of everything. He aimed to be just in his keen sarcasm, was a good hater, and unequalled as a story-teller."† He was succeeded on the bench by

HON. STEPHEN STRONG, one of the most eloquent and prominent members of the Tioga bar. Judge Strong was a native of Jefferson County, where he was admitted to the bar, and located in Owego in 1822, where he gained an extensive practice, particularly in criminal business.

For more than forty years Judge Strong maintained his pre-eminence as an advocate in Tioga and adjoining counties in New York and Pennsylvania. He served one term in Congress (1845-47), and in 1855 was elected county judge for a term of four years. He was district attorney in 1836-38. In 1865 he returned to his native county of Jefferson, where he married a lady who had won his boyhood's affections, the widow of Nathan Woodruff, of Watertown, in which city he died. Judge Warner thus writes

* See portrait and biographical sketch with the history of the town of Nichols.

† Centennial History of Tioga County.

of Judge Strong's powers of oratory: "He was for many years the leading jury-advocate of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Bradford (Pa.), into which his practice largely extended, as well as of this county. In the prime of life he found but few equals, especially in the trial of criminal causes, and his services were sought in all important cases. He was tall and commanding in figure, elegant and graceful in manners, of pleasing address, features strongly marked and decisive in expression, eyes full and dark, and heavy brows, and would be a prominent figure among a thousand. He was strong with a jury by his eloquence rather than for profound learning; his keen intellect made him quick to perceive a flaw in the case of his opponent, and to avail himself of the advantage. As an advocate he was sarcastic and persuasive, and by his eloquence carried the minds of court, jury, and audience with him. He possessed social qualities of the highest order; fond of literature, his mind was well stocked with an inexhaustible fund of incident and historic facts, and possessing a retentive memory, his conversational powers were remarkable and most pleasing. His ready wit and love of mirthfulness and humor were undimmed by age; yet he was terrible in his denunciation, and his rage was a fearful thing to witness in its explosions. As a judge he was firm, and unbiased by clamor,—an instance of this quality being exhibited in his ruling against the popular judgment in a case under the excise laws, his decision being subsequently affirmed by the highest court of the State." He was succeeded, in 1843, by

ALANSON MUNGER, of Owego, who was born in Ludlow, Mass., Feb. 5, 1801; was a graduate of Hamilton College at an early age; was a student of Judge Sampson, of Rochester, where he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Madison County, where he practiced his profession for some years, being prosecuting attorney of the county, and also later the First Judge of the Common Pleas. He located in Owego in 1840, forming in January of that year a law partnership with Judge Strong, which continued for two years, since which time until his death, Dec. 31, 1877, he was constantly in practice. He was appointed surrogate in 1844, elected district attorney in 1850, and special county judge in 1861. He was an able counselor, and possessed an extensive knowledge of the law, and had a large practice. A general meeting of the bar of the county was held Jan. 1, 1878, at which resolutions setting forth the high legal attainments and sound judgment of Judge Munger, and paying a hearty tribute to his genial nature, kindness of heart, and uprightness and integrity of life, were unanimously passed, and presented to the court for record. He was, at his death, the oldest member of the profession in the county, and with one exception (Hon. J. J. Taylor) of the longest standing at the Tioga bar. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church from his early manhood, and stood firmly by the old doctrines "once delivered to the saints," against all innovations, "without variable-ness or shadow of turning."

His son, Charles A. Munger, Esq., was also a member of the bar, but more inclined to literature and poetry than the law. His works in the field of song are meritorious, and are mentioned elsewhere.

JUDGE CHARLES P. AVERY succeeded Judge Munger, being the first county judge under the constitution of 1846 elected in the county. He took his seat on the bench in August, 1847, and served two terms of four years each, his last term ending Dec. 31, 1855. Judge Avery filled the position of county judge most satisfactorily to the people, being faithful to their interests and competent to discharge the duties imposed on him. The author of the "Centennial History of Tioga," before named, says of him, "He possessed qualities brilliant and genial, a fine manly person, an exceedingly pleasing and winning address, and was a general favorite; nor have many started in life with such brilliant prospects of success and a long and honorable career of usefulness; but these prospects were blasted by his premature death, at the age of fifty-six years." He was much interested in the early history of the county, and spent much time and money in gathering it up and preserving it, of which more is said elsewhere. Judge Avery subsequently removed to Flint, Mich., where he died.

HON. THOMAS FARRINGTON succeeded Judge Strong in 1860, and held the office three successive terms, his retirement from the bench, in 1872, being enforced by the constitutional limit of age. He was an Assemblyman in 1833 and 1840; Surrogate, 1835-40; State Treasurer, 1842 to 1845 and 1846-47; Adjutant-General of the State in 1845, and led the State troops into Columbia and Albany Counties during the anti-rent troubles of that year, and discharged the delicate duties of the position with a rare combination of prudence and judgment, restoring the execution of the laws without a conflict between the troops and the people. He was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1799, and died Dec. 2, 1872. At the age of thirteen years he acted as orderly on the staff of his father, General Putnam Farrington, in the war of 1812, for which action he received honorable mention from the Federal authorities. He graduated at Union College (1826), and read law with Colonel Robert Parker, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court in 1828, and immediately thereafter located in Owego, and began the practice of his profession. His legal attainments were solid rather than brilliant, and he discharged his duties to the State with fidelity and ability. He was active in educational matters, being principal of Delhi Academy at twenty-two years of age; was one of the incorporating trustees of Owego Academy, and remained so connected until the same was incorporated into the graded-school system of the village. He was a man of spotless integrity, and spent the most of his life in the discharge of public trusts, in all of which he retained the confidence of the people. He was for several years subsequent to 1850 the attorney of the New York and Erie Railway Company; was a leading member of the Episcopal Church of Owego, being a warden and vestryman for many years. It is said of him that "no stain ever tarnished his political, private, or Christian character." A proud record, surely. The resolutions of the bar, adopted unanimously at a meeting presided over by Judge Boardman, of the Supreme Court, were prepared by Hon. John J. Taylor, George Sidney Camp, Esq., Colonel N. W. Davis, and Judge William F. Warner, men who had known the dead jurist for nearly forty years, and they paid him this tribute: "As

a legislator, he always had in view the best interests of the State; as a treasurer of the State, he was strictly honest; as adjutant-general, he ever looked with great solicitude to its military interests; and in his judicial capacity he manifested the same strength and power of intellect, the same care in his reasoning to determine what was right, and the same unconquerable firmness in carrying out the principles he adopted." These resolutions were spread upon the records of the Circuit Court, and the bar attended his funeral in a body December 4. Judge Boardman, in entertaining the motion to enter the proceedings upon the records, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased judge. The vestry of the church passed some very tender and touching resolutions on Judge Farrington's death, also brimming over with kindly remembrance and regret. Judge Farrington's widow was a daughter of Hon. John H. Avery, and is yet living in Owego.

HON. CHARLES A. CLARK succeeded Judge Farrington in 1872, for a term of six years, and was re-elected for a like term in November, 1877. Judge Clark was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 28, 1830. He was educated in Chenango County, and for a time was in attendance at the Ann Arbor University, Michigan. He read law with Hon. R. H. Duell, of Cortland, and was admitted to the bar May 15, 1867, in the Supreme Court at Binghamton, before Judges Mason, Balcolm, Parker, and Boardman. He located in Newark Valley in 1867, where he practiced his profession until 1870, when he opened an office in Owego, and was elected to the bench in 1871. He read medicine with Dr. S. C. Gibson, of South Berlin, Chenango Co., and was admitted to the practice of the healing art at the age of twenty-two years, but gave up the practice after a year, and turned his attention to the law as a profession more congenial to his tastes than the first one. He married an estimable lady, a companion of his boyhood, May 20, 1853, whom he laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery that overlooks their once happy home but a few days before the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. A son, H. Austin Clark, is a member of the Tioga bar, to which he was admitted in 1876. Judge Clark also has a daughter now living.

THE BAR.

The bar of Tioga has borne many honored names upon its roll during its history of almost a century of change and progress. Headed by the veteran Dana, the line includes Avery the elder, Platt, Burrows, Sweet, N. W. Davis, Dana the younger, Farrington, Parker, Taylor, Camp, Munger, Avery the judge, Tracy, Catlin, Walker, and Madill, in the past, now all dead or removed from the county save Taylor and Camp, who alone remain to bind the past to the present. These men and others, their associates, have borne the name of the county into the halls of Congress and the Senate of the State, into the governors' chairs of sovereign States, up to the Supreme bench, and into the field of war; and everywhere, wherever Tioga's legal sons have stood, they have borne themselves with honor and bravery, discharging their duty with fidelity to their constituency and credit to themselves.

We give a list of attorneys of Tioga resident within the bounds of the present county at the date given, which was

the date of their first appearance in the courts of the county for the transaction of professional business. This list has been revised by the oldest practicing attorney of the present bar, and is thought to be a complete roll of the attorneys of the county from the earliest period of its history. From 1791 to 1800 there does not appear to have been a resident lawyer in the present limits of the county. The first ones who appeared in the courts were resident at Elmira, Chenango, and at Ithaca, and their names are given in connection with the history of the Court of Common Pleas:

- 1800.—Eleazar Dana, died 1845.
 1801.—John H. Avery, died 1837.
 1810.—John L. Tillinghast.*
 1812.—Daniel Cruger.*
 1814.—William Platt.*
 1816.—Latham A. Burrows.*
 1819.—Seth A. L. Warner.
 1822.—Stephen Strong,* Ezra Starkweather,* Ezra S. Sweet.*
 1826.—Henry Wells.
 1827.—Cyrus Dana.*
 1828.—Thomas Farrington.*
 1830.—Robert Charles Johnson.*
 1831.—David Riddle.
 1832.—Charles C. Noble,* N. Wakeman Davis.*
 1833.—Ira Clizbee, John M. Parker.*
 1834.—Henry H. Wells.
 1835.—John J. Taylor,† John E. Clancy, Gardner Knapp.
 1836.—Samuel Barstow.*
 1838.—George Sidney Camp,† C. Manuel Harmon.
 1840.—Alanson Munger,* W. L. Sherman, Charles P. Avery.*
 1841.—Austin Blair (Governor of Michigan during the war), Algernon S. Nye, Thomas P. Waterman, John N. Nichols.
 1842.—B. C. Whiting.
 1844.—Isaac B. Headley, William F. Warner,† R. H. S. Hyde.†
 1845.—Frederick J. Fay, Solomon Giles.
 1846.—Edward G. Gibson,* Charles E. Filkins.
 1847.—Elisha P. Higbee, Charles H. Sweet, George W. Coburn, Gurdon Hewitt, Jr., M. S. Leonard, J. Newton Jerome.
 1848.—George B. Wood.
 1851.—Benjamin F. Tracy (in Brooklyn, N. Y.).
 1852.—George W. Parker, Octavius Yates.
 1854.—L. B. Pert.
 1856.—Gilbert C. Walker (Governor of Virginia), D. O. Hancock.†
 1857.—Charles A. Munger,* Adolphus G. Allen.†
 1858.—C. W. Ormsbee.
 1859.—Isaac S. Catlin (district attorney Kings County), Willoughby Babcock* (killed in battle), J. P. Lovejoy.*
 1860.—John S. Hopkins, Charles E. Parker.†
 1861.—George A. Madill, John Hutchings.
 1864.— — Abbey, Eugene B. Gere,† Charles F. Johnson, Jr., Samuel W. Hunt, Albert A. Twiss.

1867.—James B. Caryl, E. O. Scott,† F. J. McLean, John G. Storrs, Paul S. Hedges, William H. Gale, Charles A. Clark† (county judge), Oliver P. Harris.†

1868.—Henry H. Rouse.

1869.—Lyman Settle† (district attorney), Charles Hayden, M. J. Warner,† James S. Tozer, John E. Ashe, M. M. Cady, C. D. Nixon,† A. P. Eaton,† J. Newton Dexter.†

1870.—S. O. Lockwood, Jacob B. Floyd,† M. V. B. Sweetlove.

1871.—Josiah C. Pumpelly, D. T. Easton,† Howard J. Mead.†

1872.—Charles F. Baragar,† John H. Rumpff,† R. A. Elmer.†

1873.—Coe Mullock.†

1874.—Harrison Bostwick,† J. F. Shoemaker,† Charles N. Mattson,† Charles E. Hollenback,† Wm. D. Pearne.†

1876.—Peter P. Gallagher,† John R. Murray,† E. A. Ryan,† H. Austin Clark,† Jeremiah S. Gross.†

1877.—C. D. Watkins,† F. P. Harkness.†

1878.—Frank A. Darrow.†

ELEAZAR DANA† was the first resident attorney of the present county of Tioga. He was born in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 12, 1772. His father was one of the unfortunate colonists from Connecticut who settled in Luzerne Co., Pa., and lost his life in the fearful slaughter at Wyoming, July 3, 1778, he of whom we write being a boy of but six years, and the youngest child of the family. His widowed mother then returned to her Eastern friends and relatives, but ultimately came back with at least two of her sons and one daughter. Mr. Dana was not a collegiate, but was principally self-taught in the higher branches of an academic education; was a close, thorough student and profound thinker. He pursued his legal studies with Hon. Vincent Mathews, of Elmira (then Newtown), teaching school both at Bath and Newtown during his studentship. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, and immediately located in Owego. His practice was a general and successful one, and he was equally distinguished as counselor or advocate. Being fully convinced of the justice of his cause, he brought the strength and force of his own truthfulness and integrity, and such legal science as the closest research could develop, to bear upon the conduct of the trial, aided by a manner of singular grace and dignity. He held firm political views as a Federalist and Whig, but was not a politician in the present meaning of the term, never sought office, and was seldom on the side of the office-giving power. He was district attorney of the county from 1823 to 1826, and Supreme Court commissioner for a time. He was Presbyterian in religious faith, and a ruling elder of that church for the last fifteen years of his life. He died in 1845, nearly seventy-three years of age.

Two sons, also lawyers, survived him,—Cyrus, a resident of Owego for a time, and of Niles, Mich., where he died, December, 1847; and A. H. Dana, of New York City, from 1827 till the present time, where he has attained a fair eminence as an advocate and a chancery lawyer, and also made himself a name in the world of literature as an author and a contributor to reviews and magazines. Two

* Dead.

† Members of present bar.

‡ Contributed by Mrs. W. F. Warner, of Waverly.

daughters also survive, who married lawyers (as did two others who died before their father,—Mrs. Edward Radcliffe and Mrs. Henry S. Walbridge), Charlotte, now Mrs. George H. Jerome, of Niles, Mich., and Helen, now Mrs. Wm. F. Warner, of Waverly.

JOHN H. AVERY was the second lawyer to take up his abode in Owego, to which place he came in 1801.

WILLIAM PLATT, the third attorney to locate in the present limits of Tioga County, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., and removed to Nichols when he was six years old, with his father. He was self-educated, and pursued his legal studies with John H. Avery, with whom he formed a law partnership immediately on his admission to the bar in 1814. His practice was a general one, and for many years he was the agent for the sale of lands in Coxe's Manor. He was a man of singular purity of life, and integrity unquestioned. Those who had dealings with him, whether purchasers or sellers, found in him one scrupulously just to the last farthing. It is said of him, "Few men have lived of whom it could be so justly said, 'His was a blameless life; he was a man without guile.'" He died in 1865, aged sixty-three years. His son, Thomas C. Platt, was a member of Congress 1873-77, and his son Frederick is and has been for some years cashier of the Tioga National Bank, of Owego.

Connecting the bar of the past and that of the present are two venerable attorneys, Hon. John J. Taylor and George Sidney Camp, Esq., who stand midway on the threshold of the temple, and look backward to the legal jousts and tournaments of the earlier days, and forward to those of the present, having participated in both. When for them "the silver cord shall be loosed" the old attorneys of Tioga will have all passed beyond recall, and the memories of the olden time will be all that is left of it for the present to treasure.

JOHN J. TAYLOR was born in Leominster, Worcester Co., Mass. in 1808, was educated at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1829. He removed to Troy in 1830, where he pursued his legal studies chiefly with Judge David Buel. He also read law for a while with John Payne and with John A. Collier, of Binghamton, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, in the Supreme Court in Albany, while residing in Greene, Chenango Co. He located in Owego in 1835, forming a law partnership with Judge Strong, with whom he continued three and a half years, and has been engaged in the practice from that day to the present. His earlier practice was confined principally to land controversies, but his practice as a whole may be deemed a general one. He was District Attorney from 1839 to 1844, a Supreme Court Commissioner, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and represented his district in Congress in 1855-57. Mr. Taylor has been a prominent politician of the Democratic school for many years. A brother member of the bar says of Mr. Taylor, "He is fully equal as a lawyer to Judge Parker, is a superior advocate, not so much for eloquence or flights of fancy as for his address to the common sense of a jury on the merits of his case, and is a formidable antagonist by reason of his close analysis of evidence, and his power and tact to turn to his advantage any facts in the case."

GEORGE SIDNEY CAMP was born in Owego in 1816, was educated at Yale College and the New York University, but closed his course in the latter before graduating, voluntarily; read law with Girardus Clark, of New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced three years in that city; in 1840 came to Owego and formed a law partnership with Judge Strong, and has been ever since in an active general practice. While in New York he wrote a work entitled "Democracy," which was published as a number in Harper's Family Library, and which was translated into the Spanish for use in Central America. Mr. Camp was District Attorney in 1843. He is considered one of the most profound lawyers of the circuit in which he practices, and has an excellent business.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the present courthouse in 1871, Charles A. Munger, Esq., a gifted member of the bar, read a poem written by him for the occasion, which contains a brief characteristic allusion to the members of the bar who were dead, and others living, which we here insert. Mr. Munger himself is now dead, having died in 1877. The poem was entitled

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

It is done, and the Ashlar the Craftsman prepared,
Duly shaped, duly plumbed, duly leveled and squared,
Is laid, and the corn and the oil and the wine
Are poured, and the grace of the Master Divine
Is invoked on the work! All is done and well done;
And a brave goodly toil is in gladness begun,
Which may the Supreme Heavenly Architect guide
To a glorious conclusion of beauty and pride,—
To a splendor consummate, where Justice shall guard
Her sword and her balance, with strict watch and ward,
In her Temple,—a joy and a stronghold forever,
Where Right over Wrong, in its ceaseless endeavor,
New victories shall win,—as ever of yore
It has battled and triumphed, and shall evermore!

It is done! And the Old must give place to the New.
The old Forum, so old, yet so honest and true,
With its fond, pleasant memories, bright as the day,
Must give place to the new,—yes, must soon pass away.
But those old recollections shall flourish in hearts
Green for aye with all beauty that reverence imparts;
For how shall we learn to forget those who made
Its old walls resound as they wielded the blade
Of eloquence, logic, or wit in the cause
Of justice and right and our State's sacred laws?

There stood DANA when *that*, our old forum, was new,
The counselor calm, and the gentleman true,
Who passed from brave life, full of honorable years,
Beloved of all men, and deplored by their tears!
And beside him stood PLATT, with his cautious reserve,
But with heart fond and warm, and who knew not to swerve
From rectitude's path, nor to fawn, nor to bend,—
The lawyer, the Christian, the neighbor, the friend.
There AVERY, the elder, too, towered erect
In the brilliance and splendor of proud intellect,
With a word of kind welcome for high and for low,
And whose friends rose by thousands where one cowered a foe!

And how often those walls have re-echoed the zeal,
The bold declamation, the ring of the steel
Of th' old champion, STRONG, as he rose for the fray,
And drawing his sword threw the scabbard away!
From the spur to the plume a just, valorous knight,
Whose joy was the battle, the law his delight.

There, also, still lingers of SWEET's silver tongue
The musical echoes,—a man ever young
In the quick, tender heart, in oppression's deep scorn,
And who touched on no topic he failed to adorn!
And there, too, was LOVEJOY, who, clad o'er with truth,
Passed away in fair promise and glorious youth!

But these are all gone,—yes, they sleep on the shore
Where the rude waves of earth and of time break no more.
They have passed from our vision, and left us to strew
On their memories' shrine flowers of all tender hue,
Of love, emulation, and reverence due,—
Yes, th' Old passes away, and gives place to the New!

And forth from the doors of that time-honored place
How many, set out in Ambition's stern race,
Have touched the proud goal of repute and success!—
Genial AVERY, the judge, who achieved goodly fame,
And in youth wore the ermine without stain or blame.
WALKER, now in life's noontide hour filling the chair
Whence Jefferson swayed Old Dominion's realm fair.
TRACY, standing up shoulder to shoulder with all
Who are brilliant in courts and sagacious in hall.
Young MADILL, in the light of his fair morning star,
On the Bench, and the joy and the pride of the Bar.
CATLIN—BABCOCK—brave soldiers, who gave limb and life
In the cause of the Union, in War's deadly strife.
Yes, all these come before us in bright glad review,—
But the Old passes away and gives place to the New!

Then give place to the New! Fairer structures must rise,
And lift up their beauty and strength to the skies.
Onward speedeth the world in Progression's swift car,
And who heeds not its flight Time, the spoiler, will mar.
The old court-house, with all its fond memories of yore,
With its low dingy walls, narrow Bar, creaking floor,
Its doves in the belfry, its rats in the vault,
Must sink 'neath the surgings of Ruin's assault!
Let the new Temple rise, and within the proud fane
May those elders we reverence revered still remain;
Yea long, long remain, full of honor and years,
To cheer with their counsels our hopes and our fears!

Here still may the dignified FARRINGTON's voice
In words of considerate wisdom rejoice!
May MUNGER, with white hair and old age serene,
In honesty's mantle and vigor be seen!
May DAVIS, the faithful, the earnest, the true,
His years and his strength, like the eagle, renew!
May NICHOLS in straightforward manliness stand,
With his generous heart, and his strong helping hand!
May TAYLOR, with clear and with scholarly mind,
As a pure chiseled column of marble refined,
Still lend to the forum his chaste, firm support,
And honor confer on cause, counsel, and court!
And CAMP, like a star, shed the calm, steady light
Of an intellect—one perfect, pure chrysolite—
With a beam that shall know neither dimness nor wane
Till he sets o'er the heights next eternity's plain!
Yet the hours of their loftiest endeavors are flown;
Their laurels are gathered, their crowns are their own;
The almond-tree's blossom is wreathed with their bays,
And their Juniors must war where they won in their days.

And so when our Temple's proud cap-stone is laid,
And its beautiful walls are in splendor displayed,
Here may we our HANCOCK, the genial soul, meet,
With his force of a *Strong*, and the music of *Sweet*,
With his eloquent tongue, and his kindly, glad smile,
To flatter, convince, to confute, and beguile,
To gather fresh laurels, and wreath round his name
The applause of the good, and the chaplet of fame!
And PARKER, young PARKER, here too may he stand
In the pride of his lore, and his logic's command,
Bidding Courts to the power of his keen genius bend,
And crown with success a bright, honorable end!

Here, too, in high argument oft may we hear
The valorous ROUSE and the chivalric GERE,
And list, as in logical conflict they join,
Prudent NIXON dissect, cautious WARNER refine;
Behold, as in contest they rise to their mettle,
The versatile ALLEN, the keen, eager SETTLE,
The pure, generous CLARK, the high-minded SCOTT;
PUMPELLY and EASTON, be they not forgot;
Nor LOCKWOOD, nor EATON, nor DEXTER, nor FLOYD,
Nor TOZER, nor that ONE whose name I avoid.

May the ermine which rests on their shoulders who stand
At the altar of Justice with ministering hand,
Still rest where it rests as unspotted and pure,
While the high holy office of Judge shall endure!
And here still may PARKER's calm judgment refine;
May BALCOLM's quick reason and rare genius shine;
May BOARDMAN, with dignified bearing, preside,
And MURRAY with all the high honors divide!

And long may this Temple in majesty stand,
A rock and a fortress of right o'er the land!
May it grow up in Beauty, column, wall, rail, and tower,
The asylum of Justice, the emblem of power;
And our People, who rear it, hold their love and their awe
Of their free constitution, tribunals, and law!

And when *we*, who have gathered on this festal day,
The chief corner-stone of our temple to lay,
Shall have heard the last call of the Master of Love
From labor to rest, and refreshment above,
With our *lamb-skins* as pure as the snows white and driven,
May we meet in HIS TEMPLE, eternal in Heaven!

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Among the learned professions none are more eminent for erudition and general knowledge than that profession which acknowledges Galen and Hippocrates for its founders. The profession in Tioga County in its past and present ranks with the best in the State, and was organized early, among the first medical societies formed being that of the

TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,

which was organized Oct. 13, 1806, under the act of the Legislature of April 4, 1806, for the organization of such societies.*

The records of the Tioga County Medical Society show the following action had to organize the same: "At a respectable meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the county of Tioga, for the purpose of forming a medical society, in conformity to the act of the Assembly April 4, 1806, Dr. John Ross was chosen moderator, and the first medical society in Tioga County was then formed, and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year: Dr. Amos Park, President; Dr. A. Gates

* The practice of physic and surgery in the city of New York was first regulated June 10, 1760. The first general regulation throughout the State was adopted March 23, 1797, which authorized the Chancellor, a Judge of the Supreme Court or Common Pleas, or a Master in Chancery to license physicians and surgeons on certain qualifications. This act was revised, and, with some amendments, passed April 4, 1801, and again March 22, 1803. The law for the organization of the State Society was passed April 4, 1806, and the restriction on the practice of medicine without a diploma or license from the State, or a county society, or from a medical college, remained in force until 1844, when it was removed. The law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners except in regard to the collection of fees,—non-licensed practitioners collecting by law compensation for the time employed.

White, Vice-President; Dr. William Benson, Secretary; Dr. John Ross, Treasurer; Drs. Elias Satterlee and Urial Bennett, Censors." This meeting was held in Newtown, and adjourned till Nov. 11, at the house of Mrs. Dunn, in the same place, but no quorum appeared, nor again on Dec. 4; but on Dec. 24 the society met and passed a resolution of co-operation in practice by the individual members with each other, and adopted the following fee-bill, and agreed to stand by it:

Traveling fees per mile, 25 cts.; investigating complaint, \$1.00; nocturnal visits, \$1.00; attendance for every 12 hours, \$3.00; phlebotomy, 25 cts.; emetics, 25 cts.; cathartics, 25 cts.; spt. lavend. comp., 30 cts.; spt. nitre dulc., 50 cts.; spts. cornu secali, 50 cts.; febrifuges per dose, 6 cts.; elixir paregoric, per oz., 50 cts.; unguentums, 25 cts.; liquid lavender, per oz., 75 cts.; pilulæ compd., per doz., 25 cts.; elixir vitriol, per oz., 50 cts.; epispastic, 50 cts.; succus glycyrr., 50 cts.; gum guaiacum, per oz., 50 cts.; gum aloes soc., 25 cts.; gum arabic, 25 cts.; gum camphor, 75 cts.; gum opium, \$1.00; anodynes, per dose, 12½ cts.; emp. rubr., 50 cts.; enema, 75 cts.; cort. peru. pulv., per oz., \$1.00; mixt. stone complt., 50 cts.; balsams stone complt., 50 cts.; tinct. stone complt., 25 cts.

Amputations.—Femur, \$25; os humeri, \$20; reducing simple fracture, \$5; reducing compound fracture, \$6; dislocation femur, \$8; dislocation os humerus, \$10; lancing abscess, 50 cts. to \$3; introducing catheter, \$1; trepanning, \$20; lithotomy, \$30; introducing suture, 25 cts.; obstetric operations, natural, \$4; obstetric operations, preternatural, \$5; introducing trocar, \$2; reducing hernia, \$5; amputating breast, \$10; phymosis paraphimosis, \$1; introducing the variola, \$2; dressing wounds in general, 50 cts. to \$1; consultation with any gentleman of the profession, \$5.

A code of by-laws was adopted, and a new code adopted in 1817. The sixth rule of the revised code required candidates for examination to possess the following qualifications: to be twenty-one years of age, of good reputation, and to be reading medicine with some respectable physician or surgeon; and none could be licensed to practice unless he had a general knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry, and a thorough knowledge of the most approved systems of materia medica, anatomy, physiology, theory and practice of physic, and, if a surgeon, the theory and practice of surgery. Members might be tried by the society for malpractice, extortion, or disrespectful language towards the society, and it was made the duty of members to complain of such dereliction by their fellows. Patent medicines and their makers were discountenanced, and all irregular practitioners were reprobated, and from time to time called to account under the law. In 1823 the first meeting was held at Owego.

In 1858 the following strong resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That there is an orthodox faith in medicine as well as in theology, and while each allows great latitude of opinion, there is a point beyond which none can step without sacrificing the benefits which may flow from either.

"Resolved, That in our opinion Spiritualism is but the culminating point of a delusion which had its beginning in mesmerism, its progress through homœopathy; therefore, those who have given their countenance to the latter are responsible for the effects of the former."

In 1868 the society took the Board of Supervisors to

task for appointing a homœopathic physician as doctor to the poor-house or county farm, and in so doing announced the base of their school to be "as broad as the experience of the ages," and that "its dome was crowned and illuminated by those truths which shall guide medical philosophers through all time." There was a lapse in the society's meetings from 1807 to 1811; another from 1840 to 1845; still a longer one from 1849 to 1857; and again from 1860 to 1868. Three different codes of by-laws have been adopted; but the first organization has never been suffered to lapse entirely. The society is now in successful and healthy operation, with interesting and instructive sessions, where reports of important cases in medicine and surgery are made and discussed, with the mode of treatment pursued.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

1806-10. Dr. Amos Park.	1845-46. Dr. Lucius H. Allen.
1811. Dr. Lewis Beers.	1845. Dr. Paige.
1212-19. Dr. A. Gates White.	1848. Dr. R. B. Root.
1820. Dr. Lemuel Hudson.	1849-56. Dr. John Everitt.
1821. Dr. Lewis Beers.	1857. Dr. J. H. Allen.
1822. Dr. David McAllister.	1858-59. Dr. Elijah Powell.
1823. Dr. Gamaliel H. Barstow.	1860-67. Dr. George M. Cady.
1824. Dr. A. G. White.	1868. Dr. I. H. Allen.
1825. Dr. James Cook.	1869. Dr. George P. Cady.
1826-27. Dr. L. Hudson.	1870. Dr. W. J. Burr.
1828. Dr. Rulandus Bancroft.	1871. Dr. George H. Scott.
1829-30. Dr. J. Talcott Waldo.	1872. Dr. James Allen.
1831. Dr. Erastus Hart.	1873. Dr. W. E. Johnson.
1832-34. Dr. Jotham Purdy.	1874. Dr. G. W. Metcalf.
1835. Dr. Erastus L. Hart.	1875. Dr. J. B. Benton.
1836. Dr. Jotham Purdy.	1876. Dr. C. L. Stites.
1837. Dr. J. Talcott Waldo.	1877. Dr. D. D. Harndon.
1838-44. Dr. J. Pitts.	

The officers for 1878 are W. L. Ayer, President; C. R. Rogers, Vice-President; E. B. Phelps, Treasurer; J. C. Starkey, Secretary; C. E. Hollenback, George P. Cady, W. R. Nicol, T. F. Bliss, W. J. Burr, Censors; C. L. Stiles, delegate to State Medical Society; W. J. Burr, W. L. Ayer, delegates to American Medical Association.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- 1806.—Amos Park, A. Gates White, William Benson, John Ross, Elias Satterlee (died 1815), Urial Bennett.
 1807.—William S. Garrod.
 1811.—Lewis Beers, Joseph Speed, Simeon Powers.
 1812.—Ichabod Meacher.
 1813.—Horace Bacon, Clark Winans, William Bacon.
 1814.—Rulandus Bancroft.
 1816.—Samuel Gordon, Samuel Moore, Ezekiel Webb, John S. Raxford, Gamaliel H. Barstow.
 1817.—Milo Taylor.
 1818.—Lemuel Hudson, Charles Woodworth, John P. Hoyt.
 1819.—James Cook, George Hibbard.
 1820.—Jotham Purdy, David McAllister, C. B. Nichols, Joel Tallmadge, Jr.
 1821.—John Everitt, Uriah Smith, James De Land.
 1822.—Theseus Brooks.
 1824.—Isaac Kennedy, Sylvester Knapp, Samuel Barclay, Joel S. Paige.
 1825.—Hezekiah Woodruff, N. D. Gardiner, Erastus

L. Hart, A. W. McKey, John P. Kennedy, Isaac T. Hollister, Ozias Spring.

1826.—Guy Hulet.

1827.—Townsend Seeley.

1828.—Nelson Winton, J. Talcott Waldo.

1829.—E. B. Phelps (the oldest practicing physician now resident in the county), Elijah Powell, Sr. (died 1876).

1830.—C. Bentley, Norman Smith, Horace Seaman, J. Montanye Green, D. H. Monroe, Ebenezer Smith.

1831.—Maxwell Richardson, Henry M. Graves, John Pitts, Horace Mosher, Ezekiel Lovejoy.

1832.—Winthrop E. Boothe, Weller D. Rood.

1835.—Alfred Griffin, H. K. Webster, Nathaniel Aspinwall, J. S. Jones, Edmund De Lancy.

1836.—John Payne, Festus Demorest, Eleazar Lyman, Nathaniel Boynton, Asa P. Howell, Dr. Webster, Tracy Beadle.

1837.—Lucius H. Allen (yet in practice in Owego), William Sutton, A. E. Metcalf, H. Hemingway.

1838.—R. B. Root (died in 1868), I. Howland.

1845.—J. H. Arnold, H. N. Eastman, S. Churchill.

1846.—E. Daniels (died in 1874), James Finley.

1847.—James Keeler.

1848.—Richard A. Crandall, John C. Tappan (died 1875), J. C. Dixon.

1857.—Alexander Ennis, J. J. Harris, George P. Cady, George M. Cady (died 1874).

1858.—N. S. Cooley, George W. Metcalf, surgeon 76th New York Volunteers (died 1874).

1860.—John B. Benton, Edward C. Coryell (died 1876).

1868.—George H. Scott, W. J. Burr, N. H. Brundage, W. R. Bates (died 1873), Isaac W. Lewis, James Allen, Jr., E. Daniels, John H. Tanner, C. L. Stiles.

1869.—C. R. Heaton, W. E. Johnson, G. W. Beach, Charles Lanning (died 1877).

1870.—T. F. Bliss, D. J. Tinkham, Dr. Whitney.

1872.—R. E. Moore, A. W. Post, W. L. Ayer.

1874.—W. R. Nicol, J. C. Starkey, D. D. Harndon, E. E. Pease, R. S. Harndon.

1875.—H. N. Eastman, C. E. Hollenbeck, W. R. Buttles, C. C. Eastman.

1876.—C. R. Rogers, R. C. Tappan, Dr. Rood, S. Miller.

1877.—H. P. Vosburg, W. H. Fisher.

1878.—A. V. Pearsall, A. E. Blair, Alonzo Norris, Dr. Oliver, Sr.

Among the old physicians whose names are not preserved in the records of the society may be named Dr. Samuel Tinkham, who located before 1793 in Tioga, near Owego village. He died in 1804. Dr. Joseph Waldo was also a resident physician of Newark before 1800. He died 1840; was the father of Dr. J. Talcott Waldo.

Dr. E. B. PHELPS was born in Hebron, Tolland Co., Conn. He was a medical student with Drs. John S. Peters and Samuel Simons, of the same place, and graduated at New Haven Medical College, Conn., in the season of 1823-24; began the practice of medicine with Dr. Cooley, of Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., the following May, and in September, 1824, came to Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., and entered into the practice of medicine. Dr. Joel S. Paige was the only practitioner here at that

time. Dr. Phelps informs us that his rides in those early days were tedious and extensive, mostly on horseback, through dense forests, over rough and hilly roads. Such was the demand for his services that much of his sleep was obtained on horseback, and as the country was sparsely populated, in sickly times he had frequently to perform the part of nurse as well. The practice of medicine in those days was less a sinecure than now.

The doctor has pursued the arduous duties of his profession now fifty-four years; has attained an honorable position both as a citizen and a physician. He has always taken an active part in behalf of the welfare of his profession; was one of the earliest members of the medical society; and, although somewhat backward in expressing an opinion, is often called to counsel in difficult cases. His energies seem but little abated, and, although he has acquired a competency, is still pursuing his profession with the zeal of his first love, and is in a good state of preservation. The medical society frequently meets in one of his parlors, where we had the pleasure of meeting him, and realizing the high esteem with which his professional brethren regard him.

Dr. LUCIUS H. ALLEN was born in Lunenburg, now Athens, Green Co., N. Y. (on the Hudson), Jan. 31, 1796. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Ponfret, of Connecticut, who was afterwards Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of New Haven; returning to New York as a student of Dr. Delos White, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1820, when he removed to Buffalo, remaining three years; here he espoused, and was the first to advocate, the cause of temperance. From Buffalo he moved to Cherry Valley, remaining eight years, when, his health failing, he removed to Berkshire, in order to try farming in connection with physic, which he soon abandoned. In the fall of 1830, in company with his wife, he made a tour to Mauch Chunk, Pa., thence down the valley to Norristown. The first railroad he ever saw was at Mauch Chunk, leading away to the coal mines on the hills some eight miles distant. The trains brought coal and passengers back by *gravitation*,—a great curiosity at that time. The doctor made the tour in his own conveyance. Returning to Cherry Valley, he located at Berkshire; here he found a religious revival in progress, conducted by one Finney. Following this religious awakening was a sort of temperance movement, but not on the total abstinence basis; seeing which, Dr. Allen took the platform and boldly advocated total abstinence as the only safety from the ravages of King Alcohol. The cause triumphed.

In 1832 he located at Owego, where he ever after remained. Soon after arriving here he received an address on the total abstinence question written by old Dr. Kittridge, of New Hampshire, and, seeking a favorable opportunity, he requested the pastor of the Presbyterian Church to read the address after his sermon, and was much pleased as well as surprised to hear the minister preach on temperance and then read the address. This was the beginning of greater things; temperance was a success.

During the same year "the question of slavery" was agitated, and Dr. Allen espoused the anti-slavery doctrine

with great zeal. About this time the Boston Abolition or Colonization movement was fighting its way; this was heartily seconded by the doctor. So great was the conflict that frequent alienation between near and dear friends was the result. Politically, the doctor found himself on the side of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Since 1862 he has been United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, a difficult position to fill well, frequently requiring the most subtle discernment to decide between the cupidity and necessity of the applicant. Religiously, the doctor is a Presbyterian (true blue), and for years has been an acting elder in that church. Financially, the doctor has prospered also, although the bulk of his property has been acquired in other avenues than medicine; he still clings to his profession, however, and being in a good state of preservation is much sought after in consultation.

DR. H. N. EASTMAN was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1810. Passing through the Fairfield Academy, he found his way into the school-room as a teacher at the early age of seventeen, and pursued this avocation for ten years, during which time he also studied medicine with the venerable G. W. Bradford, M.D., still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and subsequently attending a course of lectures at Fairfield Medical College; his means being limited, he presented himself before the board of censors for examination, which was deemed satisfactory, and a diploma awarded him, when he at once entered upon the practice of medicine in the village of Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he remained two years, and removed to Owego, twenty-two years ago. Soon after locating here he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In the year 1859 he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice of Medicine in Geneva Medical College, which position he held during fifteen years, closing his lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Syracuse, N. Y., into which the Medical College of Geneva had been merged, or a portion of its faculty, two years after his accepting the chair named above; and he removed to the village of Geneva to pursue the practice of medicine, which he continued to do for eleven years in connection with his college duties. While there he received the appointment of Lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene at the University of Buffalo, N. Y. After three courses of lectures delivered at that place, he relinquished the chair and removed to Iowa to engage in the drug business with his youngest son. Not liking this business or the separation from so many of his earlier friends, he returned to New York, and settled in Owego in the autumn of 1874, and was not long in gathering a remunerative practice. While in Geneva he represented the Ontario County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, has been a member of the American Medical Society from its inception, and is an active member of the Tioga County Medical Society. Though retired from the professor's chair he is nevertheless deservedly prominent in his profession.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. EZEKIEL LOVEJOY was the first physician to introduce the system of practice after the Hahnemannian

school of materia medica into Tioga County. He was a graduate of Union College, and a student of Dr. Valentine Mott, and changed his practice in Owego in 1847-48. He was a skillful physician, and died in 1871. His successors in the homœopathic school have been as follows:

DR. E. B. SPRAGUE, Owego, 1853; died 1874.

DR. HAMLIN CHAMPLIN, Owego, 1854; removed.

DR. T. S. ARMSTRONG, Owego, 1861, a student of Dr. Spencer, of Geneva College, and a graduate of that institution, and yet in successful and extensive practice.

DR. A. R. VAIL, Owego, 1863; removed 1868.

DR. J. T. GREENLEAF, Owego, 1868; was a student of Dr. Lovejoy, and a graduate of the New York Homœopathic College. He is yet in practice.

DR. R. B. JENKS, a student of Dr. Armstrong, and a graduate of New York Homœopathic College; was a partner of Dr. Armstrong in 1869, and is now in practice in Elmira.

DR. WALSH, Owego, 1869-70; now in Michigan.

DR. HUNTER, Candor, DR. HAWLEY, Waverly, and DR. CADMUS, now in Waverly.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Tioga was organized July 20, 1870, by Drs. Lovejoy, Armstrong, Hawley, Walsh, Hunter, and Greenleaf. The officers for the first year were Dr. Lovejoy, President; Dr. Hawley, Vice-President; Dr. Greenleaf, Treasurer and Secretary; Drs. Armstrong, Walsh, and Hunter, Censors. This society was not of long duration, owing to the scarcity of members, and it was in 1875 merged in a district society, comprising the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Cortland, and Broome, of which Dr. Jones, of Groton, Tompkins Co., is President, and Dr. Bessemer, of the same county, is Secretary. This society was organized Sept. 23, 1874, with Dr. Morgan, of Ithaca, President; E. V. Nash, of Cortland, Vice-President; and J. T. Greenleaf, of Owego, Treasurer and Secretary.

ECLECTICISM.

The Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District Eclectic Medical Society was organized Sept. 12, 1865, by Dr. J. Frank, of Owego; J. B. White, of Spencer; F. D. Gridley, Whitney's Point; J. Wilson, Owego; J. P. Mathews, Nichols; P. A. Johnson, Waverly; White, of Ithaca; Robinson, of McLean; and Titus, of Union. The first officers were Dr. J. Wilson, Owego, President; W. W. Wheaton, Binghamton, Vice-President; P. A. Johnson, Recording Secretary; F. D. Gridley, Corresponding Secretary; J. Frank, Treasurer.

THE CLERGY.

The personal history of the clergy, as a general thing, so far as it is touched upon, will be found in the history of the various churches in the town and village histories; but there are a few of the pioneer preachers and missionaries who made their homes among the early settlers, and traversed the trackless woods from clearing to clearing to proclaim the tidings of salvation, to whose memory we give space here.

Among the first ones was REV. SETH WILLISTON,* a

* By W. F. Warner.

missionary sent out from Connecticut by the Congregational Churches, and whose labors began as early as 1793 in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango. He was a man of remarkable energy and ability, and in 1846, when eighty years of age, supplied the First Presbyterian Church of Owego, at which time he retained his physical and mental vigor sufficiently to fulfill all the demands of a large congregation in the principal centre of the county. He had an extensive acquaintance with the people of Broome, Tioga, and Chenango Counties and elsewhere in this State and Connecticut, and was regarded as one of the most able and faithful clergymen of his day. He was held in high estimation as a scholar and profound theologian. A work by him—"The Harmony of Divine Truth"—evinces a minute and critical knowledge of the sacred writings, and entitles him to hold rank with the best theological writers of his day. He was the founder of the early Congregational Churches in the county.

REV. DAVID JAYNE was the pioneer Baptist, and was the founder of the Baptist Churches in all of this section of country, both in New York and Pennsylvania. He was an able man and a faithful pastor.

REV. HORACE AGARD was the pioneer Methodist circuit-rider, and was in his day almost as widely known as Peter Cartwright, but for solid worth rather than for eccentricity. His character as a man and a minister was dignified and exalted in the church, in which he was a prominent leader for many years. He died in Nichols, at an advanced age.

REVS. AARON PUTNAM and CHAS. WHITE, D D., were prominent clergymen of the Presbyterian Church of Owego, where they are more fully mentioned.

REV. MARCUS FORD, of the same church, in Newark Valley, was remarkable for his intellectual acquirements, gained largely while physically incapacitated by disease, his intellect the while remaining intact and vigorous.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PRESS OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT —AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

The American Constellation—American Farmer—Owego Gazette—Owego Advertiser—The Owego Times—The Tioga County Record—The Workingman—The Waverly Advocate—Waverly Free Press—The Candor Independent—The Tioga County Herald, etc.

THE AMERICAN CONSTELLATION

was the first newspaper published in the southern tier counties of New York, and made its first appearance in the galaxy of the literary world Nov. 23, 1800. Mr. Le Roy W. Kingman, who furnished the material for the principal part of this chapter, has in his possession a copy of the *Constellation*, which is the forty-third number of the paper issued, and is dated Sept. 12, 1801. It was published every Saturday, by Daniel Cruger, Jr., and was dated "Union, Tioga Co., N. Y." By a careful examina-

tion of this solitary paper and the postal records at Washington, it is definitely ascertained that this "Union" at which the *Constellation* was dated was not the "Union" of to-day, but the village of Chenango, about one mile above the present city of Binghamton. It was dated "Union" because for many years that was the only post-office in this region.

The motto of the *Constellation* was "Free but not Licentious." It was a four-column quarto, and the sheet measured 17½ inches by 21½ inches. Lists of advertised letters in the post-offices at Bath, Owego, Newtown (Elmira), and Athens, Pa., appear in this old copy, indicating that the paper was the only one in the country. The subscription price was \$2 per annum, and the publisher announced that "to accommodate those subscribers who cannot pay in cash, merchantable winter wheat will be received in payment." From indisputable evidence—though circumstantial—it is pretty clearly established that the *Constellation* was removed from Union by Mr. Cruger to Owego, and there continued under the name of the

AMERICAN FARMER,

about August, 1803. Mr. Cruger was succeeded in the publication of the paper by Stephen Mack, who remained as publisher until 1814. He added to the name of the paper another cognomen, the same being known as the *American Farmer and Owego Advertiser*. In 1806, Stephen B. Leonard began his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Farmer* at the age of fourteen years. In the winter of 1813 he purchased a half-interest in the establishment of Judge Mack, Horace Mack, a son of the latter, being taken in as an apprentice to offset the services of Mr. Leonard. On the death of Judge Mack, Mr. Leonard changed the name of the paper to the

OWEGO GAZETTE,

the new name appearing for the first time on the issue of June 15, 1814. The *Gazette* as first published was a folio, four columns to the page, the sheet being 22 inches long by 19 inches wide. On June 15, 1815, Ebenezer Mack, another son of Judge Mack, formed a partnership with Leonard in the publication of the *Gazette*. Mr. Mack had been foreman in the *Columbian* office, in New York City. The connection continued one year, at the end of which Leonard purchased his partner's interest. John Rose, foreman, and Daniel H. Cole, an apprentice, were the working force on the *Gazette*, assisted occasionally by Mr. Leonard at the case. At that time the ink was mixed on a board and distributed upon the type by means of balls of wool covered with buckskin. The *Gazette* was first delivered to subscribers by Mr. Leonard himself, who at the same time established mail-routes and solicited subscriptions. He was postmaster of Owego at the time (1816–20), and subsequently secured contracts for mail service by post-riders, as Judge Mack also did while publishing the *Farmer*. Leonard's routes extended from Owego to Binghamton, Norwich, Penn Yan, Bath, and other points. The government paid for the delivery of the mails, and the post-riders delivered the papers at the same time.

In October, 1827, Mr. Jonas B. Shurtleff became asso-

ciated with Mr. Leonard in the *Gazette*, which connection continued until Oct. 13, 1829, and was then dissolved. In 1831 a Mr. Cook was, for a brief period, associated in the publication of the *Gazette*, and was succeeded from 1833 to the summer of 1835 by John J. C. Cantine, a graduate of the Albany *Argus* office. Mr. Leonard was in this year (1835) a member of Congress, and Mr. Cantine had the management of the office, and the same not proving satisfactory to the senior partner the connection was dissolved, and for a time the *Gazette* was published by Shurtleff & Bull, the former succeeding to the exclusive ownership in July, 1836. In the winter of 1837, Dr. John Frank (now of Owego) became associated with Shurtleff for four months,—the paper then having 400 subscribers, a much smaller list than Shurtleff represented it to be, hence the dissolution in May, 1838.

On the night of Feb. 13, 1839, the store of John Bassett, in which the *Gazette* office was located, was destroyed by fire, and with it the *Gazette* establishment entire. John Bassett was the incendiary, and on the discovery of that fact he committed suicide, a few days afterwards. Mr. Shurtleff engaged in book publishing after the destruction of the *Gazette*, but unsuccessfully.

Three days succeeding the fire, Edward P. Marble (then engaged in the publication of the *Binghamton Courier*) made arrangements for the revival of the *Gazette* and its continuance, and opened his office in the second story of Rollin Block, a wooden building occupying the ground now occupied by the brick block of Storrs & Chatfield and Bissell Woodford. The name was changed to the *Owego and Tioga County Gazette*, but on Nov. 7, 1839, the old name was restored. On Dec. 24, 1841, the paper passed into the hands of Charles C. Thomas, and Alanson Munger became the editor, and the office was removed to the third story of a brick building occupying the present site of the Tioga County National Bank. June 15, 1842, Mr. Thomas was succeeded in the proprietorship of the *Gazette* by Thomas Woods, a printer in the office, and Mr. Munger surrendered the editorial tripod to Gideon O. Chase, who was for many years a prominent politician of the county, and is now, and has been since 1863, station-agent of the Erie Railway at Smithboro'. The new management continued till November 25 following only, when the establishment was surrendered to a Mr. Medbury, of New Berlin, N. Y., father-in-law of Edward P. Marble, who held a mortgage lien on the office and material.

In January, 1843, Hiram A. Beebe, publisher of the *Bradford Democrat*, at Towanda, Pa., came to Owego at the solicitation of Judge Strong, and purchased the *Gazette* of Mr. Woods, still subject to the Medbury mortgage, and the office was again removed to the northeast corner of Front and Lake Streets (up-stairs).

At this time the "Hunker" and "Barnburner" division of the Democratic party occurred in the county, over what was known as the "Poor-House" controversy, on a claim of Waterbury Smith, one of the superintendents of the poor, Mr. Smith being sustained by the *Gazette* and the regular Democratic organization. The controversy led to a curious state of affairs so far as newspapers were concerned. The anti-Poor-House faction ("Barnburners"), led by Judge

Charles T. Avery, Colonel Henry McCormick, Gideon O. Chase, and others, induced Mr. Woods to foreclose the chattel-mortgage in order to get control of the *Gazette*; but Mr. Beebe, being apprised of the proceedings, printed his outside sheets, containing legal advertisements, for some weeks in advance, and arranged for printing the inside of the paper at the office of the *Advertiser*, the Whig organ in the village. When Woods foreclosed his mortgage, G. O. Chase resumed editorial control of the paper, and for some time there were two *Owego Gazettes* issued, one being known as "*Woods' Gazette*," and the other as the "*Poor-House Gazette*."

The "Hunkers" purchased the Towanda *Democrat* establishment, and Judge Strong and Mr. Beebe brought the press and material to Owego in a two-horse wagon early in 1843, and established an office on the bank of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite the present Exchange Hotel. The Democracy were defeated in the fall elections, the Whigs having aided in the circulation of Woods' paper for the purpose of dividing the Democratic party.

Woods, on seizing the *Gazette*, continued the publication of the legal advertisements, as did also Mr. Beebe, and both claimed payment therefor; but Judge Avery, then Master in Chancery, refused to allow the latter's bill, and he brought suit to recover the same. The courts ruled in his favor, deciding the good-will of an establishment could not be mortgaged, and Mr. Woods obtained by his foreclosure the presses and material only, and not the business of the office. The old office was formally surrendered to Mr. Medbury, who removed to New Berlin, Chenango Co., where the presses and material were used by Edward P. Marble in a job-office. Mr. Beebe sold the *Gazette* in 1845, on account of the division in the Democratic party, and his pecuniary inability to continue its publication against a competing publication proposed to be issued thereby. The purchaser was Thomas Pearsall, of Nichols, who took possession July 25, and continued its publication about eight months, when, desiring the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, he called the County Convention at an unusually early day, and was defeated, John J. Taylor being nominated. Pearsall then sold his interest to Stephen B. Leonard, who held it temporarily until March 27, 1846, when he sold it to D. Wallis & Son. Mr. Wallis was county clerk of Tioga County from 1834 to 1843, and was a prominent Democratic politician. He died in Tioga, Sept. 2, 1874, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Beebe went to Westfield, Mass., in 1845, after disposing of the *Gazette*, and became the editor of the *Standard*. In 1847, on the request of some thirty or more leading men of the Democratic party, he returned to Owego and re-assumed control of the *Gazette*, re-entering into possession in August of that year. The paper was enlarged, August 31, from five to six columns, the sheet being 22 inches long by 32 wide.

In 1848, Mr. Beebe issued a few numbers of the *Daily Gazette*, the telegraph having just reached the village, and the news of the French revolution being exciting and eagerly sought for. On the suppression of the insurrection the demand for a daily paper ceased, and its publication was discontinued.

The great fire of 1849 destroyed the *Gazette* office with its presses and material. Nothing was saved, and there being no insurance on the property, it was a total loss. But the publication was resumed as soon as new material could be procured, and its pages enlarged to seven columns, and the sheet to 24 by 36 inches. The office was over the store of L. W. Kingman, on the west side of North Avenue, on the ground subsequently occupied by John Barry's carriage-manufactory. Isaac Lillie, soon after the fire, built a brick building on the northeast corner of Lake and Main Streets, now occupied by Ely Bros' drug-store, and the *Gazette* office was, in May, 1850, removed into the third story of that building. In May, 1853, the office was again removed to Patch's Hall, on ground now occupied by L. N. Chamberlain's brick block, on the west side of Lake Street, the hall being the third story of Patch's Block. In September, 1855, the first steam-power cylinder printing-press used in Owego was set up in the *Gazette* office. It was a Northrup press, capable of making one thousand impressions per hour. The press was run by hand till July, 1856, when a steam-boiler and engine, manufactured in Binghamton, were put into the office. A second attempt to found a daily newspaper was made by Mr. Beebe, who resumed the publication of the *Daily Gazette*, Oct. 18, 1855. The paper was a five-column folio, 26 by 19 inches in the sheet. The heading was cut with a knife from wood by Dr. Frank, and afterwards electrotyped. The daily was short-lived, ceasing to appear, for want of patronage, on December 6 following. It was again revived May 27, 1861, the expectation being that the intense excitement occasioned by the war movements, and the eager desire to get the earliest news, would create a sufficient demand for a daily issue to insure its success. The sheet was the same size as that of 1855, but contained four columns in place of five as before. Its publication ceased with the issues of the last week in October, the advertising patronage being too meagre for its continuance.

December 11, 1862, the size of the *Gazette* was reduced from thirty-two to twenty-one columns, by reason of the rapid advance in the cost of every kind of printing material caused by the war, but Jan. 7, 1864, it was restored to its former size. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Beebe built the *Gazette* Block, on the east side of Lake Street, into which the office was removed in January, 1867. The paper was enlarged to its present size—thirty-six columns—Aug. 6, 1868, the date of the commencement of its fifty-sixth volume. In August, 1871, Le Roy W. Kingman purchased a one-half interest in the *Gazette*, and the paper has been since and is now published by Beebe & Kingman. The *Gazette*, from its first issue in 1813 to the present time, has been unswervingly Democratic in its political sentiments and editorials. Since the accession of Mr. Kingman its columns have been made particularly interesting and valuable by the appearance therein of various articles on the earlier history of Tioga County and its interests, compiled by Mr. Kingman, who is somewhat of an enthusiast in the history of his native county. This chapter is largely drawn from his history of the press of Owego, which ran through three numbers of the *Gazette*, May 23 and 30, and June 6, 1878. The history of the

fire department of Owego was compiled also by Mr. Kingman, and published in the *Gazette*, and subsequently issued as a pamphlet, and is a most interesting *résumé* of that feature of the civil history of the village.

The following from the pen of Mr. Kingman is a brief sketch of DANIEL CRUGER, the first printer in Tioga County:

According to the testimony of Mrs. John Carmichael, who came to Owego in 1794, and who knew Cruger well, he was unmarried while in Owego; short in stature, with dark hair and complexion. He removed from Owego to Bath, Steuben Co. He held several public offices, and was a man of considerable prominence in the State. In 1814 to 1816 and in 1826 he was a member of Assembly from Allegany and Steuben Counties, being Speaker of the House in 1816. He represented the Twentieth Congressional District in Congress, 1817-19, and was District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District from March 17, 1815, to June 11, 1818, and from the latter date continued as such attorney for Steuben County until Feb. 19, 1824. He became acquainted, while in Congress, with Mrs. Lydia Shepard, of Ohio County, Va., who was in Washington prosecuting a claim of her deceased husband against the government. Mr. Cruger subsequently went to Virginia and married the lady, and gave himself up entirely to agricultural pursuits and the management of his wife's estate. He died at Elm Grove, Ohio Co., Va., July 12, 1843, aged sixty-four years nearly, and was buried in Stone Church Cemetery.

STEPHEN MACK was born in Massachusetts, March 20, 1766. He was twice married, but we have no record concerning the first marriage save that by his first wife he had four children. At Cooperstown, N. Y., he married his second wife, Mary Sargents, in 1797, by whom two children were born to him. Mr. Mack came to Owego in 1799, and soon became one of her most active and prominent citizens. We find it recorded that "he held the offices of commissioner of highways, assessor, excise commissioner, and constable, and that he represented the town of Owego in the Board of Supervisors in 1807, '8, '11 and '12. He also served several years as justice of the peace." From Nov. 11, 1812, until his death, which occurred at Owego, April 16, 1814, he held the office of First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the "county of Broome," under a commission from Governor Tompkins.

Some time previous to the year 1807 he became the publisher of the *American Farmer*, which he continued while he lived; but, in the few copies of this paper that time and fire have spared, we find little or nothing by way of editorial to give a clue to his cast of mind, political bent, or literary ability. His paper seems to have been an arena for free discussion of affairs, social, political, and agricultural. His remains now lie, after two removals (first from the old ground on Court Street, and last from the Presbyterian yard on Temple Street), in the Evergreen Cemetery.

His three sons at an early period in the history of Ithaca became permanent citizens of that promising village, and played no small part in moulding and developing her material interests. Stephen, the eldest, was a faithful mem-

ber, and able, of the bar of the county; Ebenezer was the chief pioneer of the Ithaca press; and Horace (in the language of the *Gazette* of Feb. 27, 1862) "was distinguished for his moral worth and business capacity as a merchant." He is at present the librarian of Cornell Library, of Ithaca, and is the compiler of the history of the village of Ithaca for this work.

THE OWEGO ADVERTISER*

first appeared March 25, 1836, owned and edited by Andrew H. Calhoun. Till then the Democratic party had held full sway in what had been previously known as Tioga County, and all attempts to break down its influence met with the most decided opposition. The new paper from its inception had a hard road to travel, without political patronage, all the offices being in Democratic hands. Yet there were several respectable and influential old Whig families in the county who were not willing to imbibe Democratic doctrine or submit to Democratic dictation, and these all supported the *Advertiser* to the best of their ability. Mr. Calhoun came from Canajoharie to Owego at the express invitation of these old Whigs, and brought his press, etc., on a sleigh. The paper was a six-column folio, the sheet being about 30 inches long by 22 wide. In 1840 it was enlarged to seven columns. Mr. Calhoun was vigorous and indomitable in controversy; bitter and personal at a time when personalities were the rage in politics. He attacked his opponents in their weakest points in reply to attacks upon the new paper and the party it represented.

Mr. Calhoun made the first attempt at the publication of a daily paper in Owego in 1838, and issued the first number of the *Daily News and Advertiser* on October 18. It had four pages, of three columns each, the sheet being 12 by 18 inches in size. It was published but a few weeks. The Democratic party, all powerful when united, was frequently rent by factions, which inharmony was made the most of by the Whigs, who did aught else but play the rôle of reconciliation among their political enemies, and thereby secured many a local sugar-plum at the public crib.

In the fire of 1849 the *Advertiser* office and its contents were entirely destroyed, but as soon as new material could be purchased the publication of the paper was resumed, the office being in Mr. Calhoun's own building, being the same as is now occupied by W. H. Roche, on Lake Street, as a fruit and confectionery store. After the fire of 1849, Wm. B. Calhoun, eldest son of the editor, became associated in the publication of the *Advertiser* with his father, which connection continued until July, 1852, when William commenced running as mail agent, on a line of steamers plying between New York and San Francisco. In July, 1850, Mr. Calhoun was appointed canal appraiser, having been previously (1848) chosen clerk of the Senate. His official duties of necessity called him away from his editorial duties, which were performed by his son, S. Howard Calhoun, but not satisfactorily so to the influential men of the party, who, to restore to the *Advertiser* its former power and influence, purchased it and its material of Mr. Calhoun in May, 1853. This company consisted of William Smyth, B. F. Tracy,

Colonel N. W. Davis, Dr. Arnold, and eight others. They sold the paper conditionally to Rev. A. V. H. Powell, a clergyman and writer, from Batavia, and Myron S. Barnes, a practical printer, from Rochester, who changed the name to the

SOUTHERN TIER TIMES,

the first number with that name being issued June 3. At the termination of one year, Powell & Barnes failing to pay the amount stipulated for the first installment, the company dispossessed the firm, and took the paper into its own management. Hon. Wm. Smyth, the present proprietor, who had been the principal of the Owego Academy since 1848, owing to ill health was forced to relinquish the duties of his calling, and consequently, on June 1, 1854, purchased the interest of his associates and assumed sole management and control of the establishment. The new proprietor found his purchase more noted for what it lacked than for what it possessed. The type and other material were old, worn, and worthless. The press, an old one, had passed through the fire of 1849, and, though repaired, was a clumsy, heavy machine, and, taken as a whole, the investment looked far from promising. The *Advertiser*, in its best days under Mr. Calhoun, never had four hundred *bonâ fide* subscribers, the Democrats still controlled the county patronage, and dividends from the investment were not discernible, even with the eye of faith of the most sanguine; but Mr. Smyth resolved to make the best of his (so thought) bad bargain. He purchased in New York an entire new outfit for his paper, and issued the first number of the *Owego Southern Tier Times* on June 22, 1854. In the issue of June 7, 1855, the words "Southern Tier" were dropped, and the present name,

THE OWEGO TIMES,

was placed at its head, the editor saying, "By a glance at our first page our readers will observe a slight change of name. The words 'Southern Tier' are omitted. This change, we think, is for the better. It localizes and individualizes. The *Southern Tier Times* did the one, but left the other undone, while the whole name was long enough and assuming enough for a Spanish grandee. For the southern tier of counties we shall continue to write as often and as well as we can, but will not assume the exclusive right to what is a duty common to many other journals, several of which are equal and some superior to the *Owego Times*."

The *Times* rapidly increased its circulation, and in 1856 its political influence was acknowledged. The Republican party had sprung into existence, and almost in its cradle had grappled with slavery in all its forms. The Democratic party was pro-slavery in its sympathies and in its political action, but there was a powerful element therein opposed to slavery extension, if not to the system itself. This element united with the equally powerful element of the old Whig party, and the union constituted the Republican party in this county, which, under the lead of the *Owego Times*, soon gained the ascendancy. From 1856 to the present time Tioga County has been Republican, and has been represented in the Assembly and Senate by Republican legislators without a single exception. During

* Contributed by Hon. William Smyth.

all those years the *Times* has not faltered or failed as the standard-bearer of the party.

In February, 1860, the paper was first printed on a power-press, and was enlarged to its present size (folio, nine columns to the page, sheet 29 by 42 inches) June 3, 1868. Until 1872, Mr. Smyth conducted the *Times* alone, but during that year he admitted his son, Wm. H. Smyth, as a partner in the establishment, since which time the paper has been published under the firm-name of Wm. Smyth & Son, the elder Smyth being the editor-in-chief, and the younger local editor and cashier.

The circulation of the *Times* is larger than that of any other paper in the county, and its readers are among the most intelligent class of population.

From 1853 to 1869 the *Times* was published in the third story of a brick building on the northwest corner of Main Street and North Avenue. In the last-named year the office was removed to the four-story brick building on Main Street, opposite Lake, where the *Owego Times* printing-house is situated. This house has no superior in the county. Located in the centre of business in the village of Owego, it is supplied with all the modern improvements—steam-presses, cutting-machines, etc.—required by a first-class office. In connection with the printing-house the proprietors have in this present year (1878) established a well-equipped book-bindery, with paging- and numbering- and ruling-machines complete, capable of turning out any kind of work usually done in first-class binderies.

THE TIOGA COUNTY RECORD.

On Nov. 30, 1867, Charles H. Keeler started a job-printing office in the second story of what was known as Leahy's Block, a wooden building standing on the site of the present block on Main Street, opposite Lake. Here he issued the first number of the *Owego Trade Reporter*, a neat monthly quarto publication, in March, 1868, circulating 3000 copies gratuitously, as an advertising medium. On the night of Dec. 12, 1868, the office was destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of \$500 above insurance, and absorbing the limited capital of the founder. By the assistance of friends a new start was made, in two or three weeks, in the building known as the steam bakery, North Avenue, since destroyed by fire also. The fire, which at first seemed a disaster to the young publisher, proved to be a financial benefit, his presses being kept running night and day for a year or more on job-work for sympathizing friends. In fifteen months all losses were made up and a goodly sum saved besides. At the beginning of the year 1871, believing a neutral paper, devoted exclusively to live local news, would be appreciated and supported, Mr. Keeler, on the 18th day of March, issued the first number of the *Tioga County Record*, a six-column folio, which proved to be a success financially from the initial number,—the first year's business yielding a handsome profit above expenses. Business men patronized its columns largely for advertising, and the farmers and public generally subscribed liberally to its circulation. In two weeks 500 subscribers were on the books, in six months 850, the number varying since then from that figure to 1500. On Jan. 6, 1872, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column paper, which is its present size.

On the 1st of April, 1872, the office was moved into a small store in the new Buckbee Block, on Main Street, where it remained until Nov. 25, 1876, when it was removed to rooms on the first floor in Ward's new brick block on Lake Street, fitted up especially for the *Record*, where it has since remained. The block is one of three stores, is three stories in height, and has been christened the "Record Block." Mr. Keeler has been the sole proprietor of the *Record* during its entire history, no one else having aught to do with its management save during the first few months of its existence, when O. S. Webster was connected with Mr. Keeler as assistant editor. Mr. Webster is now editor of the *Westfield (Pa.) Idea*. The *Record* is now in its eighth year, is in a prosperous condition, has a large and increasing subscription list, a liberal advertising and jobbing patronage, and enjoys the good wishes of the public generally.

THE WORKING MAN

was established in Owego, Nov. 2, 1877, by M. E. Webster and B. B. F. Graves, in the interest of the "Greenback" party, for the fall campaign. At the close of the campaign the party prospects had assumed such flattering proportions as to warrant the enlargement of the paper from its first size, of a folio of three columns to the page, to a twenty-four column paper. On the 1st of January, 1878, the paper was issued under the proprietorship of the Workingmen's Publishing Company (Webster, Graves & Jordan).

THE WAVERLY ADVOCATE

is the lineal successor of the *Waverly Luminary*, which rose upon the world of newspaperdom on the 3d of October, 1851, Thomas Messenger being the prime mover to that end. "Brick" Pomeroy learned the printing business under Mr. Messenger, and it is said at an early age developed those peculiar traits of character which have subsequently made him notorious. The *Luminary* shone but about ten months, when it was eclipsed by the departure of its publisher and the appearance of the *Advocate* under the management of F. H. Baldwin, the initial number appearing Sept. 17, 1852.

M. H. Bailey succeeded Mr. Baldwin in 1853, and ran the paper for a few months, and in 1854 F. H. Baldwin and William Polleys bought out Bailey, and continued the publication under the firm-name of Baldwin & Polleys till December 1, 1860, at which time O. H. P. Kinney purchased Baldwin's interest, and Polleys & Kinney have published the *Advocate* to the present time, Mr. Kinney appearing as editor. In 1868 a power-press was introduced, and the paper enlarged to its present liberal size. Its present circulation is 1200 copies weekly, and it ranks as one of the leading Republican journals in Southern New York.

THE WAVERLY FREE PRESS

was the legitimate successor of the *Waverly Enterprise*, which latter journal was first issued by Frank F. Scudder, as a semi-monthly, Oct. 15, 1867. Its size was 12 by 18 inches, which was doubled Dec. 15, 1869. It was first issued as a weekly Saturday, Jan. 1, 1871, and contained twenty columns, being a folio, size 20 by 28 inches. On July 28 of that year it was enlarged again by the addition of

one column to each page, and Jan. 1, 1872, received another addition of four columns. A year later still another addition of a column to each page was made. On July 1, 1874, Mr. Scudder sold half of his interest in the paper on account of ill health, and continuing to grow worse, on the 1st January following he disposed of the balance of his interest to his partner, P. C. Van Gelder, of Elmira. Mr. Scudder died Nov. 14, 1875. Mr. Van Gelder continued the publication until Jan. 1, 1876, when he sold a half-interest in it to Amos Roberts, of Rathboneville, N. Y., and the paper was again enlarged another column per page, making it a nine-column folio, one of the largest in the county. On July 1, 1876, Mr. Van Gelder leased his remaining interest to J. A. Fraser, of Athens, Pa., and Roberts & Fraser continued the publication until Oct. 7, 1876, when the establishment was destroyed by fire.

The *Enterprise* was not again revived, but James B. Bray procured the subscription list and good-will of it of Mr. Van Gelder, and on the 22d of November, 1876, the first number of the *Waverly Free Press* appeared, a six-column folio, independent Republican in politics, as was the *Enterprise* before it, but making a specialty of local news, in which it excels, and is largely sought for by reason thereof. Mr. Brady's health failing, he sold the *Press* to C. March, who was in possession but two weeks, when Mr. Bray repurchased it, and still continues its publication.

THE REVIEW

was started at Waverly in 1876, by Ira S. Wales, the first number appearing Friday, February 11, in the interest of the Tilden campaign. It is 26 by 40 inches in the sheet, 32 columns, Democratic in politics, but devoted mainly to local news and general miscellany, and has a circulation of about 1000 copies weekly.

THE ECHO

was established as a daily in the fall of 1876, and discontinued in February following. It was the last venture in daily journalism in the county, was a five-column folio, and had a circulation of 500 copies.

THE CANDOR INDEPENDENT

is the lineal successor of three predecessors in the village of Candor, and was established Oct. 14, 1876, by T. H. Pride, and has a circulation of 1000 copies weekly. The first venture in journalism in Candor was made in 1867, by Clizbe & Mandeville, who issued the *Candor Press* for a time, and sold it to Benjamin Graves, who continued its publication under the name of the *Candor Free Press* (22 by 32 inches) for some time, and then discontinued it. In 1872, Wales & Cameron issued the *Candor Review*, Ira S. Wales succeeding; and in the fire of 1873 the office was burned, and the publication of the paper discontinued. *The Independent* was the next in order.

THE TIOGA COUNTY HERALD

is published in Newark Valley, by C. L. Noble, who founded it March 4, 1876. It is independent in politics, and has a circulation of about 600 copies weekly.

THE PRESS OF THE PAST.

The Owego Free Press was published by Stephen S. Chatterton, in 1828 (the first issue being of September 2), in the interest of the Democratic-Republican party, or of John Quincy Adams, in opposition to Jackson, for the presidency. It was 21 inches long by 25 inches wide, and was a five-column folio. The paper ceased its issue with the campaign resulting in Jackson's election.

The Tioga Freeman was issued first, May 2, 1848, as the county organ of the Free-Soil Democracy. It was owned by a stock company, comprising Judges Avery and Farrington, John J. Sackett, Gideon O. Chase, and one or two others. John Dow was the publisher and Chase editor. It was a seven-column folio, size 24 by 36 inches. The prospects of the financial success of the *Freeman*, though most fair, were not realized, and in 1850 it was sold and removed to Port Jervis, where it became known as the *Tri-States Union*. In the great fire of 1849, which destroyed the *Gazette* and *Advertiser* offices, the *Freeman* escaped unscathed by removing its presses and material to a safe distance from the destroying flames, and hastily arranging its cases and presses, struck off extras, reporting the progress of the destruction, while more than one hundred buildings were still smoking and burning. The *Gazette* filled the unexpired subscriptions on the *Freeman's* list at its suspension.

The *St. Nicholas*, a monthly magazine, was commenced in April, 1853, by a number of young men. Its pages were a little smaller than those of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*. It was printed in the *Gazette* office, and continued one year. There are but few complete sets of the numbers now in existence. The prominent feature of the *St. Nicholas* was the series of papers, by Judge Charles P. Avery, on the early history of the Susquehanna Valley, the facts of which, being drawn from the earliest settlers by Judge Avery himself, give these papers a historic value of great moment at the present day. A pleasant feature of the *St. Nicholas* was "Our Stocking," a medley of criticism and anecdote, which closed the articles each month, written by Thomas C. Platt, in his peculiar vein of clever and gossipy humor. Among other contributors were the late Charles A. Munger, Esq., G. Hinch Avery, George S. Leonard, and Charles T. Ransom. Mr. Munger, besides other contributions, wrote a serial novel, "Francis Felton," and some papers after the manner of Izaak Walton, called "The Susquehanna Angler." It was discontinued with the double number of February-March, 1854.

The Owego American was a "Know-Nothing" organ, issued by Andrew H. Calhoun, the first number appearing Aug. 23, 1855. It was a seven-column folio, 38 by 26 inches sheet. Its business office was in Owego, but the paper was printed in Ithaca, at the office of the *American Citizen*. Mr. Calhoun was the "Know-Nothing" candidate for State senator, and being defeated, the paper was discontinued after the fall campaign.

The Ahwaga Chief was first issued Feb. 23, 1872, as an independent Republican paper, by Horace A. Brooks, County Clerk from 1861 to 1873, and during that period one of the most active members of the Republican party. Upon the organization of the Liberal Republican party the *Chief* espoused the cause of that party, and upon the nom-

ination of Mr. Greeley for President at once placed his name at the head of its columns, and with all the earnestness, zeal, and ability of its editor advocated his election. The *Chief* was remarkable for the excellence of its literary and poetic contributions, all written by home talent. Among its contributors were the gifted Munger, Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, the poetess, Rev. George P. Porter, William Bixby, D.D., Mrs. Rev. George P. Porter, Mrs. Henry M. Wheeler, and Rev. D. C. Olmstead. The *Chief* closed his brief though brilliant campaign with the defeat of the party he had so ably championed, a supplement issued Dec. 28, 1872, assigning the editor's reason for his course. Mr. Brooks was subsequently engaged in the newspaper business at Elmira, where his work will be further noticed.

The Tioga and Bradford Democrat was published at Waverly, by F. H. Baldwin, as editor and proprietor, the first issue bearing date Jan. 7, 1863. Its publication was continued four years, and then the paper was removed to Port Jervis.

The Waverly and Athens Democrat was established in 1867, by D. P. Schultz. It was a sheet 24 by 36 inches, but was short lived.

The Owego Christian Tribune was a religious monthly of eight pages, and a sheet 13 by 24 inches, published by John F. Seaman, for a short time only.

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

Tioga County has been the home, for a time more or less extended, from a lifetime to a few summers, of some writers and authors of note in the world of letters. Foremost among them must be named one whose songs have echoed around the world, and who, though not a son of the old county, yet for some time was a citizen thereof:

Nathaniel Parker Willis for some years resided near Owego, at his homestead, called by him "Glen Mary," a quiet little rural retreat, where many of the rarest days of the poet were spent, and where his noted "Letters from Under a Bridge" were written, and some of his comedies. The fame of Mr. Willis is world-wide, and belongs to no locality. His songs are read in every tongue, and have fluttered from the press of all lands, and need no repetition here. His "Sacred Poems" have awakened the deepest and truest emotions of the human heart, and led thousands to look upward to diviner things, and see a beauty in heavenly charity not seen before.

Charles A. Munger, Esq., a member of the Tioga County bar, was more of a poet than a lawyer. The muse had so enraptured his soul that the dull, prosaic forms of brief and bill, demurrer and complaint, possessed little interest for him, and he therefore gave himself up almost exclusively to the dalliance of the goddess of song, and found his chiefest pleasure and broadest and highest growth in her service. His writings were rather voluminous, but save a select few, which were compiled by his sisters after his death, and published for them by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, no collection of them exists other than in the files of the weekly and periodical press for which he wrote.

Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin V. C. Brooks, of Smithboro', both father and daughter being natives of the town of Tioga, has written very many sweet

poems, and touching tributes of affection for friends who have passed away. She is also a story-teller of considerable power, her tales having been eagerly sought for by the rural press as well as by metropolitan magazines, for which she has written largely. There has been as yet no compilation of her poems or prose writings, in the latter of which her greatest power and abilities are exhibited. A fact in Mrs. Mitchell's life which lends an added interest to her writings is the painful one that since her nineteenth year she has been more or less of an invalid, confined to her room much of the time by paralysis of the optic nerve. Since then she has been able to read but little, and has acquired the information with which her mind is fairly stocked, by absorption, from others' reading and conversation. With the aid of strong lenses she has been enabled to write, with difficulty, and many of her most touching songs and tributes have been written while confined to her bed, and breathe a peace and trust that none but those who have passed through the deep waters of affliction and sorrow, and found support from some unseen but loving hand, can appreciate. Behind her songs, simple in their melody, rich in their trust, beams a soul chastened by sorrow, but strong and hopeful. The sentiment of her poems is lofty and pure, and many of the latter are full of genuine poetic fervor. The "Lake of Peace," though unique in its figures, is touching in its pathos, and is considered one of her best poems. None but a heart schooled in sorrow and found not wanting in time of trial could prompt such words as these:

"I know a vale within the heart,
And there, shut from the world apart,
A lake reposes.
It is a fair and beauteous thing!
An emerald bank of fadeless spring
This lake incloses;
And all along its margin twine
The lowliest, loveliest little vines,
Called Sweet Submission;
And flowers rare, flowers of rich perfume,
Faith, Hope, and Love, together bloom
In this seclusion.

"But towering far above all these,
God's promises, those grand old trees,
In strength are growing.
Their roots lie in the heart so deep,
From o'er this lake they ever keep
Rough winds from blowing.
And thus from passion's storms secure,
It looks so placid and so pure,
So beautiful,
I know God hath been in this place,
Transforming all things by his grace
Most wonderful!

"The still small voice doth often wake
Soft echoes o'er this quiet lake,
The silence breaking;
And happy thoughts here sail and sing,
Those birds of brightest, swiftest wing,
Glad music making.
This is the soul's beloved retreat;
Here oft she comes with weary feet,
With wounded feeling;
And 'neath these trees, where all is calm,
She ever finds some soothing balm,
Finds leaves of healing."

* * * * *

Her "Woof of Life" is a charming fancy, most beautifully wrought in poetic figures. We give an extract from it:

"We weave in the woof of life earth's sweetest things:
The smile of our mother, the song that she sings,
The kiss of a dear one, the thrill of delight,
The low, loving words, the tender 'good-night!'
And sorrows that bow us to earth and to God,
The grace which sustains us when under the rod,
The words of the dying, the look that endears,
We weave them in softly, in silence and tears.

"Of all that makes life is this strange fabric wrought:
Of motive and impulse, of feeling and thought;
Of threads many-colored, and constantly spun
In th' soul's secret chamber, seen only by One.
And still at life's sunset we sit by the loom
To weave the last rose-tints and shadows of gloom.
We weave in our heart-strings, we weave in our all—
And is this alone for a funeral pall?"

* * * * *

We have space but for one more of her songs, and that is a pretty little girlish conceit, simply told, of the traditional origin of the name of a lovely little wild-wood flower, written by her when about seventeen years old, and called

"NODDING WAKE ROBIN."

"There bloomed a sweet flower
Far down in the dale,
But morning's gay hour
Found her cheek wet and pale.

"She wept for her lover
Asleep in his nest,
She longed to be pillowed
Upon his soft breast.

"She sighed for the robin
Whose rich strains would woo,
Who'd kiss from her eyelids
The bright tears of dew.

"Oh, wake, robin, wake!
Was her low, plaintive sigh,
And her warm, perfumed breath
Reached the robin near by.

"With a song he came flitting
Close down by her side,
And claimed her that morning
His beautiful bride.

"On the bank of the streamlet
The fond pair were wed;
She blushed at the altar,
And hung down her head.

"She still wears that blush,
And bends her fair brow,
So we call the sweet flower
'Nodding Wake Robin' now."

Mrs. Mitchell was born in Smithboro', March 7, 1831, and married Henry Augustus Mitchell, Oct. 20, 1853. He was a merchant of Smithboro', a prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of the county. To good native abilities he added a finely-cultivated intellect, and a memory well stored with useful knowledge. He was an honorable business man, and dying, left behind him a stainless reputation for the inheritance of his widowed companion. He died July 8, 1877. Mrs. Mitchell's tribute to her dead father is one alike honorable to both father and child, and is a most

touching rehearsal of the virtues of the deceased, and a token of filial reverence and love that expands the soul to nobler conceptions of life and its duties. Her tale "Taken Up," which appeared in the *Ahwaga Chief*, published by her brother, Horace A. Brooks, is one of her most charming stories.

Raphael Pumpelly, a citizen of Owego, is a traveler of some note, and has given to the world his observations in various lands in a volume called "Across America, Asia, Arizona, Japan, China," Leypold & Holt, 1870, publishers. However well informed and social in his "inner man," he affects to shun congenial intercourse, and is but little known.

Rev. Washington Gladden, now of Springfield, Mass., a preacher of note and a writer of considerable power and acknowledged ability, began his career in the *Gazette* office, learning the art preservative of Mr. Beebe. His position in the Congregational Church has been an honorable as well as a leading one. He was for some years on the editorial staff of the *New York Independent*, where his bright, racy articles attracted much attention and elicited much favorable comment. His little work, "From the Hub to the Hudson," is a most charming description of the beautiful scenery along the Western Railroad, and which rises to the sublime as the Berkshire Hills are reached. In describing this locality Mr. Gladden's facile pen seems tipped with fire from the very seat of the muses, so charmingly, poetically, and artistically does he picture the glories of those grand, liberty-inspiring summits, clothed in the royal garniture of October.

William C. Tobey, another graduate of the *Gazette* office, wrought for himself a name in the temple of literature by his correspondence with the *New York Herald* and other metropolitan journals, over the signature of "John of York," from the battle-fields of the Mexican war, 1846-48.

Judge Charles P. Avery has already been frequently mentioned as the author of the sketches of the "Early History of the Susquehanna Valley," which appeared in the *St. Nicholas*, 1853-54. Judge Avery was enthusiastic in the work, and spent much time and money in interviewing the old settlers, and thus secured and preserved what, without his work, must have inevitably perished with the pioneers,—the true knowledge of the facts of early settlement of Tioga County. Judge Avery also accumulated a rare collection of Indian and prehistoric curiosities and relics from this region of country, but which have been removed from this county since the judge's death, which occurred in Michigan.

William F. Warner, Esq., a lawyer of Waverly, is the author of the "Centennial History of Tioga County," prepared for reading at the celebration of the national anniversary, July 4, 1876, and published in the papers of the county. Mr. Warner spent much time in the preparation of his work, and deserves the thanks of the people.

Dr. D. W. Patterson, of Newark Valley, is a writer of genealogical records, and in his researches has gathered more information of the early and old families of Tioga County than all others combined. His researches extend through various family trees of every State in the Union. His knowledge of the early times, of the settlement of this

region of which we treat, obtained by personal interview with the settlers themselves, is most extensive and reliable.

Rev. Marc Fivas, a resident of Newark Valley, where he died in July, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years, was a noted man in the literary world, and especially so in the world of science. He was born in Vevay, Switzerland, in 1792; was a clergyman in the National Church, and professor of natural sciences in the Academy of Lausanne, and one of the first teachers of Prof. Louis Agassiz. By reason of political trouble in his native land, he came with Prof. Matile and others to Newark Valley in 1849, and his son still lives there. He was a member of historical and scientific societies in Europe, and lectured before the scientific societies of New York and Philadelphia. He was a man of fine culture and ripe scholarship.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Societies—Farmers' Clubs—Patrons of Husbandry—Fire Insurance—Pioneer Temperance and Total Abstinence—Tioga County Lodge, No. 51, I. O. G. T.—Lodge of Protection.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as Nov. 10, 1819, there was an agricultural society in Tioga County, as the following extract taken from the *American Journal* of Dec. 1 of that year, a newspaper published by Ebenezer Mack, testifies:

"At an adjourned meeting of the Tioga Agricultural Society at the house of Andrew Purdy, Esq., in Spencer, on Wednesday, the 10th of November, 1819,

"The president, in behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose at the last meeting, reported the following system of

"BY-LAWS:

"1st. Special meetings of the society may be convened by the president or the executive committee. Notice of all society-meetings shall be given in the newspapers of this county, and those of Ithaca and Owego, at least twenty-one days previous to the time of holding such meetings."

Then follow fifteen other by-laws, of which the seventh and sixteenth read as follows:

"7th. It shall be the duty of the viewing committee in each town, when any member of the society believes he has made any valuable improvement in the order and arrangement of planting and sowing seeds, or the culture of them after sown, so as to insure greater returns from a given quantity of land, to view the same at his request, and report their opinion of the facts to the executive committee; and the like as to various implements of husbandry. It shall be the duty of the executive committee, in every instance of real improvement, to award a premium according to its value and the ability of the society. It shall be the duty of the viewing committee to superintend the concerns of the society in their respective towns; to distribute all seeds, plants, animals, etc., which may be intrusted to them for that purpose; and view farms that are offered for premiums, and report their comparative state to the executive committee.

"16th. It shall be the duty of the members of this society, individually, both by precept and example, to discourage the debasing and pernicious practice of *Intemperance* by all means in their power. To this end the faith of the society is pledged to promote the increase of orchards and the culture of barley and hops: and that they will consider it their duty to expel from the society any member who shall be notoriously intemperate."

The by-laws were then adopted, and the following resolutions passed:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this society to appear at the next annual meeting *clothed in the manufactures of our own country*, as far as practicable.

"Resolved, That the editors of the *American Journal*, the *Owego Gazette*, and the *Vedette* be requested to give the foregoing proceedings an insertion in their respective papers.

(Signed) "T. MAXWELL, Secretary.

"Nov. 10, 1819."

This is the only record extant, so far as the compiler has been enabled to ascertain, of the first agricultural society formed in the county, with the exception of a notice in Hough's "State Gazetteer" for 1872, which states that this society received, under the act of 1819* distributing \$10,000 annually for two years to the counties of the State for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures, the sum of \$150. In 1841 the sum of \$50 was received. The first sum was distributed on condition the county raised as much more for the same purpose. The society was reincorporated March 28, 1837. The present Agricultural Society was first organized Aug. 11, 1855, with the following official roster: Harvey Coryell, President; Louis P. Legg, First Vice-President; Benjamin H. Davis, Second Vice-President; Thomas Farrington, Third Vice-President; William Smyth, Secretary; Thomas I. Chatfield, Treasurer; Calvin Ames, Daniel G. Taylor, Chester Randall, Calvin Bradley, David Taylor, William R. Shoemaker, Directors. An exhibition was held the same year, October 17 and 18, which was very creditable to the county. The premiums paid were as follows: Horses, \$33; oxen, \$13; cows and young cattle, \$13; fat cattle, \$13; bulls, \$9; sheep, \$15; swine, \$11; dairy products, \$15; mechanical and agricultural implements, \$20; plowing, \$9; garden vegetables, \$11; poultry, \$3; gold and silver ware, \$5; needle and fancy work, \$13; fruit, \$2; total \$185. The history of the society has been a checkered one, several reorganizations having been effected. The records of the society previous to 1869 were destroyed by fire that year, and no complete showing can now be made of the doings of the society.

On Oct. 1, 1871, a reorganization of the society was had at a meeting held in Owego, at which Hon. T. I. Chatfield was elected President of the new organization, with a vice-president in each town in the county,—William Smyth, Corresponding Secretary; George Worthington, Recording Secretary; S. S. Truman, Treasurer. A new code of by-laws was adopted. Fairs have been held annually since. The receipts and expenditures since that date have been as follows:

1873. Receipts of the fair, \$360; from the State, \$140.....	\$500.00
Premiums and expenses.....	1000.00
1874. Receipts of fair and from State.....	757.00
Premiums and expenses.....	957.00
1875. Receipts from fair, \$528; from State, \$148.....	676.00
1876. Receipts from fair and State.....	739.00
Premiums and expenses.....	922.00
1877. Receipts from fair, \$1073.85; State, \$148.69.....	1222.54
Premiums, \$506; expenses, \$765.41.....	1271.41

* Market-days, or fairs, were established by law in 1692, and were not abolished until 1788. In 1764 the "Society for the Promotion of Arts, Agriculture, and Economy in the Province of New York, in North America," was established. In 1791 the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures" was instituted, and incorporated 1793. Its charter expired 1804. The State Agricultural Society was formed 1832, reorganized 1841. County societies began to be formed in 1817.

The premium-list of 1877 included the following: Horses, \$66; racing, \$152; plowing-match, \$10; cattle, \$85; sheep, \$13; swine, \$39; poultry, \$17; butter, honey, etc., \$8; kitchen products, canned fruit, etc., \$14; mechanics, hardware, wagons, etc., \$23; vegetables, \$28; domestic manufactures, \$33. Several special premiums were offered also by individuals and competed for, among them one for the "best and handsomest baby," which was awarded to Mrs. M. A. Bailey for her "wee girlie," nine months old.

The presidents of the society since 1871 have been as follows: T. L. Chatfield, 1871; Herbert Richardson, 1872-73; Louis P. Legg, 1874-75; Frederick W. Richardson, 1875-76; John S. Giles, 1876-77. Present officers: W. H. Armstrong, President; George J. Nelson, Frederick Lowman, Vice-Presidents; Leroy W. Kingman, Secretary; A. Chase Thompson, Treasurer.

A farmers' club was organized Nov. 22, 1855, for the discussion of agricultural topics. Hon. S. B. Leonard was elected President, H. W. Shomaker, Secretary; T. I. Chatfield, Treasurer. Another farmers' club for the county was organized Aug. 31, 1872, with Herbert Richardson as President and Hon. William Smyth Secretary.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order has a County Grange formed of delegates from the subordinate granges of the county, and which is known as Pomona Grange, and was organized at Candor Grange Hall, Dec. 19, 1876, by W. A. Armstrong, Secretary of the New York State Grange. The present membership numbers fifty-three, and the regular meetings are held quarterly at Candor.

There are at present nine subordinate granges in the county, the first one being North Barton, which was the forty-fifth one formed in the State, which is now in a very flourishing condition, and has a successful grocery-store connected with it. The county deputies have been Benjamin Golden, J. S. Giles, O. H. Van Alta. Tompkins and Tioga Counties were consolidated in 1878, and C. Lounsberry appointed deputy for both counties. George F. Nourse is the purchasing agent for both counties. The present officers of Pomona Grange are George Woodford, Master; Alfred Seeley, Overseer; Simeon Barrett, Lecturer; C. N. Benjamin, Treas.; O. H. Van Alta, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred Seeley, Pomona.

TIOGA COUNTY PATRONS' FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized Oct. 3, 1877, for fire insurance purposes, on the mutual plan. The risks of the association are confined to farm buildings and contents, divided into three classes of risks, according to distance of building insured to external exposure. The first-class risks are taken at one-tenth of one per cent., second class at one-eighth, and class three at one-sixth of one per cent.; all for a term of five years. Three-fourths of the actual cash value of property only are covered, and actual losses only are paid by the association. Losses are paid by assessments on the members, as also is any deficit in the expenses of the association.

The annual meetings of the association are to be held in

the Candor Grange rooms, on the first Tuesday of June in each year.

The first officers were as follows: S. Alfred Seeley, of Spencer, President; L. W. Hull, of Spencer, Secretary; Board of Directors: W. H. Coffin, of Apalachin Grange; O. H. Van Allen, of Sullivan Grange; A. H. Krom, of Candor Grange; E. A. Ford, of Gaskill Corners Grange; W. B. Moulton, of Gibson's Grange; S. P. Foreman, of River Valley Grange; Robert Fray, of North Barton Grange; L. W. Hull, of Spencer Grange.

THE TIOGA COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated April 1, 1837, Asa Woolverton, Henry McCormick, Anson Camp, F. Armstrong, Thomas Farrington, Stephen Strong, William Platt, and others, being the incorporators. It went the way of all the earth many years ago.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

in the county on the principle of total abstinence was formed Feb. 22, 1836, at which time a constitution was adopted fixing the name of the same as the Temperance Society of Owego. The article of organization was signed by a large number of the citizens, and the following officers were chosen: B. B. Curry, President; Dr. L. H. Allen, E. Raynsford, Vice-Presidents; W. H. Platt, Secretary; E. W. Warner, Treasurer; Cyrus Dana, William Platt, Colonel Henry McCormick, B. C. Crandall, and A. P. Storrs, Executive Committee. The membership of the society numbered 267 during its existence of five or six years. John M. Parker was the Secretary in 1837, and Ezra S. Sweet and Judge Clizbe were prominent members of the society. On March 19, 1841, Gurdon Hewitt offered a resolution, which was adopted, and by that means threw the society into politics, and shortly afterwards the meetings of the society ceased. This resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That temperance principles are as commendable in public officers as in private citizens, and that withholding our suffrages from all spirit-drinking candidates for office will be to promote the general welfare; and in that view it is a duty we owe to our country, to posterity, and to ourselves to raise our voice and cast our votes in favor of men possessing, among their other qualifications, those of temperance and morality."

TIOGA COUNTY LODGE, NO. 51, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized July 28, 1876, at Owego, by John B. Finch, Grand Lodge Lecturer. Mr. Finch had been organizing lodges in the county for two or three weeks previous, and the delegates met in Owego with Oasis Lodge and organized the County Lodge; since then two new lodges have been instituted by the County Deputy, A. S. Hooker, and the county now has fourteen subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 800. At the organization G. M. Jordan was elected C. C. T., F. W. Newell C. S., and A. S. Hooker C. D., all of Oasis Lodge. These officers served the County Lodge to the best of their ability, and under their administration the lodge grew in number and influence, and to-day it stands recognized by the people and press of Tioga County as an organization to be supported by the people.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Rev. J. C. Brainard, County Chief Templar; Sylva Caldwell, County

Vice-Templar; J. C. Johnson, County Sec.; Mrs. Maggie Newell, Assistant Sec.; Mrs. A. S. Hooker, Fin. Sec.; Walton Livernore, Treas.; Rev. A. D. Alexander, Chaplain; Kelsey Wiltse, Marshal; Hattie Smith, Deputy Marshal; Addie Walling, Inside Guard; Frank Tripp, Outside Guard; Luella Perry, Right-Hand Supporter; Emma Willsey, Left-Hand Supporter; William L. Forsyth, Lodge Deputy; Frank W. Newell, Past Worthy Chief Templar.

A LODGE OF PROTECTION, OR KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR,

was instituted at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., September 2, 1878, by Deputy Supreme Protector C. M. Haywood, of Owego, assisted by Deputy Supreme Protector J. R. Kirtledge, of Towanda, Pa.

The following-named members were elected to the offices set opposite their names for the term ending Dec. 31, 1878: C. M. Haywood, Past Protector; F. G. Newell, Protector; Mrs. H. S. Haywood, Vice-Protector; J. J. Van Kleeck, Sec.; Mrs. J. J. Van Kleeck, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. M. A. Houk, Treas.; Daniel Tripp, Chaplain; Mrs. Ella E. Newell, Guide; Mrs. Mary E. Lamb, Guardian; J. S. Houk, Sentinel; Dr. C. R. Heaton, Med. Examiner.

Trustees: C. M. Haywood, J. S. Houk, and J. J. Van Kleeck.

The members adopted the name Diamond as the name of their lodge, the name being suggested by Sister Haywood.

It was decided to hold meetings upon the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, at half-past seven o'clock, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Haywood's Block.

The lodge enters upon its career with a membership of thirty. There can be no question as to its career being one of eminent success, for those thirty charter members are persons of the best standing in the community.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BARTON.

THE territory embraced within the boundaries of this township, especially the southwest portion, has a history interwoven with that of Chemung County, this State, and of Bradford County, Pa., of the most interesting character. As the gateway of the Cayuta Valley from the north, the Chemung from the west, and the Susquehanna on the east and south, it was a point of great importance to the aborigines, and wars of extermination occurred among them for its possession. According to Prof. John S. Clark, when, in 1615, Champlain, with his French and *Algonquin* Indians, made a hostile incursion into Central New York to attack a stronghold of the Five Nations, he formed an alliance with a tribe of 800 warriors, called *Carantouans*, who occupied a fortified town on a hill between two rivers, near Tioga Point. The allied forces did not act in conjunction, and the expedition failed. The *Carantouans* were finally conquered by the Five Nations about 1650, and were either

driven away or incorporated within that powerful Confederacy. The *Cayugas*, one of the Five Nations, subsequently occupied this territory, where they remained until driven out by General Sullivan, in his memorable campaign of 1779. The soldiers of General Sullivan's command were amazed and delighted to find such a fertile region in the wilderness, and returning after the war was ended, became the pioneers of the valley.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, WATER-COURSES, ETC.

The town of Barton is the southwest-corner town of the county, and contains 32,686 acres, of which about 28,000 acres are improved. The surface is generally hilly, though a small portion of level land lies along the southern border. The highlands on the west rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and rolling, and to some extent covered with forests. The principal water-courses are the Cayuta, Ellis, and Buttson Creeks. They flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Susquehanna, which forms the south part of the east border, and divides this town from Nichols. The Chemung River forms a very small portion of the west border in the south part.

The soil is a rich alluvium in the valleys, and a sandy and gravelly loam upon the hills. A sulphur spring is found on Ellis Creek, near the centre of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and dairying being the specialties.

The business centres are Waverly, Factoryville, Barton, Barton Centre, North Barton, Bingham's Mills, and Halsey Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first families to settle in Barton were those of Ebenezer Ellis, Sr., and Stephen Mills. Mr. Ellis was from Wyoming, and first located on the Samuel Walker farm, in the town of Nichols. He remained there about four years, and then in the year 1791 disposing of his possession removed to Barton, and settled near the mouth of Ellis Creek, on the farm now owned by Isaac Raymond. About the same time, Mr. Mills, who had also first located in Nichols, changed his residence to Barton, and settled down upon the farm now owned by William T. Ellis (a grandson of the pioneer). Mr. Mills was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. At about this time Benjamin Aikens settled where the village of Barton now stands. He owned a tract of 900 acres, of which Gilbert Smith afterwards became the purchaser. Another early settler in the town was Ezekiel Williams, upon what has since been known as the Williams lot.

John Hanna, a Scotchman by birth, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was an early settler in this town, coming from Wyoming with his family in 1794. He was universally respected, became the possessor of a large landed estate, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Three of his children,—Mrs. Margaret Hill, aged eighty years; Mr. George Hanna, aged seventy-eight years; Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, aged seventy-four years,—and many other descendants, are still living on the lands once owned by him.

James Swartwood, Samuel Ellis (a brother of Ebenezer), and Luke Saunders, a soldier of the Revolutionary struggle, settled here in 1795.

In 1803, William Bensley came from Smithfield, Wayne Co., Pa., and settled near the site of Barton village. His son, Deacon Daniel Bensley, now in his eighty-first year, with mind unimpaired by his great age, still resides there. Among the earliest pioneers upon Cayuta Creek were Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crause, Justus Lyons, John Manhart, and a family by the name of Reed, all of whom were residents prior to 1800. About this time Silas Woolcott settled near Ellis Creek, and George W. Buttson at Barton, at which place he built a saw-mill upon the small stream which now bears his name.

Gilbert Smith, after his removal from Nichols, became a permanent resident at Barton, and his name is intimately associated with the early history of the town by the transaction of business connected with extensive land agencies. He was the first supervisor of the town, respected by all, and lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Josiah Crocker, from Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., located at Factoryville in 1808, and built a fulling-mill on Cayuta Creek, near the State line.

John Hyatt, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Westchester Co., N. Y., and settled in Barton village in 1810. Seven years later he removed to Talmage Hill, and until his death resided on the premises now owned by James E. Harding. He lived to the age of ninety-one years. His widow, Mrs. Rachel Hyatt (a second wife), now resides in South Waverly, aged seventy-six years. She is in the enjoyment of good health, and receives a pension as the widow of a soldier of the Revolution.

James Hanna settled in Factoryville in the year 1816, and is now seventy-eight years of age. He was a man of nerve and of purpose, a true type of the pioneer hunters and trappers who settled in this valley. The stories told of his individual prowess in the many encounters with the savage animals of the forest would fill a volume.

Eliphalet Bardon, Benajah Mundy, Samuel Mundy, Peter Barnes, Peter Hoffman, and Selah Payne were also early settlers near Barton village.

Among the early and prominent business men of the town were Isaac Shepard, John Barker, Jonathan B. Stewart, Jerry Adams, Luther Stone, Elias and George Walker, Amos P. Spaulding, and Alanson B. Shaw.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Ebenezer Ellis built the first house and the first framed barn in the town, and also harvested the first crops. The old brick church in Factoryville, now occupied by the Old-School Baptist Society, was the first brick building erected. Elias Walker built the first tavern. The post-office was established at Factoryville in 1812, and Isaac Shepard was the first postmaster. Deacon Ephraim Strong was the first teacher we hear mentioned. He was a gentleman of culture, and, in addition to teaching his own large family, taught the children of his neighbors in his own house. The Emery Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) at Ellistown was the

first church edifice erected. Ebenezer and Samuel Ellis built the first saw-mill. It was located on Ellis Creek. George Walker, Sr., erected the first grist-mill, in 1800, on the Cayuta Creek, Factoryville. Josiah Crocker and John Shepard built a fulling-mill on Cayuta Creek, near the State line, in 1808, and Isaac and Job Shepard erected a woolen-mill near by it, in 1810.

Alexander Ellis (son of Ebenezer Ellis, the pioneer) was the first white child born in the town. Dr. Prentice, from Connecticut, was the first physician, William Giles the first lawyer, and Rev. Valentine Cook the first preacher.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Barton was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. As regards the origin of its name, we have been unable to learn, with any degree of certainty, how it originated.

Mr. Daniel Bensley, of Barton village, says that the town received its name from Eliphalet Bardon, who was one of the first commissioners of common schools. But how the difference in spelling is to be accounted for we will not attempt to explain.

Again, Mr. Isaac Shepard, an active business man, and a most worthy citizen of Factoryville during the first half of the present century, is authority for the following version. Soon after this town was set off from Tioga, a meeting of citizens was held to give their new town a name, and to transact such other business as might be deemed necessary. Many names were proposed, but none being received with favor by the majority, it was at last decided that each voter present should write a name on a slip of paper. These, when all prepared, were to be dropped into a hat, thoroughly mixed, and the winning ticket drawn out by a designated person, properly blindfolded. Among those present was a young man who had a mother-in-law whom he admired, as most young married men do. He traced out her family name in bold, legible characters, and, as he dropped it in the hat, remarked that he would "give the old woman a chance anyhow." His was the lucky ticket. The town received a name, and the old lady's became historic.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held at the house of Gilbert Smith, on the 27th day of April, 1824, for the purpose of electing town officers, the following persons were elected: Gilbert Smith, Supervisor; John Crotsley, Town Clerk; Jonathan Barnes, A. H. Schuyler, and William Hanna, Assessors; William Crause, Frederick Parker, and John Giltner, Commissioners of Highways; John Parker, Constable and Collector; John Hanna, Jr., and Seeley Finch, Overseers of the Poor; Gilbert Smith, Eliphalet Bardon, and Nathaniel Potter, Commissioners of Common Schools; James Birch, Ely Foster, Joseph Talmage, Samuel Mills, and Jonathan Barnes, Inspectors of Schools; George W. Johnson, Abraham Smith, and Joseph Talmage, Fence-Viewers; John Hyatt and Joel Sawyer, Poundmasters.

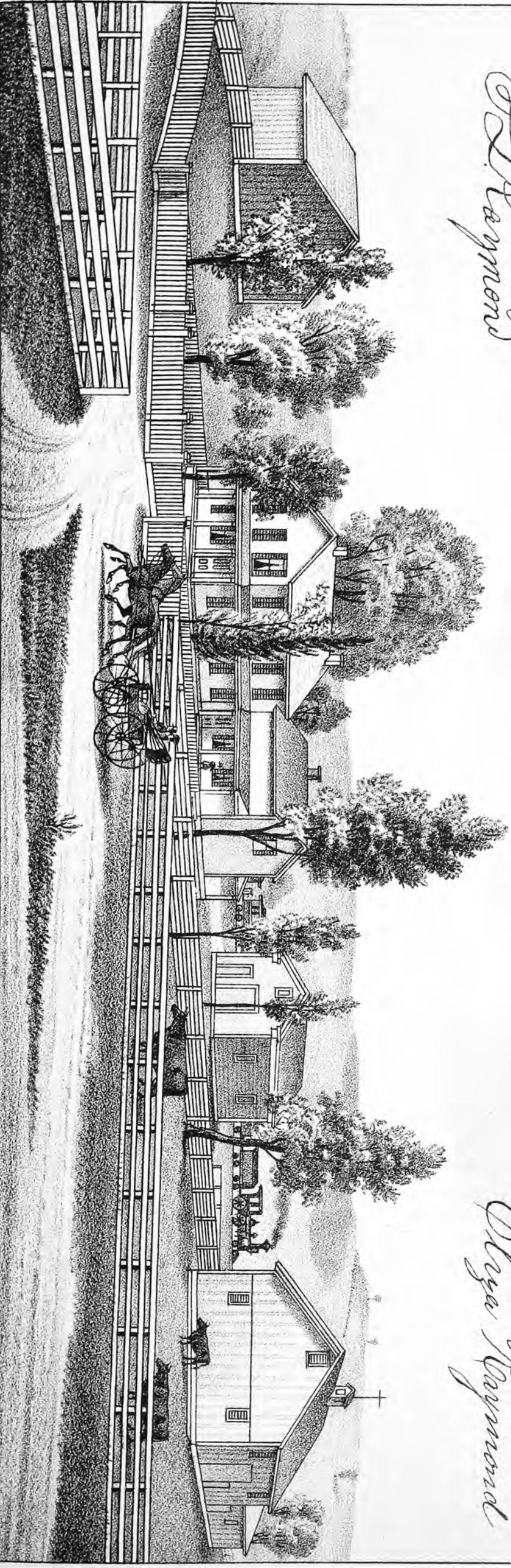
The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace since the town was organized:



Isaac L. Raymond



Eliza Raymond



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC L. RAYMOND, TOWN OF BARTON, TIoga Co. N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA.

SUPERVISORS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1824-25. Gilbert Smith. | 1853-55. Samuel Mills. |
| 1826. John Cratsley. | 1856. Charles H. Shepard. |
| 1827. William Ellis. | 1857. George H. Fairchild. |
| 1828. John Cratsley. | 1858. J. L. Sawyer. |
| 1829. Gilbert Smith. | 1859-61. Silas Fordham. |
| 1830. William Ellis. | 1862-64. Harden D. V. Pratt. |
| 1831-32. Franklin Talmage. | 1865-68. John L. Sawyer. |
| 1833. Daniel Mills. | 1869. Silas Fordham. |
| 1834. Alexander H. Schuyler. | 1870. Gurdon G. Manning. |
| 1835-37. Samuel Mills. | 1871. Dewitt C. Atwater. |
| 1838-39. Washington Smith. | 1872. Julian F. Dewitt. |
| 1840-41. Samuel Mills. | 1873. Levi Westfall. |
| 1842-45. Reuben S. Smith. | 1874-77. O. H. Perry Kinney. |
| 1846-51. Samuel Mills. | 1878. W. H. Allen. |
| 1852. Henry S. Davis. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1824. John Crotsley. | 1859. Henry S. Davis. |
| 1825. Nathaniel Potter. | 1860-61. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| 1826-28. Joel Sawyer. | 1862. A. G. Allen. |
| 1829-30. Samuel Ellis. | 1863. Wilbur F. Finch. |
| 1830. Alexander Ellis. | 1864. Ozias Shipman. |
| 1831-34. Charles Van Horn. | 1865-67. Gurdon G. Manning. |
| 1835. Franklin Talmage. | 1868. Wilbur F. Finch. |
| 1836. Inman Walling. | 1869. Benjamin W. Bonnell. |
| 1837. Seymour Wright. | 1870. John E. Pembleton. |
| 1838. Arthur Yates. | 1871. John R. Murray. |
| 1839-40. Alex. H. Schuyler. | 1872-73. Benj. W. Bonnell. |
| 1841-42. Wm. H. Thomas. | 1874. John R. Murray. |
| 1843-49. Alex. H. Schuyler. | 1875-76. Peter P. Gallagher. |
| 1850-57. Silas Fordham. | 1877-78. Frank J. Campbell. |
| 1858. H. W. Longwell. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1830. Gilbert Smith. | 1855. Thomas Yates. |
| Jonathan Barnes. | 1856. Seymour Wright. |
| Alexander Ellis. | 1857. Hiram Paine. |
| 1831. Abel Sawyer. | 1858. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| Franklin Tallmage. | 1859. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| 1833. Alexander Ellis. | Stephen McKinney. |
| 1834. Inman Walling. | 1860. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| Washington Smith. | 1861. Alvah James. |
| 1835. Joel Sawyer. | 1862. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| 1836. Washington Smith. | 1863-64. Samuel M. Newland. |
| 1837. Arthur Yates. | 1864. Thomas Yates. |
| Alexander Ellis. | 1865. Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1838. Arthur Yates. | 1866. James Aplin. |
| 1839. Jonathan Barnes. | 1867. Thomas Yates. |
| 1840. Inman Walling. | 1868. Samuel M. Newland. |
| 1841. Joel Sawyer. | 1869. Oliver B. Corwin. |
| 1842. Thomas Yates. | 1870. Newton Kinney. |
| Seymour Wright. | Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1843. Nicholas Shoemaker. | 1871. Levi Westfall. |
| 1844. Amos Moore. | 1872. Dewitt Dwyer. |
| 1845. Joel Sawyer. | 1873. Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1846. Thomas Yates. | 1874. Coe Mulock. |
| 1847. Jacob Newkirk. | 1874. Henry Hopkins. |
| 1848. Lyman Wright. | 1875. John T. Osborn. |
| 1849. Joel Sawyer. | 1876. William E. Casey. |
| 1850. Peter Wentz. | George H. Graff. |
| 1851. Jacob Newkirk. | 1877. John R. Murray. |
| 1852. Seymour Wright. | William F. Warner. |
| 1853. Horace C. Hubbert. | 1878. J. W. Hollenback. |

VILLAGES.

FACTORYVILLE

received its name from the woolen-, saw-, and grist-mills erected there in the early part of the century. It is one mile east of Waverly, and a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. It contains one church (Baptist), two grocery-stores, two hotels, two tanneries, one grist-mill, one

saw-mill, one paper-mill, one plaster-mill, two blacksmith-shops, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, one meat-market, and about 500 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly located, but its prosperity departed when the Erie Railway caused Waverly to spring up on its western border. A few years more, and it will be within the corporate limits of its younger sister.

BARTON

is situated near the southeast corner of the town, on the north bank of the Susquehanna River. It is a station on the Erie Railway and the Southern Central Railroad. It contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), one school, one hotel, three stores, three blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, two shoe-shops, one harness-shop, a post-office, and about 250 inhabitants.

BARTON CENTRE,

located in the centre of the town, has one school, one grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about 60 inhabitants.

NORTH BARTON

is situated in the north part of the town, near the head-waters of Ellis Creek. It contains one church (Union) and one school.

BINGHAM'S MILLS,

on Cayuta Creek, a little north of the centre, on the west border, is a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. It contains one grist-mill, one saw-mill, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one shoe-shop, about twenty dwelling-houses, and 100 inhabitants.

SCHOOLS.

In educational matters the people of Barton have ever taken a lively interest. At first we see a little flock gathered at the house of Deacon Strong. Then, as the settlements increased in numbers, the log school-houses became a necessity. These, in their turn, have given place to the more pretentious framed buildings which we find in every little hamlet and village, and at nearly every cross-roads. In a word, the citizens have kept pace with other sections, as the following statistics, taken from the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, will show :

Number of school districts.....	21
" licensed teachers employed, males.....	14
" " " females.....	38
" children of school age.....	1797
" " in attendance.....	1549
" weeks taught.....	618
" volumes in library.....	792
Value of volumes in library.....	\$1,179.00
" school-houses and sites.....	7,945.00
Received from State school fund.....	4,042.56
" by tax.....	7,748.86
Whole amount received.....	19,262.38
Expended for teachers' wages.....	10,452.93
Whole amount expended for all purposes.....	18,912.27

These statistics include the schools of Waverly.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Barton City was organized in the first years of the present century (about 1805), at the house of Peter

Barnes. Benjamin Aikens, Peter Barnes and his wife, Gilbert Smith, his sister Betsey Smith, and Samuel Mundy were among the earliest members. Peter Hoffman, Selah Payne, and Daniel Bensley joined soon after. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers, who, traveling long distances, were able to hold meetings but once in four weeks. Rev. Timothy Lee and Rev. Horace Agard are mentioned as among the earliest circuit preachers. Benjamin Aikens was the first local preacher. The society held the first camp-meeting in the county at Smithboro', in the year 1807, and their regular meetings were held in private houses, the woods, and the school-house, until 1836, when the present church edifice was completed, costing \$1100. It has sittings for about 400 persons. Rev. William H. Pearne was the first resident pastor, and Rev. Luther Peck is the present one. The society numbers 150 at the present time.

THE CHEMUNG OLD-SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH,

located in Factoryville, was organized Jan. 7, 1846, with nine members, named as follows: Moses Slawson, David Proudfoot, Henry Rowland, Nathan Cary, Mary Carey, Fanny Carey, Betsey A. Slawson, Mary Slawson, and Sarah Rowland. They met for worship in the houses of members and in the school-house until the year 1864, when the brick church erected by the New-School Baptist Society (about 1830) was purchased by them at a cost of \$1100. The church will seat about 250 people. The society has 37 members. Rev. Silas H. Durand, present pastor.

THE NORTH BARTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized with eighteen members in 1869. The church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1500. The first pastor was Rev. William H. Gavitt. They have no resident pastor at the present time.

THE TIOGA AND BARTON BAPTIST CHURCH,

located near Halsey Valley, was organized with nine members, Feb. 20, 1796, by a delegation consisting of a portion of its own original members and of the members of the Baptist Church at Chemung, appointed for that purpose. It was organized as the Baptist Church of New Bedford, but the name of Tioga was afterwards substituted for that of New Bedford, and in 1847 the name was again changed to that it now bears, to correspond with its location. The first pastor was Rev. David Jayne. The society worshiped in dwellings and school-houses until 1848, when the church edifice was erected. It has since been repaired and alterations made, and has sittings for about 300 people. There are 50 members.

They have no regular pastor at the present time.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie Railway extends through the town near the south border, passing through Barton, Factoryville, and Waverly. The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad runs near the west line, following the valley of Cayuta Creek, and passing Bingham Mills and Factoryville, connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Southern Central Railroad, entering the town at the southeast corner, runs near the track of the Erie Railway to a point a little east of Factoryville, when it turns south into Pennsylvania. These roads, crossing each other at right angles, afford a ready transit to passengers and freight to all points.

MILITARY RECORD.

5TH REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY.

- John T. McNeal, private, Co. D; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Winchester, and Shepherdstown.
- Simeon A. Hutchings, private, Co. B; must. Feb. 8, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness and North Anna; taken prisoner May 25, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, July 10, 1864.
- Freeman W. Van Altar, private, Co. G; must. Feb. 3, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Winchester, Ashland.
- Orange L. Southwick, private, Co. G; must. Nov. 1861, three years; re-enl. in battle of Cedar Creek.
- George W. Middaugh, private, Co. G; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years.
- Abram H. Hulett, private, Co. G; must. December, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Ashland Station, Milford Station, and Catlett Station.
- Willis E. Wilbur, private, Co. B; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; killed in a skirmish at Mattaponi Church, May 18, 1864; died at Harewood Hospital, July 6, 1864.
- Wm. W. Van Marter, private, Co. D; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Ashland Station, Old Church, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and Mount Jackson.
- Alfred A. Van Marter, private, Co. D; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Milford Station; taken prisoner at Ashland Station, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
- Benjamin A. Hulett, private, Co. G; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Milford Station; killed near Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Schuyler F. Smith, private, Co. G; must. Feb. 15, 1864, three years; in battle of Wilderness; taken prisoner at Ashby Station; exch'd Nov. 19, 1864.

5TH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

- Theophilus Hulett, private, Co. D; must. March 12, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg.
- Franklin R. Taylor, private, Co. D; must. March 12, 1864, three years.

6TH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

- Jason H. Soper, private; must. Dec. 24, 1864, three years; died with chronic diarrhoea, in Virginia, March 8, 1865.
- Christopher Hedges, private, Co. H; must. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.
- Robert T. Shipman, private, Co. B; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor.
- Cornelius H. Lane, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years; wounded in hand at Cedar Creek.
- Wm. C. Moore, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years.
- John Minnick, private.

10TH NEW YORK CAVALRY—*Company H.*

- Wm. Peck, capt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.
- Benj. W. Bunnell, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner Dec. 12, 1862, at battle of Chancellorsville; sent to Richmond; in Libby prison thirty-one days; while being transported to Salisbury made his escape from the train with five others; sprained his ankle, and lay in a tobacco-shed three weeks; cared for by negroes, and after getting within ten miles of our lines, was retaken at Ashville and sent to Andersonville, and was there nineteen months.
- Geo. Wynkoop, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; escaped with Bunnell, and retaken, and died in Andersonville prison.
- Chas. Pratt, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; killed at Dinwiddie Court-House, in April, 1865.
- John Watkins, commissary-sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond and exchanged.
- Wm. Guthrie, corp.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
- Lewis Swain, corp.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
- Henry Kelly, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died in the army.
- Edmund Stebbins, must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died from the effects of a gunshot wound.
- Joseph Brealey, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Brandy Station; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
- Wm. P. Lindsay, bugler; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Dumfries Court-House, Dec. 12, 1862; sent to Libby prison thirty-one

days; transported to Salisbury, remained four months, then taken to Macon, remained four months, and exchanged; re-enlisted in same regiment and company Sept. 25, 1863.

Lansing Bunnell, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.

Watson Stebbins, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died in hospital from wounds.

Rufus Shipman, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.

Edward Rose, artificer; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and exchanged.

Geo. W. Bingham, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; at battles of Brandy Station, Middlebury, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpepper, Sulphur Springs, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Bottom's Bridge, Trevillian Station, and Weldon Railroad.

Wm. Smith Miller; must. December, 1861, three years; in battle of Sulphur Springs; re-enlisted and promoted to corporal.

Isaac Minnich, private; mustered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Enos T. Van Marter, private; 15th Cav.; must. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; in battle of Winchester.

Franklin N. Manly, private, Co. H, 26th Inf.; must. May 21, 1861, three years; in battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Hiram B. Brewster, private, Co. A, 33d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, two years; died at Washington, July 27, 1861.

Chas. Mott, private, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. in April, 1864, three years; promoted to sergeant.

Wm. Rose, private, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. April, 1864, three years; died Aug. 6, 1864.

De Witt Carner, private, 14th Heavy Art.; died.

Addison Vanderlep, private, 14th Heavy Art.; died at Port Richmond, while there with his regiment.

Edward Vanderlep, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. April, 1864, three years.

Henry T. Lane, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Horace Dailey, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Sylvanus Hedges, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Horace Miller, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years; re-enlisted 50th Engineers.

— Brink, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Alonzo C. Ketchum, private, Battery B, 15th Lt. Art.; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years; in battle of Gettysburg; killed at Reams' Station, Aug. 21, 1864.

John Hoover, private, 20th Lt. Art.; must. Dec. 27, 1862, three years; in the New York riot.

Joseph C. Van Altar, private, 3d N. Y. Inf., Co. H.; must. April, 1861, three years; in battle of Big Bethel; re-enl'd Dec. 29, 1861, in 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna; wounded in foot.

Chester M. Taylor, private, 3d Inf., Co. H; must. April 24, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav., Co. B, Aug. 1863.

Sylvester N. Hess, private, Co. H, 3d Inf.; must. May 14, 1864, three years; pro. to corp., Co. H, Aug. 1862; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864, private, 5th H. Art., Co. D, three years; in battles of Big Bethel, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester.

23D REGIMENT—Company C.

Hiram R. Smith, private; must. May 22, 1861, two years.

Philander F. Burlingame, private; must. May 22, 1861, two years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg; wounded at South Mountain.

Wm. McCutchin, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry J. Miller, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; appointed corp. in June, 1862.

Robert N. Manners, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. in June, 1862.

George B. Morgan, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Morgan, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Overton, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Stephen W. Olmstead, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. June 15, 1862.

Hiram Payne, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. sergt. Aug. 1, 1861.

George Parker, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded at Rappahannock Station by piece of shell, Aug. 21, 1862; re-enl. in the 10th N. Y. Cav. for three years, Jan. 26, 1863.

George Strauss, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Orlando Elwell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; must. out of service.

Le Roy Edgecomb, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; finger shot off while on picket.

John Strauss, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Jonas Swain, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Sliter, must. May 16, 1861; re-enl. in N. Y. Cavalry.

Charles H. Barden, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Seely Brink, must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Aug. 1, 1861.

William N. Boll, must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.

Wm. D. Craus, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Feb. 15, 1862.

James Curren, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Thompson Delany, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Chauncey Farley, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. A. Galloway, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

James Green, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Eugene Gochins, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Philip Hedges, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Sept. 28, 1862; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, and South Mountain.

Wm. Howitt, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Charles G. Howitt, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Edward M. Jackson, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry Mead, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Company E.

George H. Powers, capt.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years.

John H. Pierce, 1st lieut.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years.

Hugh J. Baldwin, 2d lieut.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st lieut. April 2, 1862.

Daniel H. Sharp, 1st sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Samuel W. Kelly, app. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st sergt. June 1, 1862; wounded in back and face at Petersburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died at Phila., Pa., Jan. 15, 1863.

Charles W. Brower, 3d sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 15, 1863.

Forest H. Paine, 4th sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Alfred B. Hicks, 2d corp.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Charles Monroe, 3d corp.; app. May 6, 1861, two years; died Sept. 29, of fever contracted on picket duty.

Richard Andrews, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Harrison C. Brown, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

George W. Brown, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam and second Bull Run.

Joseph V. Bogart, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of Fredericksburg, and must. out of service at expiration of term.

James W. Bogart, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Warren W. Tannery, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry K. Woodward, must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and second Bull Run.

Charles Whittlesey, must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Josiah S. Wright, drummer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Joseph Lyons, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; taken prisoner at Bull Run, August 30, and exchanged.

Joseph W. Knapp, fifer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Theodore Morgan, private; enl. Sept. 21, 1861, two years.

Thaddeus Woodward, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run and South Mountain.

50TH ENGINEERS—Company L.

Francis Carey, private; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; in battles before Richmond, Petersburg, and at surrender of Gen. Lee.

Company E.

John H. Peterson, private; must. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.

Henry Phelps, Jr., private; must. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863.

64TH REGIMENT—Company H.

Charles R. Forsyth, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years.

Owen Ahey, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1862; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1863.

69TH REGIMENT—Company K.

Caleb Brewster, private; must. March 29, 1864, three years.

75TH REGIMENT.

Henry Evenden, private, Co. E; must. Sept. 18, 1861, three years; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, in 75th N. Y. Inf., Co. F.

John Evenden, private, Co. F; must. Nov. 26, 1861, three years; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, and Libertyville.

109TH REGIMENT—Company I.

Dr. Wm. E. Johnson, 1st asst. surg. of the regiment.

Z. G. Gordon, capt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to maj.; must. out of service in 1865.

John S. Hopkins, 1st lieut.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Calvin A. Casey, 4th sergt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to V. R. C. Rudolph Schott, 1st corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

George R. Harris, 3d corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Wm. T. Bowman, 4th corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died Dec. 1863, at Mason Island, Va.

George W. Albertson, 8th corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

James W. Harrich, mus.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Coleman Danford, mus.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

David Lindsay, wag.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Stephen M. Beckhorn, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Charles Brown, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

William Carew, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; re-enl. in 6th H. Art.; wounded.

Geo. M. Decker, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to V. R. C.

Thomas K. Dibble, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; in battle at Petersburg.

Wm. D. Duryea, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the service.

Joseph Ebner, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Woodward J. Eighmey, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Goodwin, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died at Beltsville, Md., of typhoid fever, Nov. 28, 1862.

John P. Green, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Wm. H. Goodwin, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward Green, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Almeron D. Hazard, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the service.

John Hyott, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Matthias H. Hollenbeck, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward Kriger, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Henry S. Lewis, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

James E. Mandevill, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John A. Moore, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Peterson, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in leg in a skirmish; must. out of service in 1865.

Jairus Peterson, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Frederick H. Rood, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward A. Soper, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Jefferson B. Sliter, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; wounded in shoulder in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Farm, Bethesda Church, North Anna, and Petersburg, June 17, 1864, and April, 1865; must. out of service in 1865.

William S. Smith, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

John R. Stevens, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Wesley Shafer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in the arm in the battle of the Wilderness.

George M. Springer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; must. out of service in 1865.

David O. Springer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Daniel W. Thurston, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Ambrose P. Vincent, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va.

Peter Van Attar, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in hand, June 17, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Petersburg.

Nathan V. Weller, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Henry Whittaker, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Thomas N. York, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va.

Alvah York, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Charles Lindsay, private; must. 1863, three years; re-enl. in regular army.

Edward Rood, private; must. 1863, three years; re-enl. in cavalry in the regular service, and was in the West under General Custer, and was killed at the Custer massacre.

Calvin Vincent, private; must. 1863, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Morgan, private; must. 1863, three years; wounded in the arm.

Frederick S. Morgan, private; must. 1863, three years; wounded through the face at Spottsylvania; must. out of service in 1865.

Oscar B. Schaffee, private; must. Aug. 27, 1861, three years.

Company C.

Warren R. Southwick, private; must. Aug. 27, 1861, three years.

111TH INFANTRY.

Robert Evenden, Jr., private, Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; in battles of Bolivar Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness.

Charles H. Quick, private, Co. F, 120th Inf.; must. Aug. 31, 1861, one year; in battle of Hatcher's Run; lost an arm June 5, 1865.

Lewis Brock, private, Co. F, 120th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1864, one year; in battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and at Lee's surrender.

Wm. W. Edgerton, private, Co. H, 107th Inf.; must. July 7, 1862, three years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton.

137TH REGIMENT.

Albert C. Southwick, private, Co. C; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; wounded at Charlestown, Va., Nov. 1, 1862.

Ira A. Middaugh, private, Co. H; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville, Resaca, Atlanta, Peach-Tree Creek, Lookout Mountain, Wauhatchie; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863.

Abram Middaugh, musician, Co. H; must. 1862, three years; in battle at Stone River.

147TH REGIMENT.

Erastus B. Foote, private, Co. F; must. July 14, 1863, three years; in all the principal battles with the Army of the Potomac, from Sept. 1863, until the close of the war.

Lutheran Kelly, private, Co. G; must. Aug. 4, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and sent to Andersonville prison, and exchanged Feb. 28, 1865.

Gilbert E. Foote, private, Co. F; must. Sept. 1, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, and wounded at Spottsylvania in left arm, which was amputated May 12, 1864.

Abram Thomas Andre, private, Co. E; must. July, 1863, three years; in battles of Mine Run, Bristoe Station, and Wilderness.

Silas Case, private, Co. F; must. July, 1863, three years; in battle of Mine Run.

Geo. D. Wilkinson, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; lost a leg in front of Petersburg.

Daniel Shapp, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; died at Culpeper, Va.

John Steven, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years.

Charles Springer, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; killed at Spottsylvania.

179TH REGIMENT—*Company K.*

Henry Case, private; must. Sept. 15, 1864, one year.

161st REGIMENT—*Company D.*

David Elias Case, private; must. March, 1864, three years; still in service.

Horace Hubbard, private; must. Sept. 19, 1864, three years.

Orlando Hollenbeck, private; must. March, 1864, three years; in battle of Pleasant Hill; died at home from chronic diarrhoea, contracted while in service.

Wm. H. Corey, private; must. March 8, 1864, three years; in battles of Mausfield, Sabine Cross-Roads; supposed to be killed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ISAAC L. RAYMOND

was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., March 2, 1815. His father, Isaac R., was a native of Lexington, where the ever-memorable battle was fought which opened the Revolutionary struggle for American independence, and where his grandfather, John Raymond, a captain of militia, was shot by the English at the very beginning of the engagement. His father was less than one year old at this time, and during his minority was cared for by his uncle, Thomas Tilestone, of Boston. He was married and lost his wife before leaving the Eastern States, and subsequently removed to Washington County. His general

business was a hatter, but he for many years kept a hotel. He came to the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., in the year 1821, and eight years later settled in the town of Barton, where he kept a public-house. He was again married, his wife's name being Rebecca Livermore, by whom he had seven children,—Mrs. Samuel Mills (deceased), Mrs. Wm. Hanna, Isaac L., Mrs. Benjamin Folsom (deceased), of Adrian, Mich., John T. (deceased), Mrs. Rev. Franklin Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., William (deceased), and Augusta.

The father died in 1854; the mother died Sept. 24, 1874.

Isaac L. Raymond, during his earlier life, has been engaged largely in manufacturing lumber and rafting to various marts on the Susquehanna River, and also in farming, and has, since the war of 1861, given his attention mostly to the latter occupation,—now owning the farm where the first house was erected in the Susquehanna Valley, by John Hanna. A view of his farm may be seen on another page of this work. Many years ago he was a captain in the State militia, but resigned, preferring the activity of a business life unmixed by any official position. In the political circle he has been connected with the Whig and Democratic parties, although not active. He has been a resident of the town of Barton for some forty years, and has done his part in all the public enterprises for good in his town; and, although not a member of any church, he has been a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellistown for many years. The family of Raymond is of English descent. In the year 1838 (November) he married Eliza, daughter of John and Nancy Swartwood, of Barton. Her father died when she was quite young; was an early settler of the town. She was born in 1814. Their children are Rebecca, Mrs. Charles Wilkinson, Mrs. George Walker, and Mrs. Morgan Manning. Mrs. Raymond is of Scotch descent on the maternal side, and German on the paternal side.

CHAPTER XXV.

BARTON—(Continued).

WAVERLY.

THE village of Waverly is situated in the southwest corner of the county, on the east bank of the Chemung River. In the rapidity of its development and general growth from a hamlet of a few houses to its present state of business importance and financial prosperity, is offered the best specimen of what the energy and enterprise of man can accomplish when aided by the grand auxiliary to commercial success,—the establishment of perfect railroad communication. To follow, step by step, the progress of the village, from the time when its site was a fertile and productive agricultural location, when the plain upon which it is built was oftentimes covered with the products of husbandry, and the only thing approximating the present hum of its busy population was the sound of the reaper as the luxuriant harvests were garnered, the result of the farmer's toil and care, is our aim in the subjoined brief history of the thriving village of Waverly.

Prior to 1849–50, the period of the completion of the Erie Railroad, the present site of the village was utilized almost exclusively for agricultural purposes. William F. Warner, Esq., in his series of articles on the history of this section of country, states that "within a period of thirty years forty-five acres of land running through the heart of the village were sold for \$1000." Among the early settlers and principal owners of the village plat were Charles H. and William W. Shepard, grandsons of John Shepard, an emigrant from Connecticut, who, after his marriage with a daughter of Obadiah Gore, a distinguished pioneer of Bradford Co., Pa., settled at Milltown, a short distance below the south line of the town of Barton, in 1790–92. He was a resident of Tioga Point as early as 1787–88.

Owen Spaulding, with his brother Amos P., came here in 1831; Joseph E. and Gilbert H. Hallet, in 1832; Captain Benjamin H. Davis, in 1837. Between 1837 and 1850 came Richard A. Elmer and Howard and R. A. Elmer, Jr., his sons; H. M. and William E. Moore, F. H. Baldwin, original publisher of the *Advocate*, Jacob Reel, and others. The name of the village was suggested by J. E. Hallet, and as there was no other post-office by that name in the State at that time it was adopted.

The first frame house erected on the present site of the village was the one built by Deacon Ephraim Strong, about 1810, near where the old academy building now stands.

The first brick house was erected by Dr. Clute in 1843. It is now occupied by Alpheus H. Tozer.

The first store was kept by Alva Jarvis, who commenced business in the spring of 1841. The following fall G. H. Hallet entered the mercantile business here.

The first manufacturing establishment was a foundry built by Hallet and Price in 1842. It stood on the northwest corner of Chemung and Waverly Streets.

The first hotel was opened by Isaac Shepard, about 1825. It stood on the site of the present residence of his son, Charles H. Shepard. The Courtney House was built by William Peck in 1849–50, and is the pioneer hotel of the place.

The first mill was the steam grist-mill erected by Van Duzer, Hallet & Marsh in 1866. It was destroyed by fire Feb. 8, 1870, by which calamity the owners lost about \$20,000 over and above their insurance.

The first school in the village was taught by Deacon Ephraim Strong. The next was the Waverly Seminary, taught by Miss Lois S. Wells. Among the early scholars were Misses S. J. and Josephine Hallet, Pryall, Allen, Beekman, and Yetman.

The first church edifice erected within the present corporate limits of the village was the Presbyterian, in 1849.

The first justice of the peace in the village was Peter Wentz, Esq., who performed the official duty of swearing in the first officers of the corporation.

The first lawyer, who was a regularly admitted practitioner, was George Beebe.

The first physician was R. O. Crandall, M.D., who commenced the practice of medicine here about 1840. After marrying he removed to Illinois, where he now resides.

The first fire company was old Neptune, No. 1, started by the exertions of J. E. Hallet and others, who purchased the hand-engine* by individual checks, prior to the action of the village trustees, who afterwards voted the full amount, which was paid.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Application to incorporate Waverly as a village was made on the 12th of December, 1853, and the question was put to a vote of the citizens on the 18th of January following, which resulted in 114 votes for and 44 votes against. The first election for village officers was held on the 27th of March, 1854, at which the following officers were elected, viz.:

Francis H. Baldwin, William Gibson, Hiram M. Moore, Peter Dunning, and Alva Jarvis, Trustees; Squire Whitaker, John L. Sawyer, and B. H. Davis, Assessors; William P. Owen, Collector; Owen Spaulding, Treasurer; P. V. Bennett, Clerk; Morris B. Royall, Absalom Bowman, and W. A. Brooks, Street Commissioners; David E. Howell, Poundmaster.

The names of those who have held the position of president of the village, from its incorporation to the present, are as follows:

Alva Jarvis, William Manners, James Aplin, Moses Sawyer, D. O. Hancock, John L. Sawyer, James Aplin, John S. Sheafe, H. D. V. Pratt, all of whom were appointed by the Board of Trustees. In 1864 the office was made elective, and Lewis W. Mullock was chosen president. His successors have been George W. Sheafe, William Polleys, Richard D. Van Duzer. During Mr. Van Duzer's term, on the 26th of November, 1868, all the trustees resigned over the question of the "Broad Street Canal," as the proposed gutter on that street was sarcastically named. Some of the trustees were of the opinion that a broad street should have a *deep* ditch on either side of it, while others thought differently; hence a general resignation, and the village was allowed to run itself until the next election.

Hugh T. Herrick served as president in 1869; A. W. Shipman in 1870; William E. Johnson in 1871-72; Levi Curtis, 1873; Alexander McDonald in 1874; William Polleys in 1875; George W. Orange in 1876, who served only until the 11th of April following his election, when the village became reincorporated under the provisions of the general law, made as amendatory to the special charter act. Henry C. Clapp was elected the first president under the new *régime*, in 1876; Levi Curtis in 1877. The present officers are James R. Stone, President; Abraham Fralick, Josiah T. Buck, James M. Weaver, and William B. Campbell, Trustees; Frederick N. Snook, Treasurer; J. N. Dexter, Clerk; Samuel B. Shoemaker, Collector; Horace Whitaker, Street Commissioner; Charles E. Brooks, Chief of Police.

THE WAVERLY INSTITUTE.†

This establishment of learning was organized as the "Shepard Institute," so named in honor of Isaac Shepard, one of the originators of the movement that perfected its

formation. The gentleman to whose benevolence and generosity the early existence of the institute owes more than to any other is Owen Spaulding, one of the pioneers of the place, who not only took one-half of the capital stock, but also donated the land upon which the building stands. The first board of trustees was elected Aug. 30, 1856, and consisted of Messrs. Owen Spaulding, Arthur Yates, Benj. G. Rice, F. H. Baldwin, Isaac Shepard, R. A. Elmer, Alva Jarvis, William Manners, G. H. Fairchild, and R. D. Van Duzer. The capital stock of the corporation was \$4000, which was subsequently increased "to not less than \$5000, nor more than \$10,000." At a meeting of the trustees, held Dec. 1, 1856, Hon. Arthur Yates was elected President; G. H. Fairchild, Secretary; and R. D. Van Duzer, Treasurer. At a special meeting of the stockholders, held Dec. 2, 1857, the name of the association was changed to "The Waverly Institute."

The institute was under the efficient care of Prof. Andrew J. Lang, from its opening in November, 1857, until Aug. 22, 1870. During the thirteen years of his management the establishment acquired an excellent reputation, Prof. Lang being one of the finest educators in the county, and naturally advanced the institute to an elevated position among the best educational institutions of the State. Prof. Lang died at the early age of thirty-nine, leaving behind him a name honored among prominent educators.

On the 15th day of April, 1871, the institute was merged in and became the academic department of the Union High School, under the visitation of the Regents of the University, and S. C. Hall became principal. The present management consists of H. H. Hutton, M.A., principal, to whom the school owes much of its present deserved popularity as a first-class academic institution. Prof. Hutton assumed the superintendency of the public schools of Waverly, September, 1873, and has since retained the management of them in connection with the high school. His assistants in the high school are Misses Clara A. Barbour and F. Isabella Blackham; in the grammar school, Misses Fannie Swartwood, Elsie McDowell, C. E. Smith; Lincoln Street school, Misses Carrie Tuthill, Mary Lewis, Jennie E. Lemon, Ida A. Clarke; Grove school, Miss Jennie E. Miller, Getae Butts; East Waverly school, Miss Mary E. Fairchild; West End school, Misses Laura McDowell and Anna Sharpe; Paper-Mill school, Miss S. Leonora Tuthill.

The number of scholars in the academic department, 116; value of buildings and sites, \$32,793; value of library, \$864; value of apparatus, \$795.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS (INCLUDING HIGH SCHOOL).

Number of children of school age in district, 1003; average daily attendance, 529. Financial receipts: State appropriation, \$2549; from all other sources, \$6912; from taxation, \$5592. Payments: teachers' wages, \$6138; school houses and sites, \$7056; for other incidentals, \$863.

In 1877 there were eight scholars graduated, viz.: Fred. J. Shackleton, Louis J. Lang (son of the first able principal), George L. Brown, Misses Mate L. White, Amanda J. Follett, Maria B. Curtis, Bella A. Phillips, and Ritée H. Riker. Present Board of Education: William H. Allen, President; J. R. Rowland, Sec.; Leander Walker, J. B.

* See history of fire department for further particulars.

† From Wm. F. Warner's Centennial Address.



Photo. by Mead & Co.

Arthur Yates

JUDGE ARTHUR YATES was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1807.

His father, Dr. William Yates, was a native of Sapper-ton, near Burton-on-Trent, England. Born in 1767, emigrated to America, where he arrived in Philadelphia, June, 1799. He was a great philanthropist, and was second cousin of John Howard, the philanthropist, and bore the same relationship in blood to the great statesman, Robert Peel.

Dr. Yates was the first man who introduced vaccination into America. His reputation as a medical man was very great, although he never practiced medicine as a profession, and seldom accepted a fee. He died in the town of Butternuts, March 7, 1857. His mother, Hannah Palmer, was born at Brookfield, Conn., Jan. 18, 1781, and died at the same place as her husband, where she lived for eighty years, at the age of eighty-eight.

Of the children who reached maturity, there were Arthur, Thomas, William P., Trevor, George A., Horatio, and Octavius; four living in 1878.

The eldest of these is the subject of this sketch, who spent his boyhood days between farm labor and attending the common school. For seven years after he was sixteen years of age he was a clerk in a general store at Unadilla, N. Y. In the year 1832 he came to Factoryville, now called East Waverly, where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business, which he continued for nearly thirty years; during that time, in 1834, erecting a steam saw-mill, —the first built in this section of the county of old Tioga. He was also, during this time, interested in a sash-factory

and grist-mill. Since 1860, Mr. Yates has retired from the active business affairs of life, and resided in the village of Waverly. He has never been a professional politician, but ardently attached to the principles of the Democratic party. In the year 1836 he was appointed postmaster of Factoryville, which office he held for some fourteen years. About the year 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for some six years. He was appointed judge of the county of Tioga by Governor Marcy, in the year 1838, April 18, associated with Stephen Strong, of Owego; Samuel Baragar, of Candor; Elisha P. Higbie, of Newark; and Judge Shoemaker, of Nichols. When the Bank of Owego was first chartered, Judge Yates was one of the commissioners, with Daniel S. Dickinson and others, for the distribution of stock.

Judge Yates has been identified with school and church interests for many years, president of the Board of Education of Waverly for several years, and vestryman of Grace Church since its organization, and a liberal supporter of all interests tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

In the year 1836, January, he married Jerusha, daughter of Zeba Washbon, of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. She was born in 1808 and died 1853, leaving six children, —Mrs. J. R. Blackman, of Butternuts, William (deceased), Arthur G., Frederick (deceased), Russel B., and Sarah J. (deceased).

For his second wife he married, in 1856, Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Noble, and daughter of Judge Page, of Unadilla, N. Y., with whom he now resides.

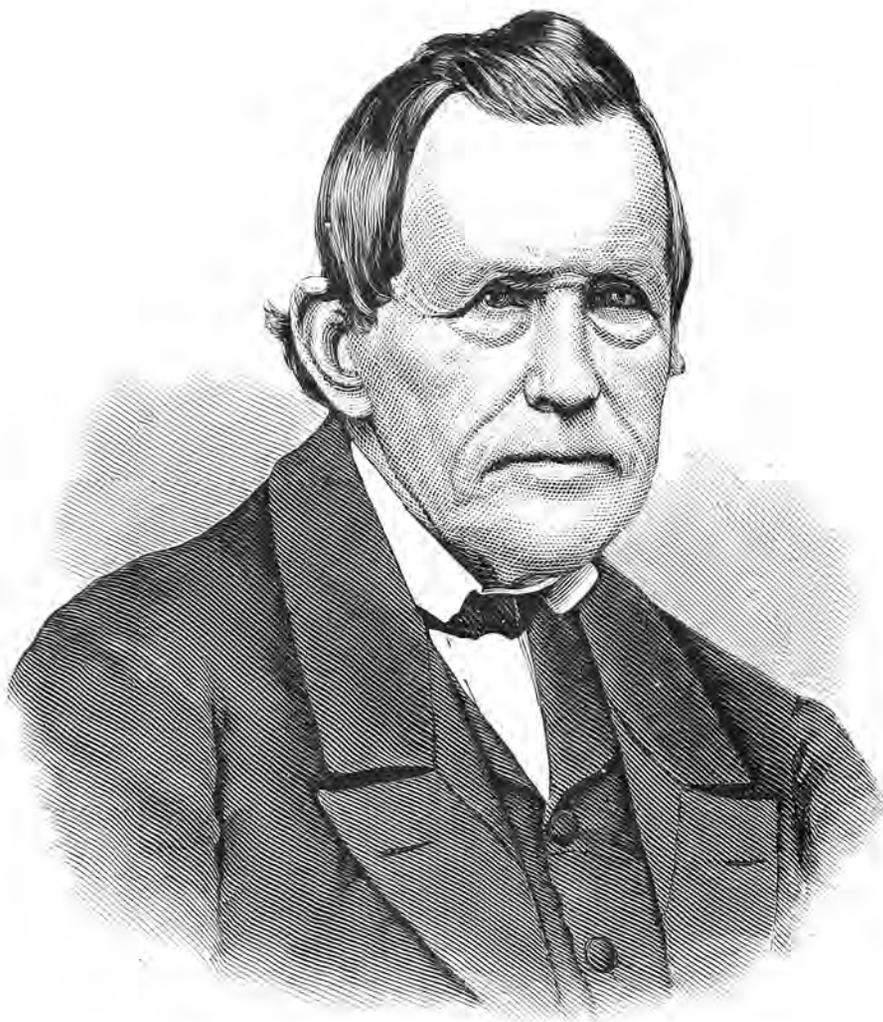


Photo. by Mead.

Daniel Bensley

DANIEL BENSLEY was born in Monroe Co., Pa., December 8, 1797. His father, William Bensley, was a native of Westchester Co., N. Y., born 1769, October 27; settled in the Susquehanna Valley, town of Old Tioga, now Barton, when it was a wilderness, and in the year 1803. He was a weaver by trade, and gave his attention to that generally. He was married to Mary Bunnell, of Monroe Co., Pa., she being born October 7, 1768. Their children were Gershorn, John, David, Henry, Mrs. Richard Shoemaker, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. James Brink, Mrs. Daniel Vangorden; five of these are now (1878) living.

The father died at the age of eighty-three; the mother at the age of sixty.

Upon coming into the valley this family were in limited circumstances, and first purchased one hundred and seventeen acres of land, with only a small clearing and a log house by way of improvements, paying two hundred dollars in part payment.

They met the obstacles of pioneer life, its privations and hardships, and by that resolution and courage, industry and integrity that have characterized the children, cleared off the forest, and in time erected school-houses, churches, and made public improvements that will remain as monuments to their memory.

The subject of this narrative remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and then struck out in the world for himself; ran in debt for his first piece of woodland, built a log house, and began what has terminated in a successful business life. About this time he married, July 1, 1820, Martha, daughter of Gershorn Bunnell, of Monroe Co., Pa. She was born October 23, 1797.

From their unostentatious beginning in the log house in the wilderness they lived to see the forest give way to cleared fields and fields of grain, the log houses of the pioneers supplanted by residences of grandeur, showing the industry and

thrift of that generation, and the valley of the Susquehanna increased in population from a few to many thousand, among whom Mr. Bensley has held a representative place, and done his part liberally in the education of the rising generation and the establishing of religious influences.

His life was spent as a lumberman and farmer until the year 1842, when he opened a general mercantile store at Barton, which he continued for some twenty years and until the death of his wife, March 6, 1863, since which time, with little exception, he has partially retired from the active duties of life.

In the year 1865, March 27, he married Mary F. Todd (at the time of the marriage residing with Rev. C. W. Todd, Methodist Episcopal minister at Barton), daughter of Simon and Margaret Todd, of Illinois.

Mr. Bensley has never had any children of his own, but has shared his home with those in need, and since his first marriage has raised some eight children to manhood and womanhood, one of whom was adopted, Mrs. Wm. Cornell, now deceased. As early as thirteen years of age, Mr. Bensley united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued a steadfast member of that body to the present time. His assistance has been given not only in the erection of church edifices for his own denomination, but for others about him. He has never taken an active part in politics, and never sought official notoriety, but preferred the quiet of a business career. Was formerly a member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an unswerving supporter of its principles. Mr. Bensley is now in his eighty-first year, and able in mind to give many of the facts for this sketch. He is one of the reserved monuments of the olden school, and when he passes to his rest the place he has occupied in society will hardly be filled. He has secured a sufficient competence of this world's goods, and now, as through life, remembering the Giver, donates and has given largely to missionary and other kindred institutions.

Floyd, J. H. Tozer, H. C. Merriam, A. S. Mott. Fred. E. Ryford, Treas.; R. R. Shaw, Collector; G. H. Harsh, Chief Janitor.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

of Waverly is unusually well equipped and complete. The first company organized was the old "Neptune Engine Company, No. 1," May 24, 1855, of which J. E. Hallet was Foreman; O. L. De Land and Tim Cassidy, Assistants; E. W. Atwater, Secretary; and Wm. Peck, Treasurer. Of the old Hose Company, A. T. Little was Foreman, and W. A. Brooks, Assistant. They purchased a hand-engine the same year. After an existence of nearly twenty years, a new organization was effected, in 1873, and a second-class Silsby steam fire-engine was purchased for \$5000 cash. April 15, 1875, the "Tioga Hose and Steamer Company, No. 1," was organized, and incorporated May 18, 1876. Its first officers were Fred. M. Snook, President; Colonel Mullock, Secretary; F. E. Lyford, Treasurer; R. J. Crans, Chief Engineer; J. K. Murdock, Foreman; J. B. Bailey and J. F. Buck, Assistants. The present officers are R. A. Elmer, President; L. R. Manning, Secretary; F. E. Lyford, Treasurer; H. J. Baldwin, Chief Engineer; J. K. Murdock, Foreman; J. T. Buck and J. W. Lemon, Assistants. The present membership of the company is 50, including the "Tioga Hose Band," of 16 pieces. The equipments of the company are one Silsby steamer and 1500 feet of hose.

Waverly Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized June 12, 1876, with C. J. Bergen as Foreman; H. E. Robbins, First Assistant; J. S. Cummings, Second Assistant; H. C. Mercereau, President; George B. Van Velsor, Secretary; D. J. McDonald, Treasurer. The present officers are C. H. Sliney, Foreman; C. G. Hanna, First Assistant; B. F. Johnson, Second Assistant; H. E. Robbins, President; J. L. Richardson, Secretary; Le Roy Edgcomb, Treasurer; and H. C. Mercereau, W. H. Jones, J. E. McDonald, Eugene Crawford, Trustees.

The Waverly Fire Police Force was organized May 20, 1877. Captain, Wm. F. Seeley; First Sergeant, Frank P. Harkness; Second Sergeant, George Case; Third Sergeant, H. G. Pierce. The force numbers 20 men, who are equipped with a police uniform and baton, and 1000 feet of rope to inclose burning buildings and save property from the depredations of thieves.

THE WAVERLY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was organized Jan. 7, 1873, with a capital of \$50,000, and the works were completed August 15 of the same year. They were constructed by Deily & Fowler, engineers, of Philadelphia, and cost the company \$50,000. The village was first lighted with gas July 24, 1873. The first officers were Wm. F. Warner, President; Frederick W. Warner, Secretary; E. W. Warner, Treasurer. Present officers: W. F. Warner, President; Henry G. Merriam, Secretary and Treasurer. Made a total of 6,000,000 feet of gas.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Waverly proper contains but few manufacturing establishments, though its environs are largely supplied with

them, notably the "Waverly Paper Mills," located at East Waverly, on Cayuta Creek, owned by W. W. Shepard, and the "Cayuta Car-Wheel Works," located just over the line, in Pennsylvania. A peculiar fatality has hitherto attended the manufactories constructed in Waverly, as illustrated in the destruction by fire of the fine steam grist-mill erected by Messrs. Van Duzer, Hallet & Marsh, as mentioned elsewhere, followed by the burning of the planing-mill built by the two former of the gentlemen above named, and the burning also of the saw-mill constructed by them on Shepard Creek, involving, in all, a loss of \$28,000.

At present the representative manufacturing establishments are: The *planing-mill* built by VanDuzer & Lyman in the fall of 1877, to succeed the one burned on the 30th of July, preceding, and the saw-mill rebuilt on the ruins of the one burned March 7, 1876, immediately subsequent to the calamity, by Van Duzer & Hallet, and now operated by the former, in conjunction with M. Lyman, Jr., to whom Mr. Hallet disposed of his interest.

The Wagon and Carriage-Factory established by Messrs. Mullock & Sliter, in 1867. Capital invested, \$6000; annual products, \$8000; employ 10 men; proprietors, G. L. Mullock & J. B. Sliter; class of manufactured goods, carriages, spring- and platform-wagons.

The Bakery and Confectionery-Factory of Robert N. Manners & Co. was established in 1851, by William Manners, the senior member of the firm. Capital invested, \$7000; annual products, \$3000; men employed, 7.

The Waverly Furniture-Factory was established by H. G. Fessenden, June 1, 1875. Capital invested, \$5000; number of hands employed, 5.

The Steam Grist- and Flouring-Mills of Weaver & Shear were erected in 1875, and commenced running in August of that year. They have a capacity for 15,000 barrels of merchant, and for 300,000 bushels of custom work; are supplied with the latest improved machinery; have an 80 horse-power engine, and cost altogether almost \$20,000; number of hands employed, 6.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Waverly was organized Feb. 13, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000. Its first officers were R. D. Van Duzer, President; R. A. Elmer, Vice-President; Howard Elmer, Cashier. The present officers are Howard Elmer, President; C. H. Shepard, Vice-President; R. A. Elmer, Cashier; F. E. Lyford, Assistant Cashier. From the last official report, published at close of business, May 1, 1878, we glean the following financial statistics: capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; individual deposits, \$123,008; national circulation, \$45,000; Government securities, \$49,000.

THE CITIZENS' BANK of Waverly was incorporated on the 18th of June, 1874, and commenced business on the 1st of July following. It has a capital of \$50,000. The first officers were J. T. Sawyer, President; M. Lyman, Jr., Cashier. Present officers: J. T. Sawyer, President; H. Hallett, Cashier; L. R. Manning, Assistant Cashier.

THE WAVERLY BANK was organized April 1, 1872, with H. T. Herrick as President; George Herrick, Cashier; H. T. Sawyer, Teller. After doing business a little more than a year it suspended permanently, in May, 1873.

THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAIL-

ROAD was constructed through Waverly in 1849, the original survey having been made several years prior to that time, by General Stewart. The growth and prosperity of the village dates from the completion of the railroad, and to it is attributable more of the present financial and commercial importance of the place than to any one, or all other interests combined. The following statistics for the month ending April 30, 1878, offer a fair criterion of the amount of business transacted in Waverly, and of the general value of the road to the village:

Freight received, 72,564,311 pounds; freight forwarded, 7,422,436 pounds; amount realized from sale of tickets, \$3150; amount of coal shipped from this point for use of company's locomotives, 22,978,699 pounds. Agent, G. W. Orange.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY,

which connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pittston, Pa., received from the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, in April, 1878, 112,156,000 pounds of freight, and shipped by the same 7,261,000 pounds. Amount received from the sale of tickets, \$780. Coal shipped *via* Waverly, 10,145 tons of anthracite, and 11,857 tons of bituminous. These figures show an average falling off in the five months of 1878 past, from the corresponding period in 1877, of about twenty per cent., which is attributable to the general depression in business and manufacturing interests. Mr. Burt Hayden, agent, furnishes the above statistics from the books of the company.

THE TIOGA HOSE BAND

was organized March 20, 1876, partly of members of the old "Waverly Cornet Band." The subjoined are the names of the present members of the Tioga Hose Band: M. McGuffie, leader, C. L. Deitrick, H. B. Deckman, F. J. Campbell, John Daly, E. L. Tozer, D. Schutt, Myron Nelson, George Head, D. S. Morgan, F. Hewitt, W. E. Lagerman, W. M. Clark, N. Widmer, W. E. Morgan, and E. J. Eichenburg. In all sixteen pieces. The Tioga Hose Band is an organization of which the people of Waverly are, and have cause to be, proud.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WAVERLY.

The first organization took place at Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., June 24, 1824, at the house of Joseph Smith. Elder Levi Baldwin, from Smithfield, Deacon Asa Hacket, F. Perkins, Eliphalet Barden, and Selah Finch, from Chemung Baptist Church, Tioga Co., N. Y., and Isaac Cooley, formed the council. Deacon Asa Hacket was chosen Moderator, and Levi Baldwin Clerk. The following-named persons, sixteen in number, composed the original organization: Elder Thomas Bebe and Betsey Bebe, his wife, Joseph Smith and his wife, Euphenia Smith, Lockwood D. Smith, Alexander Hibbard and his wife, Polly Hibbard, Abel J. Gerold and Nancy Gerold, his wife, Cornelius Quick and his wife, Margaret, Sisters Simons, Holcomb, Weriot, and Lucretia Norton. It was first styled the "Athens and Ulster Baptist Church," and meetings were

held at Athens, Ulster, and Milltown. The name was changed, March 10, 1832, to the "Athens and Chemung Baptist Church," and again, on May 14, 1836, to "Factoryville Baptist Church." Finally, in 1865, it was established at Waverly. The society have a neat and commodious church edifice, which will comfortably seat 500 persons. The present value of church property is \$10,000; Trustees: B. B. Clark, A. Lamonte, J. H. Tozer, H. Shriver, J. Hungerford, H. Hallet; Pastor, Rev. B. G. Boardman; membership, 340; number of teachers in Sunday-school, 21; number of scholars, 175; Superintendent, H. Hallet. The church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WAVERLY

was first organized as a class at Factoryville, in 1828, with five members, — namely, Elisha Tozer (leader), Rachel Tozer, Philena Tozer, Joshua Wilcox, and King Elwell. The first church edifice erected in Factoryville was in 1840, and dedicated the same year by Rev. Horace Agard, pastor. The trustees were Jacob H. Russell, Alpheus H. Tozer, and Gilbert H. Hallet; Presiding Elder, George Harmon. The society sold the church building to the Baptist Society of Waverly, who took it down and erected their present commodious house of worship. The Methodist Society removed to Waverly and built a frame church edifice, which was dedicated in March, 1864, by Bishop Janes. It was destroyed by fire in 1865. The present substantial and attractive brick building was erected and dedicated in 1867 by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D.D. It is 50 by 80 feet, and since its erection has been further improved and beautified by the addition of gas, stained-glass windows, frescoing, etc., at an expense approaching \$3000. The present value of church property is \$22,500; Pastor, Rev. George R. Hair; Trustees, D. D. Harnden, A. H. Tozer, J. F. Shoemaker, Leander Walker, John E. Pembleton, Alfred Bennett, Daniel A. Blizard, Charles De Forest, and Wesley Sweet. Membership of church, 432; of Sunday-school, 229; Superintendent, W. E. Knight. Both church and Sunday-school are flourishing.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WAVERLY

was organized with twenty-two members, June 8, 1847, by a committee of the Chemung Presbytery, consisting of Revs. Thurston, Carr, and Bacchus. The church edifice was erected in 1849, and enlarged and improved in 1860. It now has a comfortable seating capacity for four hundred persons. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Bates; membership, 265; Elders, George F. Waldo, James I. Reeve, A. C. Tracy, James Riker, and M. Lyman, Jr. The board of trustees consists of R. D. Van Duzer, Chairman; C. H. Sawyer, Levi Curtis, D. C. Atwater, A. K. Bunn, and Anthony Hemstreet; Seely Kinner and E. C. Tracy, Secretary and Treasurer. The Superintendent of the Sunday school is Rev. W. H. Bates; number of teachers, 20; scholars, 165.

GRACE CHURCH OF WAVERLY (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL)

was organized Dec. 28, 1853, under the provisions of the statutes of the State. The certificate of organization is

signed by Rev. George Watson, then rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Owego, Levi Gardner, Arthur Yates, Thomas Yates, and A. P. Spaulding. The society have a small, tasteful church edifice, erected about 1855, that will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. Rev. Horatio Gray was the rector. The present rector is Rev. James A. Brown. The congregation numbers 210, with 80 communicants; Sunday-school scholars, 75; teachers, 9. Present wardens and vestry are as follows: Wardens, William Manners and Wm. F. Warner; Vestry, Arthur Yates, J. T. Buck, Thomas Yates, George B. Morgan, Addison Watrous, Fred. R. Warner, L. Westfall, and Dr. E. Nelson.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT WAVERLY

was organized July 8, 1877, with seven members, and a Sunday-school was started at the same time with 21 teachers and scholars. The latter now has a membership of 80 teachers and scholars. The Superintendent is J. O. Cutts, who also preaches for the society every Lord's-day and evening.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT WAVERLY

is of comparatively recent organization. They have a substantial frame church edifice, which will seat probably 1000. Frequent applications for further information were unsuccessful, hence the incompleteness of the history of this church.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Waverly Lodge, No. 407, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation June 3, 1856, and worked under the same until the 9th of June following, when it was regularly chartered by the Grand Lodge. The first principal officers were George H. Fairchild, W. M.; Francis H. Baldwin, S. W.; Addison B. Phillips, J. W.; H. S. Davis, Sec.; and Amos P. Spaulding, Treas. The present chief officers are H. L. Stowell, W. M.; Henry Bogart, S. W.; C. E. Allyn, J. W.; W. H. Spaulding, Treas.; M. H. Mandeville, Sec. Present membership, 164. Regular communications at Masonic Hall first, third, and fifth Mondays in each month.

Cayuta Chapter, No. 245, R. A. M., was instituted Aug. 22, 1869. The first principal officers were O. W. Shepard, H. P.; R. A. Elmer, Chief K.; A. J. Vanatta, S.; E. P. Curtis, Sec.; Thos. Marsh, Treas. The present chief officers are W. H. Spaulding, H. P.; F. M. Snook, K.; J. T. Buck, S.; G. H. Grafft, Treas.; J. M. Buley, Sec. Membership, 56. Regular convocations, second and fourth Monday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Manoca Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F., was chartered Jan. 30, 1850; reinstated Sept. 7, 1869. The first principal officers were Silas Fordham, N. G.; James B. Myers, Sec. Those after the lodge was reinstated were O. H. P. Kinney, N. G.; J. E. Hallet, V. G.; L. A. Waldo, Sec.; Wm. Polleys, Treas. Present number of members, 159. Present chief officers: M. F. Hanford, N. G.; W. B. Campbell, Sec.; Perry Wetherly, Treas. Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall Tuesday evenings.

Spanish Hill Encampment, No. 52, was instituted on the 13th of August, 1870. The present chief officers are

J. W. Barnum, C. P.; W. T. French, Scribe; J. B. Sliter, Treas.

Cayuta Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., was organized August 19, 1876. The first principal officers were S. D. H. Browne, M. W.; R. C. Bennett, Recorder; A. Mullock, Receiver. Those filling the offices above named in 1878 are S. D. H. Browne, S. M. Layton, and W. L. Watrous. Present membership, 51. Meets every Wednesday night in Masonic Hall.

Waverly Lodge, No. 293, Knights of Honor, was instituted June 1, 1875. John R. Murray, Dictator; Frank P. Harkness, Reporter; Charles Sweet, Treas. Membership, 28. Present chief officers: P. C. Hall, Dictator; Mark White, Reporter; Charles Sweet, Treas. Meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office was established at Waverly in 1849, and Benjamin H. Davis was appointed first postmaster. He was succeeded by Alva Jarvis, who retained the office until July 1, 1861, when William Polleys received the appointment from Abraham Lincoln. The present incumbent is O. H. P. Kinney, who succeeded to the office in May, 1876, receiving his appointment from President U. S. Grant.

As an evidence of the moral, material, and social progress of Waverly, we may mention that it has six churches, denominationally classified as follows: one Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Protestant Episcopal, one Christian, and one Roman Catholic. It has four dry-goods stores, some of which occupy rooms as large and spacious, and contain stocks of goods that will successfully compete with any in the county. There are fifteen grocery-stores, four drug-, two hardware-, three jewelry-, three ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods stores, four boot- and shoe-stores, three produce and commission houses, two furniture stores, two banks, four public halls, one of which is an opera-house, several harness-shops, millinery establishments, boot- and shoe-shops, four black-smitheries, three wagon-shops, and various other mechanical occupations too numerous to mention. It has five hotels, the principal one of which, the "Tioga House," is unsurpassed by any on the line of the Erie Railroad, between Elmira and Jersey City. Although temporarily closed, it is anticipated that it will be opened to the public again at no distant day. The "Courtney House" and "Hotel Warford" are both good houses, as also is the "American House." There are several first-class restaurants, ice-cream saloons, confectionery-stores, etc. There are nine lawyers and eight physicians resident in the village. The educational and literary institutions are among the best in the country, notably the high school, with its admirably-conducted academic department, and its ably-managed auxiliaries, the public schools. There are three newspapers published here, namely, the *Advocate*, *Free Press*, and *Review*, which are generally well-managed political and family newspapers. It has one Masonic lodge and one chapter of R. A. Masons, one lodge and one encampment of Odd-Fellows, one lodge of A. O. U. W., and one lodge of Knights of Honor.

The location and business facilities of Waverly are not

surpassed by any other village in these four counties, and the abundance, cheapness, and quality of its domestic market makes it desirable as a manufacturing or retiring location. It is a prominent railroad centre, being in communication with Philadelphia by the Lehigh Valley Railroad route, and with all points east and west on the Erie Railroad, while the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad opens a direct communication with desirable points north and south,—and this, too, without the financial incumbrance of heavy bonded indebtedness to the village. The municipal government of the village is vested in a President and Board of Trustees, and its civil order is maintained by a uniformed police force. With the fine natural advantages for improvement and growth that the village enjoys, it is not extravagant to predict that ere many years the entire plain, including the villages of Sayre, Athens, and Factoryville, will be merged into Waverly and be one fine city, eclipsing in magnitude and general importance any interior city in this part of the State. And this grand achievement will be accomplished by the same indomitable energy and enterprise that has characterized the growth and prosperity of the village in the past.

“The eternal step of progress beats
To the great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.”

We are indebted to the following-named gentlemen, citizens of Waverly, for information and assistance in the preparation of the above history of the village: Wm. F. Warner, Esq., Joseph E. Hallet, Owen Spaulding, J. N. Dexter, R. A. Elmer, Revs. Vincent Coryell, George R. Hair, and J. A. Brown, O. H. P. Kinney, James B. Bray, Ira L. Wales, Hatfield Hallet, M. H. Mandeville, W. B. Campbell, Prof. H. H. Hutton, W. H. Allen, and others.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BERKSHIRE.

THIS town lies upon the east border, north of the centre of the county. According to the census of 1875, it has an area of 17,443 acres, with 12,474 acres improved, and contains a population of 1302. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys. The hills have a mean elevation of from 1200 to 1400 feet, those on the east of the centre being the highest. The soil is tough clay. The soil in the valley of East Creek, on the west side, is yellowish loam, clay underlying; on the east is gravelly loam. The valleys and west hills were timbered with beech, maple, and iron-wood, the east hills with pine and hemlock. It is watered by the East and West Owego Creeks and their tributaries. The former enters the town on the north, near the centre, and flows in a southerly direction, and passes out near the centre on the south side. The latter is the dividing line on the west between the town and the towns of Caroline and Candor.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Eighty-seven years, with their shifting scenes and varied events, and the wondrous changes from dense forests and an

unbroken wilderness to highly-cultivated fields and thriving villages, have passed since the first white persons settled in this beautiful valley.

On the 23d day of February, 1791, four young men, Elisha Willson, Captain Abram Brown, Isaac Brown, and Daniel Ball, left Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., with ox-teams and sleds, loaded with goods, westward, to brave the trials and difficulties incident to pioneer life in an entirely unbroken region, for at that time nothing was to be seen even suggesting the presence of the white man, except the blazings on the trees that marked the lines and track of the corps of surveyors who, in 1786 and 1790, surveyed this territory. Two of the party, Elisha Willson and Captain Abram Brown, were with the surveyors in 1790, and while out selected this valley as the “Land of Canaan” in which they would finally settle. After a long and tedious journey of thirty-seven days (the details of which are given in the history of Newark Valley), they arrived at a point about three miles above Newark Valley, where they encamped. Elisha Willson had selected lot 184, where Mr. Levi Hammond now lives, when here in 1790, but Daniel Ball, a son of Josiah Ball, one of the original purchasers, and Abram and Isaac Brown, nephews of Samuel Brown, the leading proprietor, selected lots from his apportionment after arriving here. Daniel Ball settled on lot 305, where Charles Manning now lives; Isaac Brown, on lot 305, where J. S. Cummings resides; and Abram Brown, on lot 257, where William Ball now lives; Willson and Abram Brown settling what is now Newark. Each commenced chopping and clearing the land on his own lot, meeting together only Saturdays, and spending the Sabbath talking over old times with their pleasant associations, and discussing their progress in work. The Brown brothers made the first clearing for wheat, and applied themselves to raising grain, which they sold for seed to those coming in the next spring. This grain was charged on the books of their elder brother John, in Stockbridge (who remained there with his mother and sister until 1796), at four shillings and sixpence per bushel for wheat, and one shilling per bushel for corn in the ear, which was the price in Stockbridge. In some cases it was paid for in kind.

In the fall of 1791 they (except Willson) returned to Stockbridge to enjoy the winter with their parents and friends, and Daniel Ball improved the time in persuading a Yankee girl to go back to his western home with him in the spring, as by a church record at Lenox, Mass., Oct. 31, 1791, the same doth appear: “Daniel Ball was *joyned* in marriage to Lucia Wells.”

In the spring of 1792, Daniel Ball, Abram and Isaac Brown returned to the settlements, and with them came Esbon Slosson, Asa Bement, Daniel Gleason, and one or two other young men to assist them, Slosson and Bement settling below in the valley. At this time the little settlement began to be known as Brown’s Settlement for a long distance down the valley, and was so known until 1808. During this season the mighty oaks and the towering pines and hemlocks fell beneath the quick-falling strokes of the sturdy pioneers. The patient oxen, bending beneath the yoke, slowly but steadily turned up the virgin soil, rich with future harvests. The little clearings became larger; the

rude shanties gave way to more pretentious one of logs; wheat and corn were sown in larger quantities; and improvements were made constantly. Several of the settlers returned again to Stockbridge in the fall.

In the spring of 1793, Enoch and Esbon Slosson, with their wives and a daughter of Esbon, now Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, and living at Richford; Stephen Ball (son of Josiah Ball), aged nineteen years; Captain Asa Leonard, and his son Solomon, and Peter Willson, brother of Elisha, came through with sleds loaded with goods drawn by oxen and driving-cattle. The Slossons and Peter Willson settled in Newark, Stephen Ball settled near Daniel Ball, and near where Asa Ball, his son, now resides; and Captain Asa Leonard and his son Solomon went still farther up the valley to lot No. 344, where J. W. Leonard, grandson of Asa, now lives. Captain Asa Leonard worked by the month, in Stockbridge, in the marble business, and paid for this land before they settled upon it. The deed is dated Oct. 20, 1792, and declares that he paid Silas Whitney £109; Asahel Churchill and Henry Moore signed the deed as witnesses, Sept. 5, 1793. Asahel Churchill, brother of Mrs. Leonard, then living at Choconut (now Union), as witness to the original deed, swears that he was one of the witnesses, and saw Silas Whitney sign, seal, and deliver the above deed; and that Henry Moore was also a witness before Jeremiah Fitch, judge of the court of Common Pleas, Tioga County. This deed was recorded in 1805 in Tioga County. His family came through to near the mouth of Nanticoke Creek, or Choconut; but Mrs. Leonard was in feeble health, and remained at her brother's, and returned to Massachusetts in the fall, and it was not until the summer of 1797 that they finally settled here. On the journey they again stopped at her brother's, and while there, in the month of August, a son was born who was afterwards known as Deacon Henry Leonard, who lived in Ithaca many years and died there. They had a large family of children; of them is still living a daughter (Amanda), who is the wife of Colonel John B. Royce, living in North Berkshire. Captain Asa was among the most prominent of the early citizens, enterprising, energetic, and progressive. An old account-book, kept by him, shows accounts closed in Massachusetts as late as February, 1794, and opened here in 1798, and contains many curious, and to us, singular items. He represented his county in the Assembly in 1818, and died March 24, 1836.

In 1793 many settlers came in, among them Captain Heman Smith, Samuel Hosford, Artemus Ward, Enoch Williams, Paul Stephens, Ebenezer Persons, Ripley Manning, Consider Lawrence, Ebenezer Cook, Henry Moore, Daniel Carpenter, Caleb and Jesse Gleazen. In March, 1794, Daniel Ball brought his wife and daughter Ann to the home he had prepared for them, and in the September following appeared a little stranger "to the manor born," who from that time to the present has been made manifest to men as William W. Ball, and is still hale and hearty, having seen the changes from that wild state to its present prosperous condition, and was the first white child born between Ithaca and Owego.

In the winter of 1794-95, Josiah Ball, one of the proprietors and father of Daniel and Stephen, with his wife

and the rest of a large family of children, came in by means of sleds drawn by oxen and horses, and settled on lot 137, now occupied by his son-in-law, Luke Winship. Between 1795 and 1809, Dr. Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, David and Ransom Williams, John Brown, Abel, Azel, and Nathaniel Hovey, Jonas Muzzy, John Carpenter, and others came in.

In 1796, John Brown settled on lot 296, where Henry and two sisters now reside, called the Broome lot. In the original appointment this lot was set off to Jonathan Edwards, of New Haven, but had passed into other hands. It was considered the best lot in that section, and contained 340 acres, but was estimated at 272½ acres, and \$1000 were paid for it. John Brown married Mehitable Willson, a sister of Elisha, Feb. 20, 1800. He was one of the first justices in the old town of Tioga, and his docket contains a record of eleven marriages from 1800 to 1805, and are the only public records that have been found earlier than 1821. He was also judge of the court of Common Pleas of Broome County from 1809 till his death, Oct. 14, 1813. David Williams settled on the north half of lot 345. Ransom Williams on south half of same lot, near where George Williams, son of David, now resides. David Williams served upon the bench of the court of Common Pleas of Broome County from 1815 to 1826 continuously, with the exception of one year, having been transferred to the bench of Tioga County Court by appointment after the change of boundaries. He was supervisor for nine years, and discharged the duties of many minor offices with exactness, good judgment, and ability. From 1827 to 1831 he represented his county in the Legislature, and ever retired from office with the increased regard and respect of his constituents. He died in 1867, ninety-two years of age.

Dr. Joseph Waldo came in October, 1800, and settled on the corner where Mr. Myer now lives. He was the first physician in this valley, and the only one for many years. He was a brother of the celebrated Daniel Waldo, chaplain to Congress.

Seth Akins, Lyman P. and Robert, his sons, Blackman Rawson, and others settled early in the valley of West Creek.

Captain Bill Torrey came in 1808, with a large family of children, from Greene County, N. Y., and settled where his son and daughter, John and Betsey Torrey, now live. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died at ninety-one years of age.

Artemus Ward settled on lot 336, but did not remain long, selling his lot to William Dudley, who soon after, with his son Chester, went south with a drove of mules, and both died before 1806. The council for ordination of Rev. J. Osborn was held at the house of Widow Dudley, in February of that year.

Nathaniel Ford settled in February, 1801, on north half of lot 304, where Mrs. Geo. Andrews lives. He died March 22, 1838, aged ninety years.

Samuel Collins, John Gregory, and others came about 1806, and settled farther up the valley. In 1813, Asahel Royce, wife, and six children settled where Fred Royce lives. The next year Deodatus Royce, with a drove of cattle and sheep, came out and settled near his father. Colonel

John B. Royce, in 1815, came out on horseback, following the route from what is now Centre Lisle to Berkshire by blazed trees. After a visit of three or four weeks he returned to Pittsfield, Mass., and in March, 1816, came with his father and mother, who had been back to the old hearthstone on a visit, and settled on the place where he still lives.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Dr. Joseph Waldo and John Brown raised the first frame houses the same day in 1806, and they are still standing. Josiah Ball, John and Abram Brown erected the first saw-mill. David Williams built the first grist-mill, on the ground where the present one stands. Stephen B. Leonard carried the first mail on horseback, from Berkshire to Owego, in 1812. Eben Gleazen succeeded him. Wm. H. Moore was the first postmaster. Luke Winship, in 1820, had the first mail contract by coach, from Berkshire to Owego, and made the route three times a week.

Josiah Ball erected a large double log house in 1795, for the purposes of a shop and accommodation for families coming in until they could build on their lots. Two frame barns were built in 1804 by Josiah Ball and Isaac Brown, the lumber being drawn from Harrington's mills, Owego.

In 1800, Ebenezer Cook built the first tannery, where C. P. Johnson's store stands; afterwards a tannery was built by Cook and Captain Asa Leonard, on Leonard's lot.

The first store was kept by Joseph Waldo, a nephew of Dr. Waldo, and the first mails were distributed from there, near where Mr. Olivier's house stands.

Ebenezer Cook and Stephen Ball built the first blacksmith-shop, in 1808, across the road from where the brick church stands, and a Mr. Thomas was the first blacksmith.

Samuel Ripley, in 1817, carried on a harness-shop. A distillery was built, in 1807, by Captain Leonard, Ebenezer Cook, and Stephen Ball, and was kept in operation about twenty years; the building is now used for a barn by J. W. Leonard. This evidently was not the first in this town, as there is an account on Captain Leonard's books with Blackman & Rawson over on West Creek (Rawson Hollow) for whisky before this time.

Captain Leonard carried on the shoe business in 1803, as per account "To Widow Ersly, Slippers for Sally, 11 shillings."

A carding-mill was erected, in 1806, by Elijah Belcher, Barnabas Manning, and Isaac Ball, and was in operation about forty years.

Thomas Payne was a weaver, and October 15, 1802, bought a loom for five shillings and fourpence of Captain Leonard, and wove cloth for several years. He lived near Padlock.

In 1827, Stephen Ball started a brick-yard on his farm, and supplied the brick for the church and houses up and down the valley a long distance, and continued the manufacture for about eight years. Colonel J. B. Royce built the first brick house in the town.

The first marriage was Isaac Brown to Clarissa Ball, in 1795, and his death was the first also of an adult. He died April 10, 1797, aged thirty-nine years, and a son, Isaac, was born Oct. 4, 1797. John Carpenter, living at Esbon Slosson's, died April 13, 1797, three days after

Brown. They were buried in the Brown Cemetery, a plat of ground taken from the farm of John Brown, and set aside for that purpose, and which is still used. This cemetery was the only one used for many years. About this time a Mr. Fellows, of Spencer, Mass., came here with his son to locate a lot for him. They selected the lot Jonas Muzzy afterwards purchased, now owned by Geo. Rich, of Owego, and in the town of Newark Valley. After completing his arrangements, Mr. Fellows started for Massachusetts, and the son commenced chopping, feeling that now he was commencing life in good earnest, and that every stroke was for his own future good. Some time during the day a limb fell from a tree he was chopping, by which he was killed. That night Jonas Muzzy, who worked for Elisha Willson, taking one of his horses, started to overtake Mr. Fellows. After a long and terrible ride he arrived about daybreak at a tavern where Colesville now is, just as Mr. Fellows was preparing for breakfast. After getting some refreshment and rest they returned to the settlement, and the son was buried in the Brown Cemetery.

Squire Brown's docket is in the possession of Dr. D. W. Patterson, the genealogist. It is without cover, contains 38 pages, and is 6½ by 9 inches. The irreverent mice have gnawed the corners, but enough remains to be a silent witness to the marriages contained therein; and the suit brought before him Oct. 11, 1800, appears to be the first case: "Edward Edwards vs. Elijah Dewey." The plaintiff was nonsuited, and charged with costs, 6 cents; judgment, 12½ cents. The list of marriages is on the last leaves of the docket:

"Mr. Jesse Gleazen was lawfully married to Miss Mercy Adzdell, Oct. 29, 1800.

"Mr. Geo. Vicery to Miss Susannah Pierce, December, 1800.

"Mr. Stephen Ball to Miss Polly Leonard, July 12, 1801.

"Mr. Jonas Muzzy to Miss Thersey Moore, Aug. 27, 1801.

"Mr. Nathan Ide to Mrs. Sally Doud, Oct. 12, 1802.

"Mr. Joseph Gleazen to Miss Vicery Bailey, May 16, 1803.

"Mr. Enos Slosson to Miss Rebecca Culver, Aug. 8, 1803.

"Mr. Timothy Williams to Miss Phebe Hedges, Dec. 12, 1803.

"Mr. Josiah Ball, Jr., to Miss Lucy Leonard, Jan. 11, 1804.

"Mr. Daniel Gleason to Miss Rebecca Barnes, Jan. 26, 1804."

Josiah Ball opened a house of entertainment for man and beast in 1814; and — Crane and Ann Ball, daughter of Daniel Ball, and Luke Winship and Cynthia Ball, daughter of Josiah, were married in the tavern, Feb. 22, 1815, by Rev. Jeremiah Osborne. Luke Winship and his wife took the tavern in 1816, and kept it for twenty-five years, and he is still living there.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Frederick Schaff came to Berkshire in 1838, and lived with his son, Joseph Schaff, the remainder of his days. He died in 1860, at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years, having served in the Revolutionary war three months under General Washington, and seven months under General Lafayette. He was in the battle of Monmouth.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneers of Berkshire manifested an interest in education; for as early as the winter of 1796-97 a school was

kept part of the time in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop,—where Luke Winship now lives,—and part of the time in Elisha Willson's bark-covered shanty. The first teacher was David McMaster. Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, still living at Richford, attended school at both places. Thersey Moore taught school in Asa Bement's barn in the summer of 1799, now in Newark, and in 1800 she taught in a log school house that was built in the corner of Captain Asa Leonard's orchard. An account of his with Henry Moore shows in August, 1800: "By his daughter Thersey, time to keep school, 12 weeks at 5s. 4d. = £3 4s." In 1807 the first frame school-house was built near where the present one now stands in the village, and was afterwards moved to near where the Methodist church stands. The first teacher in this house was Ransom Williams.

The first written record in reference to schools is a call for a special meeting, March 23, 1813; and at that meeting they were organized under the State law. Captain Asa Leonard, Henry Moore, and Edward Edwards were appointed commissioners; Nathaniel Ford, Solomon Williams, Peter Willson, and Joseph Waldo (2d), inspectors of common schools.

Voted that the town be divided into school districts, in accordance with the act passed in 1812 for the establishment of common schools in the State of New York.

It was also voted that the town lay a tax double the amount received from the State fund for school purposes. Also voted to allow the school commissioners seventy-five cents per day for their services. In 1814 the commissioners reported the town divided into twelve districts. The towns of Newark Valley and Richford were set off in 1823 and 1831, respectively, and the school districts were changed in accordance.

Rev. William Bradford, in 1845, built a seminary called Brookside Family Boarding-School for Boys. After it was completed, Rev. Frederick Judd and John F. Judd (nephews of the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen) bought the property, and opened the school in November, 1847. It was kept successfully for about twelve years. J. F. Judd died about 1857, and it was discontinued in about two years after.

School Statistics, 1877.—For the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, the annual report to the school commissioners makes the following exhibit: There were 186 weeks of school taught by 4 male and 11 female teachers; attended by 326 scholars from 385 children of the school age in the town. There were 39 volumes in the library, valued at \$45. Six frame school-houses with their sites were valued at \$3045. The receipts into the treasury were from the State, \$875.17; from taxes, \$967.93; for teachers' board, \$96; balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1876, \$48.45; total receipts, \$1989.55. Disbursements: for teachers' wages, \$1726.86; for repairs and incidentals, \$190.62; total, \$1917.48; balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1877, \$72.07.

CHURCHES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BERKSHIRE.

The first religious services were conducted in this section of the country by the Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary

from Connecticut, and were held in private houses and barns until 1803, when a building was erected in what is now Newark Valley, where the brick house owned by Samuel Watson stands. A more complete description of this church and building is given in the history of Congregational Churches in Newark Valley.

This building was about half-way between the two settlements now known as Berkshire and Newark Valley, and was attended by the people for many miles in all directions. The congregation extended a call to the Rev. Jeremiah Osborne to become their pastor, which was accepted, and a notice was sent out for an ordination-meeting, which was held at the house of Widow Dudley, near where Asa Ball now lives, Feb. 18, 1806, and consisted of Elders Hezekiah N. Woodruff, of the church in Scipio; Seth Williston, of Lisle; Nathan B. Darrow, of Homer; and delegates Deacon Samuel Seward, of the church in Scipio, Deacon William Osborne, of Lisle, and Samuel Hoar, of Homer. After the council was organized, by the choice of Mr. Woodruff as moderator, Rev. Seth Sage, of the church in Windsor, and Rev. Joel Chapin, came in and took their seats. After making the usual examination, the council appointed Mr. Sage to make the introductory prayer, Mr. Williston to preach the sermon and give the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Woodruff to make the consecrating prayer and give the charge, and Mr. Darrow to make the concluding prayer. The council then adjourned to the next day, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1806, when Mr. Osborne was ordained, and he remained their pastor for many years. In 1833 a call was made, and a meeting held at the school-house, in District No. 4, July 24, 1833, pursuant to notice given, for the purpose of organizing a church, to be known as the First Congregational Church of Berkshire; the Rev. Marcus Lord moderator, and Rev. Charles White, of Owego, assistant. Prayer being offered, some 56 persons assented to the Articles of Faith and Covenant as their respective names were called by the moderator.

These persons were all from different churches, and had letters of recommendation principally from the church of Berkshire and Newark, except Francis H. Brown, who was examined, baptized, and received as a member by Charles White. Officers were chosen: John B. Royce, Clerk; Nathaniel Ford, Deodatus Royce, Aaron P. Belcher, Deacons. The society bought a lot of Stephen Ball, and erected a brick church in the summer of 1834, and on December 4 following it was dedicated, in a sermon by the Rev. Charles White, of Owego. The church was supplied by ministers from Owego, Newark, and Ithaca until January, 1839, when Rev. William Bradford was ordained and installed as first pastor, and remained until 1841. He was succeeded by the following ministers: P. Lockwood, 1843-48; O. P. Conklin, 1848-56; C. F. Miles, 1856-58; William Bradford, 1859-60; O. P. Conklin, 1860-66; S. R. Griffith, 1866-69; E. S. Palmer, 1869-75; S. A. Whitcomb, 1875, and is the present pastor.

The membership of the church is 128. It is in a harmonious and prosperous condition. The present officers are C. T. Leonard, Luther Andrews, and Asa Ball, Deacons; Stephen S. Ball, Clerk. Deacon Asa Ball was elected in 1848, and has held the office continuously for

thirty years. In about 1820, Elisha Scott, Daniel Phillips, and Lewis Leonard gathered children together in the school-house for instruction on the Sabbath. In 1829, John Brown was Superintendent, and until 1834 the school was held in the school-house. The present average attendance is 78. Anson Ball, Superintendent; G. P. Ball, Librarian.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first service held by this denomination was by Rev. Geo. Densmore, afterwards by Rev. Jno. Griffiths, and was held in the school-house, near where the church now stands. In 1825 a church was organized, with fifteen members. The church has had 35 pastors during its 52 years of existence, who have served as follows: Rev. Gaylord Judd, 1828-29; David A. Shepherd, 1830-31; Silas Comfort, 1832; Matthew Westcott, 1833; John B. Benham, 1834; David Holmes, 1835; Gaylord Judd, 1836; Selah Stocking, 1837; J. D. Warren, 1838; A. Hamilton, 1839; E. G. Bush, 1840-41; P. S. Worden, 1842-43; Walter Hare, 1844; W. S. Titus, 1845; — Young, P. S. Worden, 1848-49; A. C. Sperry, 1850; Asa Brooks, 1852-53; E. Breckenridge, 1854; W. B. Thomas, 1855; T. D. Walker and Thomas Burgess, 1856; C. W. Judd, 1857; Rodney Rose, 1858; W. W. Welch, 1861-62; R. Van Valkenburg, 1863; Nelson Rounds, 1864-66; Jas. Madison, 1868; Chas. A. Ward, 1869-70; Geo. Peck, 1871; N. S. Reynolds, 1872; E. M. High, 1873; J. D. Bloodgood, 1874; W. B. Kinney, 1875-77; R. Varcoe, 1878, and the last is their present pastor. Membership at present, 95. The first class-meeting was called before the church was formed, Heman Smith class-leader, under charge of circuit.

In the year 1827 a frame church was built, and before the completion the funeral of Mrs. Melitable Torrey, wife of Captain Bill Torrey, was held therein. It was formally dedicated July 4, 1828. In 1829 the Sunday-school was organized. It now numbers 100; S. F. Rockwood, Superintendent. A cemetery was afterwards added to the church lot, and the first one buried there was Miss Wealthy Valentine.

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized at an early day on West Owego Creek, one mile north of Speedsville, called the Berkshire and Caroline Baptist Church. It numbers 36 members, but has no minister at present. They have a Sunday-school of 60 members; S. Goodrich, Superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Berkshire Cemetery Association was formed in 1867, H. H. Bidwell, President, and Geo. C. Royce, Clerk. A plot was purchased, laid out, and planted with evergreens, and is called The Evergreen Cemetery. The first burial in it was that of Mrs. Wm. Foote. This is the only association in Berkshire. The other cemeteries have been mentioned in connection with churches or early incidents.

THE VILLAGE OF BERKSHIRE

contains two churches, one hotel, three stores, one hardware and tin-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one

harness-shop, one tailor-shop, one grist-mill and feed-store, one jeweler-shop, one post-office, one sole-leather tannery, one axe-factory, one rake-factory, one steam saw-mill, two water-power saw-mills, one school-house, one literary society, and Independent Order of Good Templars. The Southern Central Railroad runs through the village, and forms easy connection with Auburn, Owego, and Sayre.

EAST BERKSHIRE

contains a post-office; mail carried once a week. Ichabod Brainerd made the first clearing at this place.

WILSON'S CREEK

lies in the south part, east of centre, and contains a post-office; mail carried once a week.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The territory that comprises the towns of Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford was set off from Montgomery County in 1791, and was a portion of Tioga County. March 28, 1806, Broome County was formed from Tioga, and this territory was in the apportionment of territory to the new county, and so remained until March 21, 1822, when Owego and Berkshire were annexed to Tioga County. This town was formed from the town of Tioga (Owego), Broome Co., which was a part of the general division of the Boston Purchase, Feb. 12, 1808, and was called Berkshire, from the fact that most of the settlers came from Berkshire Co., Mass. Newark Valley was taken off in 1823, Richford in 1831, reducing it to its present limits.

At the first town-meeting in and for the town of Berkshire, held Tuesday, March 1, 1808, Ebenezer Cook was Moderator, and the following officers were chosen: John Brown, Supervisor; Artemus Ward, Town Clerk; Esbon Slosson and Ebenezer Cook, Assessors; Henry Moore and Elijah Belcher, Poormasters; Noah Lyman, Hart Newell, and Samuel Haight, Commissioners; Peter Willson, Collector and Poundmaster; Jesse Gleazen and Adolphus Dwight, Constables; Asa Bement, Nathaniel Ford, Asa Leonard, John Bement, Lyman Rawson, Elisha Jenks, Fence-Viewers; Elisha Jenks, Poundmaster.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, Town Clerks, and Justices of the Peace since the organization of the town in 1808.

SUPERVISORS.

1808-9. John Brown.	1844. Josiah Lawrence (app'd).
1810. Edward Edwards.	1845-46. John C. Williams.
1811. John Brown.	1847. J. Tallcott Waldo.
1812-17. Solomon Williams.	1848. John C. Williams.
1818-20. David Williams.	1849. F. H. Gould.
1821-23. William H. Moore.	1850. Henry A. Payne.
1824. David Williams.	1851. H. G. Leonard.
1825. Gad Worthington.	1852. Harris Jewett.
1826-27. Wm. H. Moore.	1853. James Chapin.
1828. Gad Worthington.	1854. Henry A. Payne.
1829. W. H. Moore.	1855. John F. Judd.
1830. David Williams.	1856-57. Ezekiel D. Smith.
1831. Joseph Belcher.	1858-59. John T. Kimball.
1832. David Williams.	1860. Robert H. S. Hyde.
1833. W. H. Moore.	1861-65. J. W. Leonard.
1834-36. David Williams.	1866-67. Charles S. Manning.
1837. Lyman P. Akins.	1868-73. Lucien Horton.
1838-42. Harris Jewett.	1874. Charles Laning.
1843. Lyman P. Akins.	1875-78. Walter Jewett.

were originally mostly covered with hemlock and pine, and the valleys with heavy growths of pine, oak, beech, and maple. In instances the pines have reached 175 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter, and immense quantities of lumber of fine quality have been manufactured and sent to market at an early day from this valley.

The streams in this town furnish abundant water-privileges for manufacturing purposes, and saw-mills, grist-mills, and tanneries are in active and extensive operation. The farms are largely used for dairy purposes, and the connections by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad furnish ample opportunities for shipping.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The expedition of General Sullivan through this section of country, in 1778-79, brought to the notice of the soldiers with him the rich alluvial along the valleys, the heavy timber, and the excellence of the water-privileges. When the time arrived that the whites with comparative safety could push farther west, these valleys were chosen by a portion of these soldiers for homes. Few, indeed, comparatively were the settlements in Western New York before 1800. The early settlers came into these western wilds with the same indomitable perseverance that characterized their fathers, the early Pilgrims and Puritans, when they left the Old World and crossed the trackless ocean to contend with difficulties unknown and unforeseen. As early as 1785 a small settlement was formed near Union. Another party came by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna River and settled at Owego, and in 1791 a small band went up the valley of Owego Creek and settled in what is now Newark Valley and Berkshire. These parties located upon the so-called "Boston Purchase."

In the present limits of this town there were several certificates of location and survey granted prior to the completion of the Watkins and Flint Purchase, as before stated, the deed for which latter was granted June 25, 1794, excepting lands previously granted. Captain Joel Smith was employed by Watkins and Flint to survey a portion of this land and divide it into lots, with Isaac Judd as assistant. They came out in the summer of 1793, and surveyed township twelve and part of township nine, of which Captain Smith made a map, numbered the lots, and dated the map of township twelve, October, 1793. This map is now in the possession of Daniel Bacon, of this town, together with others of the same and later dates. While they were surveying in the Catatong (now called Catatonk) Valley they camped one night where Wm. Hubbard now lives. A severe rain-storm came on, and the water in the creek rose so rapidly they were compelled to climb trees and wait for its subsidence. They returned home to Berlin, Conn., in the fall, and the men who were intending to settle in this portion of the country drew for their lots, containing about 104 acres each, the price of which was 7s. per acre in New England currency. The deed was given in June, after which four men—Elijah Smith, a brother of Joel Smith, the surveyor, Collings Luddington, a brother-in-law, Thomas Hollister, and Job Judd—came out by way of Owego, followed up the west branch of the

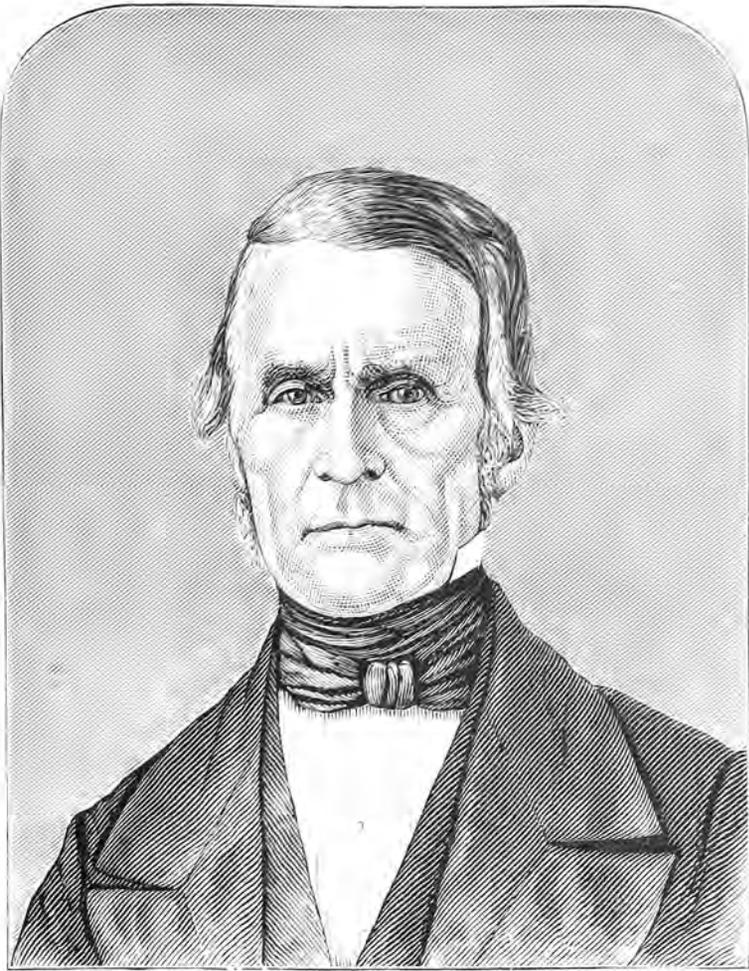
Owego Creek to this valley, and up this valley about ten miles, to where the village of Candor now is. Here in this valley, surrounded by dense forests, with wild beasts roaming the woods undisturbed, they first plied the axe in quick, successive strokes, that marked the beginning of an era of progress, improvement, and civilization. At this time there were Indians of the *Onondaga* tribe on the bank of the Catatong Creek, and farther up, on the farm owned by the late Solomon Mead. They were friendly, and did not remain long after the settlement by the whites. Thus, tract by tract, acre by acre, was the home of the red man yielded up to the pale-face. Where once the savage followed the war-path, held his hideous war-dance around his writhing victims, and made the forest resound with the war-whoop and shouts of triumph; where the dusky maiden stole away to meet the young brave who had become the object of her forest-born affections; now peace and the arts of civilization have succeeded, with all the blessings that accompany their train.

There are yet living those who remember the prison, a fort said to have been used by the Indians for their captives, on the bank of the creek near where Peter Carl lives, opposite the cemetery. In 1873, at a meeting to organize a Fourth of July celebration in Candor, the matter was discussed as to where to place the cannon, and it was decided to put it on the old "Fort Lot,"* and the dawn of the natal day of our country was heralded by the roar of cannon from the spot where the wail of the captive and the shout of the captor rang out through the forests a century ago. Amos Draper, an Indian agent, living at Owego, and his brother Joseph, being friendly with the Indians, ransomed some of these captives and sent them back to their friends at Wyoming. Judge C. P. Avery says, in the "History of the Susquehanna Valley" (1854), of this fort and an incident connected with it, "It stood in the midst of a thick hemlock grove, almost impenetrable to light, the dark and sombre character of which is well remembered by some of the pioneers yet living.

"It is handed down by tradition, and in some degree confirmed, that here lived for several years in an Indian family a young white girl, who had been captured in the vicinity of Wyoming. She is represented to have been singularly beautiful, her costume rich, and ornamented with brooches of silver, and to have so much aroused the sympathy of the first white settlers upon the Susquehanna that, among others, Amos Draper endeavored to procure her release. It was not, however, effected; the reason having been, according to one account, that her captors declined acceding to any terms which were offered for her redemption, while it is otherwise stated that the want of success was attributable to her own unwillingness to leave. She probably shared the fate of her captors and removed with them to Canada."

The incident related by Lossing of Frances Slocum, the white captive of Wyoming, is thought by many of the old inhabitants here to be the one mentioned by Judge Avery,

* In this lot, for many years, articles of Indian manufacture were plowed up. Deacon J. B. Hart has many interesting relics of this locality. A few years ago a pestle for pounding corn, about eighteen inches in length, was found in a sand-bar, four feet below the surface, by N. T. Hull.



MR. ORANGE F. BOOTH.



MRS. LUCY BOOTH.

ORANGE F. BOOTH.

Among the representative and successful families of Candor to-day are the descendants of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He emigrated from old Connecticut, where his forefathers were among the early settlers, to this county in 1802, and settled upon the farm (now in the possession of his son, E. A. Booth) which was deeded to him by Timothy Pitcairn, one of the original patent holders, Aug. 29, 1794, when our subject was but twelve years of age. He was born at Berlin (now New Britain), Conn., March 5, 1782, being the second son of Joseph and Elizabeth Booth. He was during his life identified with the agricultural interests of the town; also was in the lumber business, having built a saw-mill in Candor as early as 1829. He was joined in marriage, Oct. 8, 1806, to Lucy, daughter of Abel and Mary Hart, she being born at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 11, 1788. Her father emigrated in 1793 to Union, Broome Co., N. Y.; but in 1798 removed to the town of Candor, Tioga Co. This lady is still living, being over ninety years of age, having the constant attention and faithful care of a devoted son. On account of her longevity of life we propose to give a short genealogy of her ancestors, she being of the seventh generation of Harts in this country. Deacon Stephen Hart, the founder of the family in the New World, was born about 1605, at Braintree, Essex Co., England, and came to Cambridge, Mass., about 1632. He removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1635, and went to Farmington, in the same State, about 1640. He represented the town of Farmington in the General Court of Connecticut from 1647 to 1660. He died in March, 1682 or 1683. His family consisted of six children. Of John, his eldest son, we have no authentic account in regard to his birth. He became a freeman of Connecticut, May, 1654. He was one of the first settlers of Tunxis, and in 1666 his home was set on fire by the Indians, and all his family, with the exception of his son John, who was absent at the time, perished in the flames. Therefore John was thus providentially saved to be the progenitor of a numerous posterity. He was born at Farmington, in about 1655. In May, 1695, he was confirmed by the General Court ensign of the Farmington train-band, and in October, 1703, was com-

missioned lieutenant, and subsequently promoted captain. He was a deputy from Farmington to the General Court for four years, and in May, 1705, was appointed one of the auditors of the colony. He died Nov. 11, 1714. His family consisted of seven children. Isaac, the second son of Captain John, was born in Farmington, in 1686, and was married Nov. 24, 1721, to Elizabeth Whaples. He headed a petition to the General Assembly in 1754, which caused the incorporation of the town (now city) of New Britain, Conn. He died Jan. 27, 1770. He had seven children. Ebenezer, his eldest son, was born at Kensington, Conn., Nov. 27, 1722, and died Nov. 17, 1753, leaving four children. Abel, his eldest son, was born at Kensington, Conn., Feb. 22, 1747, and was married to Mary, daughter of Caleb Galpin, Sept. 13, 1769, she being born Oct. 21, 1753. About 1774 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and from there to Candor. He died in 1802; she lived until 1845. These two last were the father and mother of our subject, and were the original pioneers and settlers of the Hart family in Tioga County.

Orange F. by his marriage became the father of nine children, viz.: Horace; Dennis, born March 13, 1808; Lorin; Abel H.; Mary S., widow of Romanta Woodford, and born July 29, 1814; Eliza A., widow of Norman L. Carpenter, born Aug. 6, 1818; Orange; Edwin A.; and Lucy C., wife of Henry Gilbert, of Elmira, born Oct. 20, 1823. They are all residents of Candor, except the latter; and the death of Lorin, June 22, 1876, was the first among the children, the oldest being then past sixty-nine, and the youngest being fifty-three years of age. In politics, he was a strong believer in the doctrines of Democracy, and was a true upholder of that party's principles. He represented the town as its supervisor a number of times, and was the first assessor the town ever had, holding that office in 1811; was justice of the peace, and held other minor offices. He was one of the largest landholders, owning at one time over twelve hundred acres in the town limits. Was a staunch member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He was called to his last resting-place Jan. 18, 1860, his loss being mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances

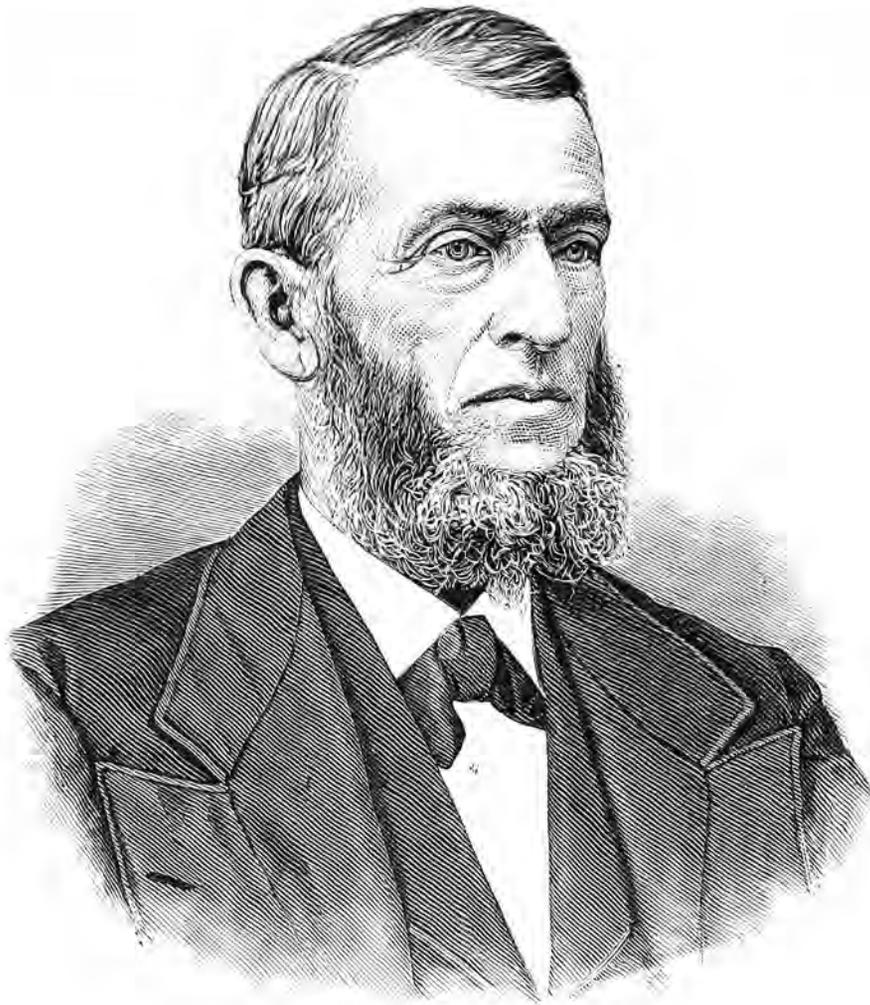


Photo. by Allen.

EDWIN A. BOOTH.

The man to whom Candor is indebted in a great measure for her prosperity and advancement in improvements of late years, who though accumulating moneys abroad has invested at home to help build up his birthplace, is the subject of this sketch. He was to the manor born, having first seen the light of day Jan. 25, 1821, being the eighth child and youngest of six sons of Orange F. and Lucy Booth. His father's circumstances permitted him to give his son the benefits of only a common-school education, and in his childhood, his father being engaged in the lumber trade, it has been often remarked in a jesting manner to Edwin that he had spent all his life in a saw-mill. He was married March 22, 1849, to Mary H., daughter of Harvey and Mary Potter, of Candor, where she was born Aug. 12, 1830. They have but one child, Mary A., born March 16, 1865. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he became connected with his father in the lumber business. In company with his brother Lorin and his brother-in-law, Norman L. Carpenter, they purchased, Sept. 18, 1846, a large body of timber located in the town of Spencer, containing 2500 acres, known as the Ryer's tract. This they felled and converted into lumber; and subsequently, with six others, purchased 1500 acres in Allegany Co., N. Y. He followed saw-milling till 1865, when he sold out his interest in the business to his brother Lorin. Previous to this the two brothers, with Charles L. Potter, formed a copartnership, and purchased for a very low price, Dec. 26, 1856, 5000 acres of timber-land in Northern Michigan, about forty miles west of East Saginaw; this they held unimproved till lately; they have at present 1100 acres left, and have

made sales aggregating about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus we see these business men with judicious foresight plant their small fortunes in the wilds of a new country, and by this act they and their heirs will enjoy a comfortable competency for years to come. Mr. Booth is at present president of the First National Bank of Candor, which office he has held since May, 1865; he is also the largest stockholder. He has since 1861 been connected more or less in the mercantile business at Owego and Candor, and has been for the last four years senior member of the firm of Booth & Williams, dealers in general merchandise at Candor. He still holds to the political creed instilled into him by his father, and is very popular among men of both parties. He has represented his fellow-townsmen in the Board of Supervisors a number of terms, serving in that capacity in the years 1862, '65, '66, '68, and '69. Himself and wife are both members of the Farmington Congregational Society. Thus we read the sketch of the life of one of nature's noblemen, who though no honored title is prefixed to his name is a true representative of what American wisdom, culture, and perseverance can do. One on whom no stain of dishonor is attached in his dealing with his fellow-men. One whom in his brief career has gathered around him a large circle of warm and personal friends.

He resides on the old Booth homestead, striving to make his mother's declining years pass in pleasure; while as she draws near to the vale of rest she looks forth with happiness on her offspring settled comfortably around her, and respected and honored by their fellow-citizens.

and the circumstances seem to indicate that she was carried through this section, and finally, upon the retirement of the Indians to Canada, went with them.

Elijah Smith settled on lot No. 9, second tier, northwest section township 12, on the hill where Ira McIntyre resides. Collings Luddington settled first on lot 3, sixth tier, northwest section 12, near Smith, on the farm now occupied by — Bangs. Soon after removed to lot 6, second tier, northwest section 12, where Harvey Ward lives. Thomas Hollister settled on the lot where the cemetery now is, and this is thought to be the place where they first camped upon their arrival. Jobb Judd settled on lot 2, second tier, northwest section 12, where John Kelsey lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and moved to Indiana about 1820.

Daniel H. Bacon came at an early day, and with others camped on the lot with Thomas Hollister. At one time Bacon went to Matson's mill, now Cannawanna, to purchase flour. Returning, he stopped at Abner Turner's and had the flour made into bread. Placing his loaves in a bag, he shouldered them and jogged on. After a time, becoming aware that a pack of wolves were on his track, he began at once to hasten forward with more rapidity, and outran his pursuers, and so saved (his) *Bacon* and the bread. Bacon finally settled where Josephus Mead lives. Joseph Booth, living in Connecticut, drew a lot at the same time with the others, in 1793, which was the farm on which Edwin A. Booth now lives, being lot 2, first tier, northeast section 9. The deed was made out to Orange T. Booth, his son, then twelve years old, who did not settle upon it till 1801. Israel Mead, a Revolutionary soldier, from Bennington, Vt., came in with his wife and five children, with an ox-team and sled, in March, 1795, and settled in West Candor on lot 10, third tier, northeast section 9, where Truman Scofield lives. His descendants are still living there. His son William was the first white child born in Candor. His first house was built by fastening logs together with stakes, forming a cabin, with an opening for doorway, and using the boards from his sled for roofing, together with hemlock-boughs. Fires were kept burning night and day to keep off wild beasts. One night during his absence, while Mrs. Mead was in bed, a bear entered the cabin and helped himself to a kettle of mush standing near the opening. In 1799 one of his boys found a litter of six young panthers and carried them home, kept them in a pen a few months, and then received a bounty of \$2.50 per head from the State. Joel Smith, the junior, returned to this place to settle, in the spring of 1795, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children. The younger, Jared, was born in November, 1794, and was six months old, and is now living on the old homestead, being lot 5, sixth tier, northwest section 12. He was born in 1760, entered the Revolutionary army as a fifer; appointed ensign April 25, 1780, of 3d Connecticut Regiment; received commission as captain Sept. 5, 1780. The appointment is on parchment, and signed by Samuel Huntington, Pres't, with the great seal of the United States. The commission also is on parchment, and signed by John Jay. These relics are in the hands of Selah Hart, of Candor.

Captain Smith was at the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and served through the war; surveyed a portion of

this territory in 1793, settled in 1795, taught school here and at Owego, was the first justice of the peace, and an accurate surveyor. His work to-day settles many disputes concerning land titles. He was an active, energetic man, and foremost in all good works. He lived to see dense forests swept away and cleared fields and happy homes appear, where only the trail of the red man and the mark of his own hatchet were seen when, with compass and chain, he first surveyed this wilderness. He had a large family of children, and several of them settled here. Hannah married John Gridley, and they settled at Dry Brook, where he still lives. Jared married Sarah Ward. Sally married Treza Hart, and settled where Mrs. Egbert Hart now lives. Lydia married Charles Woodford, who settled at Gridleyville, where they still reside.

Captain Smith was very methodical and careful in his business, and among his papers may be seen wills, deeds, surveys, and numerous other documents labeled and tied up with scrupulous care. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and died in 1847.

Elijah Hart and David Whittesey came in the settlement in the winter of 1794-95, and built a grist- and saw-mill on the ground where Mr. John Ryan's saw-mill now stands. This mill was burned about 1813.

Abel Hart came from Stockbridge in December, 1796, and located on lot 10, first tier, northwest section 12, now known as the "old homestead lot." He had visited previously his old townsmen in Brown's Settlement on the Boston Purchase, and was so well pleased with the country that in February, 1794, he came with his family to make a permanent settlement. He did not immediately come to this place, but located first about five miles below Binghamton, near General Stoddard. He first built a plank house with one room, and soon afterwards added to it.

Elijah Hart, David Whittlesey, and Daniel H. Bacon boarded with them. He built a blacksmith-shop across the street and exchanged work with the people for many miles around, he doing their blacksmithing and they carrying on his farm work. He also built a distillery close by the shop. About 1807-8 travel increased largely through to the lake country, and he built a large frame tavern-house near the old one, completing it before 1810. The Ithaca and Owego turnpike was completed about that time. This road was previously located upon an old Indian trail from the Susquehanna to Cayuga Lake.

Before 1807, Abel Hart and Thomas Gridley built a saw-mill out in the wilderness, on the creek, and cut a road through the forest to it from the turnpike. It stood where the grist-mill now stands opposite Humboldt tannery, and was discontinued in 1832. From this time mills were erected by private capital, and the sturdy emigrants entered into an active hand-to-hand contest with the mighty forests, which were speedily made subservient to the uses of civilization.

Mr. Hart was prosperous in business and contributed largely for benevolent and religious purposes, and lived to see his sons and daughters married and prospering around him.

Samuel Hart settled at Gridleyville. Daniel Hart is living in Candor, near the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mary married Harvey Potter, who came in 1807; they settled on the farm where she still lives with her son Henry.

Selah Hart settled where Norman Hart lives, and is now living with his son-in-law, John McCarty.

Susan married Isaac V. Locey, and they now live opposite the brick mill. Abel remained on the old homestead where Mrs. Hart and her son Lewis live.

Jacobus Shenich settled upon the Big Flatt or Cantine location about 1797, but did not remain long. Captain Daniel Parks located on lot 1, section 1, township 12, on what is now known as Parks' Settlement, May 3, 1797, and Elisha Forsyth and Thomas Parks in the same locality soon after. Hiram Williams settled on the Ford location the same year; Seth Bacon on lot 2, seventh tier, northwest section 12, where William Hulbard lives, and kept tavern there for several years. Captain Eli Bacon on lot 1, seventh tier, northwest section 12, where Mrs. Anderson lives, prior to 1800. William Bates came up from Owego about 1796, and settled where Mrs. Sterling Barber lives. Mrs. Bates after his death moved to Spencer, and died at the age of one hundred and two years. Richard Ellis moved in the south part of the town about 1798-99, where Harvey Coles now lives. Selah Gridley came from Connecticut in 1803, and located on lot 12, second tier, northeast section 9, where William Gridley lives. Orange F. Booth settled in 1801 on lot 2, first tier, northeast section 9, where his son Edwin lives. He married Lucy Hart, a sister of Captain Abel Hart; she is still living at the age of ninety years. He was appointed justice of the peace as early as 1820 by the Council of Appointment. In 1829 he built a saw-mill on Catatonk Creek with his eldest son Horace, who is still living at Candor. A mill on the same site is carried on by Jesse and Theron Booth. He prospered greatly, and his family of six sons and three daughters were happily settled around him before he died. His death occurred in 1860, he being then seventy-eight years old.

Horace, Dennis, Abel H., Mary S., Woodford, Orange, and Eliza A. and Edwin A. Booth are all living in the town.

Jacob Clark came in 1805 from Orange County, and took up lot 1, northwest section 11. From 1804 to 1817, Christian Hart, Ezra Smith, Dr. Joel Tallmadge, Hon. Jacob Willsey, and others settled on or near the "Big Flatt" location.

Joel Robinson came from Barton, Orleans Co., Vt., in 1816, and located on the farm he now occupies. He built the first Methodist church at this place, and the Sackett grist-mill, and is still hale and hearty at ninety-four years of age. His son, A. A. Robinson, has been for many years a prominent business man. John Whitley came into the north part of the town in 1816. Aaron Whitley came soon after, and settled on Shendaken Creek. Elisha Blinn and Beriah Strong settled in 1804 at Blinn's Settlement, known as Fairfield, and Caleb Galpin and Ebenezer Lake in 1809.

Moses Grimes came from Washington Co., N. Y., and settled, in 1811, where his son, J. W. Grimes, still owns, near Parks' Settlement. He was one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church in Owego, and was recognized as a man of influence and ability, and filled many public offices, commanding the respect of his fellow-citizens. Na-

thaniel Sackett was a pioneer in Owego in 1789, and moved to Catatonk in 1803, and settled there. Evans, Pickett, Harrington, and others came in about the same time. Mr. Sackett built a saw-mill and kept a tavern for many years, and was an influential man. Richard and John J. Sackett have been active and energetic men, and accomplished much to further the manufacturing interests of the town. John J. Sackett and his sisters, Mrs. Dr. Hunt and Mrs. Rachel Joslyn, are living in Candor.

Caleb Sackett built a saw-mill as early as 1815, on the ground north of the brick mill, and mills have been burned two or three times on the site. He married James McMaster's daughter, and they kept tavern where the tannery now is for some time. James McMaster, who at one time owned the west half of the township of Owego, lived here during his latter days. One day, in 1818, he borrowed a horse of Captain Abel Hart to visit a son living in Spencer, and, in passing through the narrows above Selah Gridley's, his horse shied and threw him, breaking his ribs. He was taken into Mr. Gridley's and died in a few days, and was buried on the Caleb Sackett farm. Deacon Jonathan B. Hart came here as agent for his uncle, who owned 1000 acres, bought of Watkins and Flint, and settled on lot 4, second tier, northeast section 9, in 1825, where he still resides. He was married in 1823 to Elvira Humiston. They lived first in a log house, about one-quarter of a mile below lot 4, and in December following moved into the new frame house, Mr. Hart making his bedstead of saplings for posts and cording them up. He is active in all good works, foremost in the Sunday-school and church, and much interested in the early history and settlement of this country, and from him much information pertaining to the history of this town has been obtained. Israel Barnum located in the northeast portion of the town in 1822.

Bissell Woodford served in the Revolutionary war, and resided here in his latter days with his children.

Samuel Barager came in here in 1815; settled first at Fairfield, then settled in the village. He represented his county in the Assembly in 1829, and was justice of the peace many years. His daughter married Wakeman Smith, of Willseyville, and his son lives on the Thomas Gridley farm. Sylvester Woodford settled on the same farm where his son Sylvester now resides. Ozias Woodford at the same time, where Horace Loring lives. The physicians who attended the people for many years in this valley were Dr. Jones, of Owego, and Dr. Lewis Beers, of Danby. Dr. Horatio Worcester came in at an early day, and was followed by Drs. Bartlett, Bacon, and Dr. A. V. McKey, who practiced many years and then moved West.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Thomas Hollister kept the first tavern in 1795. He also built the first log barn and frame house, set out the first orchard, and raised the first apples, on or near the cemetery in the village of Candor. Elijah Hart and David Whittlesey built the first grist- and saw-mill, under the same roof, where John Ryan's saw-mill now stands. The first store was kept by Philip Case, on the farm owned by Mr. Murdock, at Adams Station, on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. Abel Hart built the first blacksmith-shop, and



Lorin Booth

Engraved by H. H. & S. W. Parson, N.Y.

LORIN BOOTH.

The life of Mr. Booth was comparatively uneventful, and marked by few incidents save such as occur in the life of every successful business man. He was emphatically a "man of affairs," industrious, sagacious, enterprising, and public-spirited; early developing those qualities which so largely contributed to his success in after-life. He was born in Candor, Oct. 26, 1810, being the third son and third child of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. He only received the benefits of a common-school education, passing his early life on his father's farm, and early became connected in the lumbering business with his father and youngest brother, which partnership continued till the death of his father, in 1860. The wisdom of his business qualities was shown in purchasing (in connection with others) large lumber tracts in Tioga and Allegany Counties, N. Y., also 5000 acres in Northern Michigan, which investment proved a financial success. In the manufacture and sale of lumber Mr. Booth passed the most of his life, and by his strict attention to business accumulated a large fortune. He was married, Oct. 16, 1834, to Esther M., daughter of Jesse and Esther (Hart) Smith. She is a native of Candor, being born May 29, 1811. The fruits of this union were four children, viz.: Anson H., a brief sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work; Lizzie Jane, born Jan. 26, 1844, and was married, May 27, 1869, to M. J. Daniels, of Rochester, Minn., where she now resides; Jesse F., born May 17, 1849, and was married, Dec. 21, 1871, to Julia A. Willsley, she being born in Candor, March 7, 1853, they have lost two

children; Theron S., born Oct. 6, 1851. The sons are following in the footsteps of their worthy parent, living upon their father's old homestead, and being engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, lath, etc., at Candor, under the firm-name of Booth Bros. Politically, Mr. Booth was early educated by his father to appreciate the wise and sound principles of Democracy, and during his life he never deviated from the wise counsels of his noble sire. He was solicited by his fellow-citizens, at various times, to serve them in some public capacity, but always steadily refused. As his time was too much occupied by his business and home affairs, he thought that he could not faithfully attend to public matters. He was a strong believer in the Episcopal form of religion, and was a member of the St. Mark's Church of Candor, and served in the capacity of warden for about thirty-five years. He died June 22, 1876. In social life, with a pleasant address, he was refined, unselfish, and courteous, attracting to himself the warm friendship of the intelligent and cultivated. In his business life he was just and honorable in all his dealings, and had the respect and entire confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact. He had large views, and took an interest in all that concerned the prosperity of the town of his residence, contributing liberally of his substance to advance its interests, and he gave largely of his means in aid of institutions, especially those of a benevolent character, and his charities to the poor were large and unostentatious, his sympathies going out readily to all in want.



HORACE BOOTH.

Very prominent among the living residents of the town of Candor is he whose name heads this notice.

Horace Booth was born in the town of Candor, Oct. 13, 1807, being the first child and oldest son of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. Like many another person similarly circumstanced, coming on to the stage of action in the early part of the present century, he received only a common-school education. His opportunities for acquiring book knowledge were limited, his early life having been spent upon his father's farm. On arriving at manhood he became a general mechanic, and has followed the avocations of a millwright, blacksmith, carpenter, and joiner.

He was married, Sept. 22, 1831, to Minerva, daughter of Asahel and Sarah Atkins. She was a native of Connecticut, being born at New Hartford, May 21, 1803. They had three children, whose record is as follows: Lucy Elizabeth, born Jan. 23, 1833, married John F. Satterley, and resides at Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa.; Horace Francis, born Dec. 9, 1835, and resides at Candor, where he

is engaged in the foundry, and officiates as the present postmaster; Cynthia Eloise, born Nov. 12, 1838, is the widow of Dr. John J. Harris, late of Candor.

Mrs. Minerva Booth died Aug. 24, 1862. Mr. Booth married for his second wife, Oct. 1, 1863, Mary Helen, daughter of John H. and Maria Cooper, of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. She was born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1835. One child was the issue of this marriage,—Abel F., who was born Aug. 7, 1867.

Previous to 1856, Mr. Booth was a member of the Democratic party; but upon the organization of the Republican party, in that year, he became identified with it, and later with the Greeley movement, in 1871, since which time he has acted with the Democratic organization. He held the office of supervisor of the town of Candor for the years 1840, '41, '42, and 1850, '51, '52; and represented the town of Spencer as its supervisor for one year.

Mr. Booth has led an active and useful life, and the community in which he resides bears the impress of his influence.

was the first blacksmith. The first distillery was built on his farm in 1796-97. Joel Smith taught the first school, and was the first justice of the peace. The first school-house was built of logs, sixteen by sixteen feet, as early as 1798, on the Joel Smith farm, where Mr. Bogart lives. The first religious services were held in barns and dwelling-houses, as early as 1797, by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Connecticut. The first church was built in 1818, where McCarty & Co.'s store now stands. The first settled minister was Rev. Daniel Loring, in 1810. The first church organization was the Baptist, of West Owego Creek, in 1802. The first Sunday-school was held at the school-house in Gridleyville in 1820. The first tannery was built by — Durkee where the store-room of the woolen-factory now is. The first physician was Dr. Horatio Worcester. The first town-meeting was held in 1811. The first census was taken in 1814. The first brick-yard was kept by Sidney Hayden in 1835, and he was succeeded by Mansfield Bunnell in 1836. The first brick house was built by Noah Barber, and was sixteen by twenty-four feet, and is now owned by John Snover. The next was the Congregational parsonage, where Lewis Griffin lives. John McCarty built the first one in the village.

VILLAGE OF CANDOR.

For many years this place was in two settlements, known as Candor Corners and Candor Centre, but the gradual growth of both have united them, and they are now known as the village of Candor. It is situated on the Catatonk Creek, nearly in the centre of the town, and is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The first settlement in the town was made upon this site, and many of the descendants of the early settlers are now living here. It has a population of about 1100 inhabitants, and is a thriving manufacturing village. It contains four churches (Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian), union school and academy, bank, post-office, three public halls, two tanneries, steam saw-mill, hardware-store, three dry-goods and grocery stores, three grocery-stores, printing-office, water-power saw-mill, planing- and moulding-mill, two grist-mills, two shoe-stores, three shoe-shops, two tin-shops, two hotels, two clothing-stores, two tailors, two cooper-shops, produce dealer, two drug-stores, two cabinet-shops, foundry and machine-shop, five blacksmith-shops, three harness-shops, four carriage-shops, dealer in agricultural implements, five physicians, four lawyers, express- and telegraph-office, coal-yard, three milliners, livery-stable, etc.

There are also lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Honor, Independent Order of Good Templars, and Patrons of Husbandry.

MANUFACTURES.

The grist-mill on Catatonk Creek, owned by Halsey & Hixson, was built of brick, in 1838, by Jesse and Ogden Smith, and has four run of stone. The first miller was John Kirk.

The grist-mill on the Catatonk Creek, near Humboldt tannery, was built, in 1832, on the site of the old one, by

R. H. and John J. Sackett, and is now occupied and run by Young & Hoff.

Candor Iron-Works.—As early as 1854 plows were wooded here, the irons being cast at Montrose. Shortly after a cupola was erected, and castings of all kinds were made. They are now owned by Edwin A. Booth.

Woolen-Mills.—In 1824 a mill was built on the ground where Geo. Hart's planing-mill now stands, by Artemus Locey and Isaac Locey, and was operated by them until 1838, when it was sold to Joseph Matthews, who kept it until 1842, when the machines were sold and the building used for other manufacturing purposes.

A plaster-mill was built by Abel Hart, but discontinued. R. H. and J. J. Sackett purchased the building and put in carding-machines, and for twenty-five years the business was conducted successfully, but is now discontinued.

Ryan's tannery was built in 1861, with additions in 1863. It has 4 leaches, 25 vats, 2 pools, and 3 limes, with capacity of turning out 3000 hides per annum of upper leather. In 1868 a saw-mill was built in connection with it, with a capacity to cut 5000 feet of lumber per day. They are situated on Catatonk Creek, a little north of the village.

Candor Humboldt tannery was first built by Sackett & Elmendorf, in 1859; and E. S. Estey & Co. purchased the property July 25, 1865. It has a capacity of turning out 25,000 hides per annum, contains 120 vats, 4 leaches, and employs 30 men. Five thousand cords of bark are annually used at this tannery, representing 28,000 trees. The fire of 1868 caused the entire destruction of this tannery.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CANDOR

was chartered March 30, 1864, Norman L. Carpenter, President, John J. Bush, Cashier, with a capital of \$50,000, and privilege of increasing to \$100,000. Edwin A. Booth is now President, and Jerome Thompson Cashier. It is situated on the corner of Main and Bank Streets.

The following record is taken from one of the bank books:

“FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1868.

“Last night the bank was entered by burglars and robbed of about \$13,000 in currency and \$5000 in 5-20 United States bonds, besides \$12,000 in bonds belonging to other parties, left here for safe-keeping. The above-named property was in a burglar-proof safe purchased of Herring & Co., in the year 1864. The burglars, after tearing down the vault-door, laid the safe down on the bottom of the vault, door side up, and sprung the sides with steel wedges sufficiently to admit powder and blew the door open, abstracted the contents, and made their escape.”

WILLSEYVILLE.

This settlement is situated on what was known as the Big Flatt or Cantine location, and is on the north branch of the Catatonk Creek, in the northwest part of the town. A map of the lands about 1817 shows that Christian Hart had settled 50 acres on the south side, Jack Chambers on 100 acres next north, Jacobus Shenich 200 acres, where the depot now is, and on this place he kept tavern as early as 1798. Nov. 1, 1809, he sold to Ezra Smith, who kept the tavern until 1812 or '13, when it burned down. In 1860 it was sold to Morgan White, who has charge of the depot, and has a store and hotel.

Ezra Smith came from Westchester County. Settled first at Smithboro', in this county (and while there was appointed commissioner to lay off lands in Pennsylvania), then came to West Owego Creek, near Parks' Settlement, where he remained three years. He assisted at the building of the first mill at Factoryville. Wakeman Smith, a grandson of Ezra, living here, has in his possession an original patent for 540 acres of land, granted to Jonas Poirs and Benjamin Kotes, Feb. 2, 1791, signed by Geo. Clinton, with the great seal of New York attached by a cord. This seal is about three and a half inches in diameter, one quarter of an inch thick, and made of wax impressed with the seal of the State as used in 1777.

Jacob Willsey came from Fairfield, Herkimer Co.; was justice of the peace, and held the office of county judge for several years. Willseyville was named in honor of him. He was instrumental in the organization of the Baptist Church in 1838. The early records of this settlement can be found more complete in a bottle that was placed in the foundation of the church at the laying of the corner-stone, the same being written by Judge Willsey. Mrs. Wm. Willsey lives on the old homestead. His sons, Gaylord and Warren, live at Candor. Miss Maria Willsey, a daughter of Judge Willsey, married Rev. Jacob Thomas. They went as missionaries to India, and when within a mile of their intended field of labor he was instantly killed by the falling of a tree across the canoe, while they were going up the river. She remained there, and afterwards married Rev. Samuel Osgood, and returned to this country in 1847, after an absence of ten years, and died July 13, 1849, at Wyoming.

Dr. Joel Tallmadge settled here about 1817, where Mrs. Durphy lives, and came as agent for an uncle, who owned a large tract of land. (He was a brother of N. P. Tallmadge, of national fame, who was at one time United States Senator, and subsequently Governor of Wisconsin.) He was justice of the peace, and member of Assembly in 1832. The first school-house in this section was built in 1817, above the bridge. The first mill was built in the upper portion of the town, by Bush and Dykman, about 1822. The settlement is at the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains two depots, one church, post-office, four groceries, two blacksmith-shops, school-house, and one saw-mill.

WELTONVILLE.

This hamlet is located on the east line of the town, on West Owego Creek, contains post-office, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and school-house. It was named in honor of Rev. A. J. Welton. Jasper Taylor, Cornelius Cartwright, and others came in here at an early day. They built their first houses at the base of the hill, fearful that the flats would be covered with water.

GRIDLEYVILLE

is a hamlet on the Catatonk Creek, and is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about one mile from Candor village.

EAST CANDOR

is about four miles above Weltonville, and is on Doolittle Creek; was first known as Blinn's Settlement, then as "Honey Pot," or Upper Fairfield. There is a union church here.

WEST CANDOR.

This settlement was commenced by Israel Mead, in 1796. Selah Gridley and Captain Ira Woodford were early settlers, and their descendants are yet living here. It is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains a depot, post-office, hotel, school-house, steam- and water-power saw-mill, and is about three and a half miles west of Candor village.

CATATONK.

This settlement is situated on Catatonk Creek, near the south line of the town, and is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and contains depot, post-office, church, blacksmith-shop, two saw-mills, and tannery. The latter was built by Sackett & Forman in 1852, purchased by G. Truman & Co., in 1864, and bought by E. S. Esty & Co., May 24, 1875, and is now known as Catatonk Humboldt Tannery. It employs 30 men, and has 130 vats and 10 leaches, and a capacity to turn out 25,000 hides per annum.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organization was Congregational, and was called the Second Congregational Church of Spencer before Candor was erected, June 29, 1808. There gathered together in the barn of Sylvester Woodford nine persons, with Rev. Seth Williston, of Lisle, and Rev. Jeremiah Osborne, of Berkshire, for the purpose of consolidating the religious influences and organizing a church. The exercises were conducted by the ministers from abroad, and the following is a list of the names of the constituent members of the church: Ebenezer Sanford, Rhoda Sanford, Asa North, Laura North, Eli Bacon, Sarah Bacon, Job Judd, Ozias Woodford, and Theda Woodford. The Ecclesiastical Society of Farmington was organized in support of the Congregational ministers and church July 23, 1810, and Orange F. Booth, Ebenezer Sanford, Ozias Woodford, Sylvester Woodford, Truman Woodford, Thomas Gridley, Eli Bacon, Joel Smith, Abel Hart, Asa and Timothy North, composed the members.

The fourth article of their constitution was, "That the place of holding publick worship shall be at the house of Sylvester Woodford, until a more convenient place may be obtained, or circumstance shall render it inconvenient, in which case it shall be holden as near the before-mentioned place as may be." The first meeting-house was built in 1818, where McCarty & Co.'s store stands, and was 25 by 30 feet, frame, and without ceiling from floor to rafter.

The pulpit was brought from the Presbyterian church in Owego. Slabs were used for seats, outside uppermost, and placed on blocks; and two seats were made of boards and fitted with backs, about twelve feet long. This building was used for seven years without being finished; no stoves being used, even in the coldest days of winter. In 1824

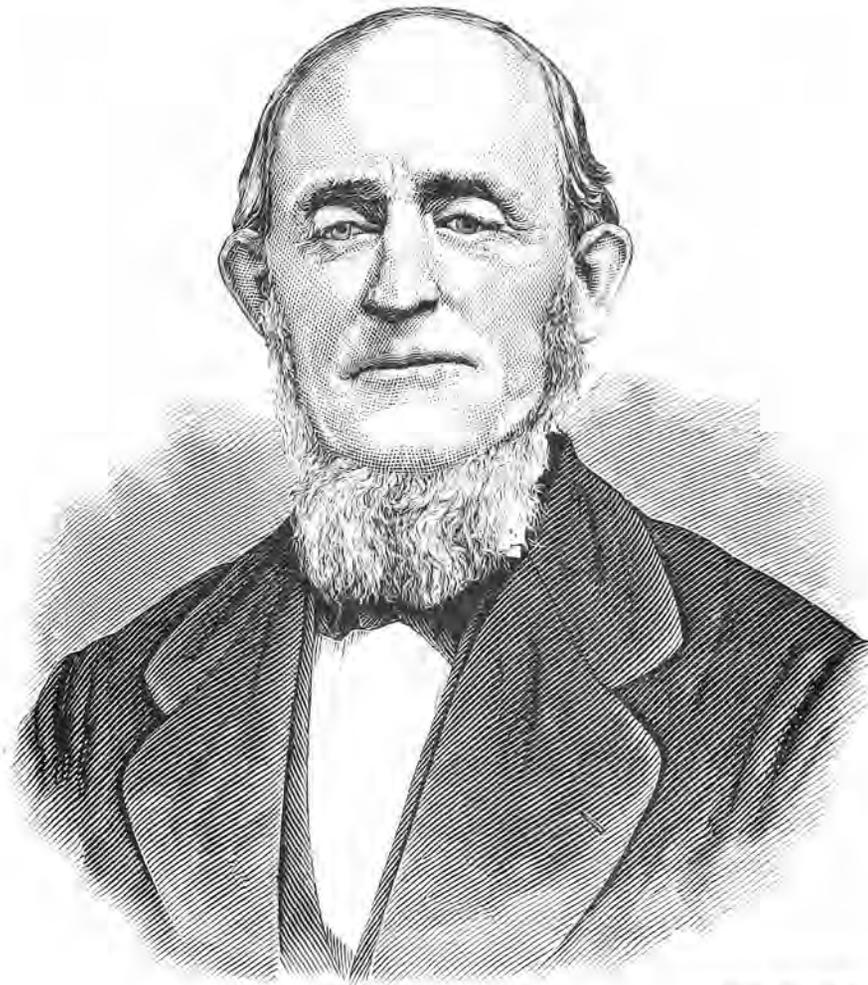


Photo. by Shute

ABEL H. BOOTH.

Abel H. Booth was born Sept. 29, 1812, in Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., being the fourth son of Orange F. and Lucy Booth. He remained on his father's farm until he attained the age of twenty-two, when he started for himself upon a farm of twenty acres, which he has since increased to three hundred acres.

He was married Nov. 29, 1843, to Catharine, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Decker, she being born in the town of Cayuta, Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 15, 1819. They have had two sons, viz.:

George D., born Oct. 16, 1844, and Norman D., born Dec. 4, 1848. The latter died Sept. 21 1875.

Mr. Booth has been supervisor of the town of Candor; and, although no politician, takes quite an interest in the politics and local affairs of his town and county. Formerly an Old-Line Whig, he now affiliates and acts with the Republican party. He is not a member of any church, but interested in all matters pertaining to morality and good order.



Photo. by Beardsley.

ORANGE BOOTH

was born in the town of Candor, Oct. 16, 1816, being the sixth child and fifth son of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. He lived with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he married Mary, daughter of Ira and Parthenia Woodford, Nov. 10, 1844. She was born in Candor, May 2, 1819. The issue of this marriage was two children: John, born April 15, 1848, and is at present cashier of the Second National Bank of Rochester, Minn.; Nathan L., born Jan. 13, 1856, and died at the age of one year.

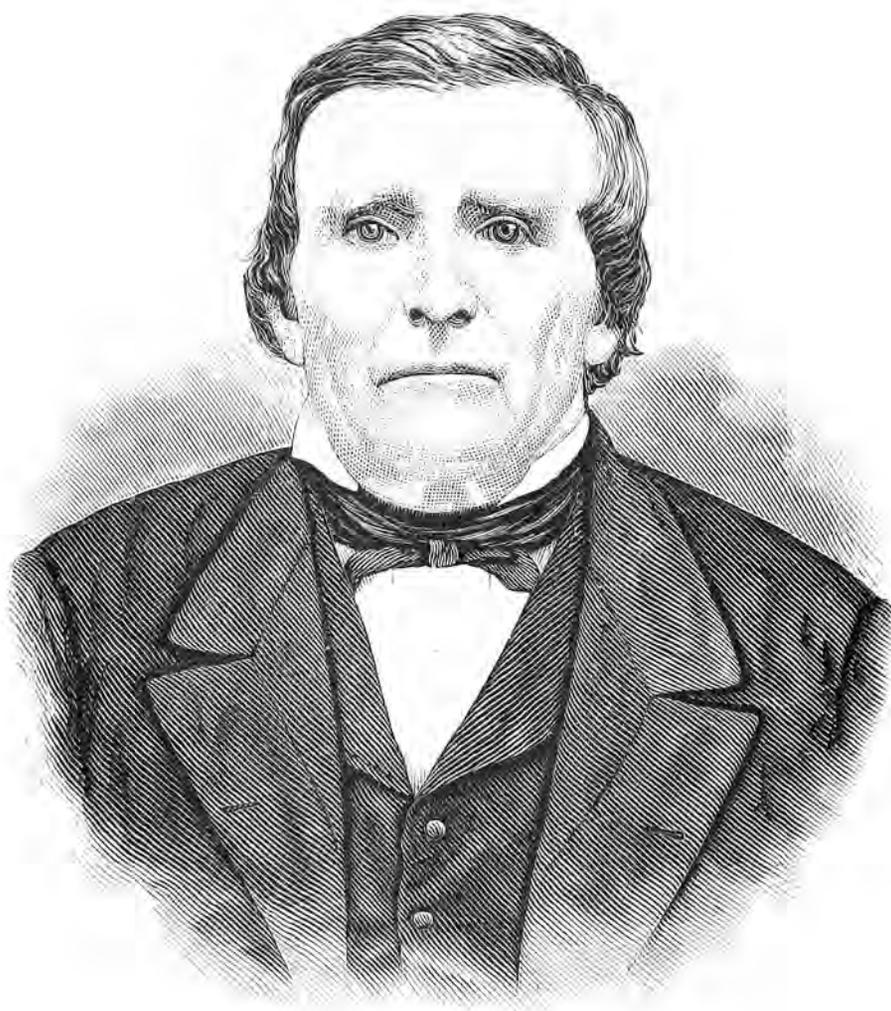
Mr. Booth is a member of the Democratic party. For twenty-five years and until recently he held the office of commissioner of highways. He is a member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer. When he left his father's home he started in life upon an eighty-acre tract given him by his father, and upon which he now resides. This original farm he has increased until he is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres in the town of Candor. He is universally respected.



ANSON H. BOOTH.

We place upon record a brief sketch of this worthy young man, who was a victim in a railroad disaster, the frequency of which of late years has brought grief to many happy firesides in this country. He was born in Candor, Sept. 5, 1838, being the eldest son of Loren and Esther M. Booth. He was married, Nov. 5, 1863, to Lucia M., daughter of Daniel and Mary Hart, she being born in

Candor, Nov. 20, 1841. His family consists of two children, viz.: Cora H., born Aug. 15, 1864; Henry Anson, April 20, 1868. He voted and acted with the Democratic party in politics. While on a business trip he met his death, being a passenger on a train on the eastern division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad which collided with another train, Sept. 6, 1871.



EPHRAIM COMSTOCK

was born in Smithfield, Providence Co., R. I., Nov. 2, 1802, being the eldest son in a family of seven children of Isaac and Mary Comstock. His father emigrated to Candor in 1820, and located on a farm of four hundred acres in that town, and a portion of which is still in possession of his descendants. He was married Feb. 25, 1835, to Sarah S., daughter of Captain William and Sarah Scott, of Candor, where she was born Feb. 24, 1809. They had four children, one of whom died in childhood, viz.: Mary S., born July 24, 1837, and is married to Paul A. Park, of Birmingham, Oakland Co., Mich., where she now resides;

William I., born Sept. 27, 1841, and is married and lives on the old homestead, and has four children; Sarah L., born June 18, 1848, and is married to David H. Young, of Berkshire.

He was a Democrat in politics, and held the offices of supervisor, assessor, and other minor positions. He was connected with the State militia, and held the rank of captain.

In religious views he was a Universalist, and believed in the restoration of all things. He died July 6, 1875, leaving a vacancy in his family and neighborhood which will be impossible to replace.

the society "resolved to build a new meeting-house on the north side of the turnpike, west of Caleb H. Sackett's."

The house was finished at a cost of \$3473.56, and the slips were sold. The old house was sold for \$53.63, and is now the home of Isaac V. Lacey. The church was under the watch-care of the Cayuga Presbytery, on the accommodation plan, until 1833, when it was changed into a Presbyterian Church, and remained as such twenty-three years, when it returned to the Congregational mode of government, in 1856. In 1867 the present site was bought, and July 17, 1867, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with appropriate services. Aug. 25, 1868, at two o'clock P.M., the house was dedicated, Rev. Edward Taylor, of Binghamton, preaching the sermon. The site, church, and parsonage adjoining, cost \$18,000. The office of deacon has been filled by the following brethren: Eli Bacon, Asa North, Adin Ross, Selah Hart, Jonathan B. Hart, Nathan T. Hull, and William F. Youngs.

The pastors during the seventy years of its existence have been the Revs. Daniel Loring, 1810 to 1819; J. Osborne, 1819 to 1831; Zenas Riggs, 1838 to 1841; Edwin Benedict, 1842 to 1852; M. C. Gaylord, 1852 to 1856; W. H. Haywood, 1856 to 1862; G. N. Todd, 1863 to 1866; C. A. Pelton, 1866 to 1870; A. Barnum, 1873 to 1878. Present membership, 190.

Sunday-School.—The first gathering of children for instruction on the Sabbath was at Gridleyville, in the spring of 1821. Mrs. Betsey Thomas, a teacher of the district school, invited the pupils to meet her on the Sabbath, and about twenty children met together. Harvey Potter taught the boys, and Mrs. Thomas the girls, Deacon Asa North assisting. This school continued two seasons, and removed to the central school-house. In 1826 it was organized with a constitution and board of directors. In 1827 the church was dedicated, but the school was still held at the school-house, and at the close of morning service the children formed in procession and marched over to Sunday-school, after which they marched back again. There was much opposition against using the church from church members, but in 1833 they were finally permitted to use it, and soon harmony prevailed, and all were much interested. During the fifty-seven years of its existence there have been seventeen Superintendents. Deacon J. B. Hart has filled the position for twenty-five years and six months. N. T. Hall is the present Superintendent. They number at present 75 members.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANDOR.

At a meeting of worshipers according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held pursuant to public notice on the 23d day of April, 1832, at the Masonic Hall in Candor, Rev. Lucius Carter was elected chairman. The meeting then in due form organized itself into a religious body, to be known by the name or title of "The Rector, Church-Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Marks." Seth and William Bacon were elected Church-Wardens; Daniel Bacon, Harvey Abbott, William Hand, Richard H. Sackett, Samuel Barager, Stephen F. Smith, Thomas Buel, and Hiram Smith were elected Vestrymen. Rev. Lucius Carter was first rector.

Jan. 21, 1835, they resolved to purchase the lot the church now occupies, and built a church, which they were using for church purposes December, 1837. The cost was \$5000; in 1868 it was generally repaired. The rectors since the Rev. L. Carter have been Revs. Humphrey Hollis, John Bailey, William B. Musgrave, John T. Cushing, Jacob Miller, J. E. Batten, Adolphus F. Rumphff, Alex. H. Rogers, at present rector. Number of communicants, forty.

A Sunday-school is in connection of about twenty members; Superintendent, Edwin Jennings.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANDOR.

Revs. John Griffin, George Densmore, and others of the circuit preachers held services several years before the little gathering met in the house of Jared Smith, in 1827, to worship according to their doctrinal views, and to organize a Methodist Episcopal Church. They were fifteen in number,—Judge Samuel Barager and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Hannah Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hubbard, Mrs. Asaph Colburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Jared Smith forming a class, with Thomas Hewett as leader. The first public services were held at a school-house, where the residence of Chester Johnson now stands. The first meeting-house was erected on the site of the present church, at a cost of about \$2000. In 1865 the present church was built, costing about \$10,000. The membership at present is about 250. The different pastors that have been stationed on this charge since the church was organized are (as correctly as can be obtained) as follows: Revs. John Griffin, — Hall, — Gardner, Sylvester Monier, Gaylord Judd, L. Mumford, John Benham, Isaac Parks, Darius Simmons, H. F. Row, Vincent M. Coryell, William Round, J. K. Peck, F. S. Chubbuck, C. V. Arnold, Eli F. Roberts, Jacob Miller, William P. Abbott, L. C. Floyd, J. L. Wells, G. H. Blakeslee, N. S. Reynolds, Luther Peck, and J. C. Brainerd, who is their present pastor. The Sunday-school is the largest in town, with about 200 scholars; William Hubbard, Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CANDOR.

A meeting of members of different Baptist Churches met at the house of Hiram Allen, March 11, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Baptist Church to be known as the Candor Village Baptist Church. A council was invited from the sister churches of Owego, Montrose, Tioga Centre, Owego Creek, Willseyville, Spencer, West Danby, Caroline, and Barton.

Delegates responded to the invitation, and services were held in the school-house. Elder E. Kimball was called to the chair, and H. D. Pinney chosen clerk.

The council, after hearing a statement from the committee of the Candor Baptist brethren, unanimously "Resolved, that the council fellowship these brethren, and that public services be held at the Methodist chapel in the afternoon."

Hiram Allen was elected Deacon, and B. H. Mills Clerk. This church is in the Broome and Tioga Association. The membership is at present about 120. The

Sunday-school numbers about fifty members; E. O. Gates is the Superintendent. J. W. Emery was called to be the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. D. C. Marshall, E. L. Benedict, — Burroughs, J. S. Webber, A. F. Chaplin, W. E. Bogert, J. A. Taylor, Jonathan Nicholas, and J. O. Runey, who is at present their pastor. The house of worship was built in 1855, at a cost of \$5000, and was generally repaired a few years ago.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST OWEGO CREEK.

This church was the second church organized in the county of Tioga, and was also the Second Baptist Church, as the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church was the first one. Fifteen persons met together on the first day of May, 1802, and entered into a covenant called

"The Covenant of the first Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, on Owego Creek, entered into this 1st day of May, 1802. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do covenant and agree as follows: 1. That we agree to take the Scripture of the Old and New Testament as our only rule of faith and order. 2. We will, to our utmost *indeavor*, maintain Christian love in our own hearts and also our Brethren. 3. We will *indeavor* to be careful of the persons and character of our Brethren, and especially of our Elders. 4. We will *indeavor* to fill up our places at all meetings and Church meetings, and of business, especially at communion season. 5. We will, agreeable to our abilities, contribute to the wants and necessities of our poor. 6. We will that brother shall not go to law with brother. 7. We will in all cases of failure of the above articles, if called to an account, take such admonition as the Gospel of Christ directs.

"Now, feeling ourselves bound by the Love of God, we cheerfully take upon us these, and God help us to perform all things that is our duty."

This was signed by Louis Mead, Lovina Mead, Jasper Taylor, Catharine Taylor, John Bunnell, Hannah Bunnell, George Lane, Sarah Lane, Peter Gorbet, Sarah Gorbet, Abram Everett, Deborah Everett, Samuel Steward, Alfen Steward, and Elizabeth Jacobs. Services were held in dwelling-houses and school-houses for some years. Rev. Levi Baldwin was the first pastor, succeeded by Revs. Samuel W. Ford, — Wise, Caleb Nelson, R. T. Gates, Enos Perry, Isaac Emory, George Crawson, R. S. Washburn, H. C. Jacobs, — Corbett, H. C. Jacobs, who is at present pastor. Abram Taylor is deacon. The church numbers about fifty-two members. A church edifice was built in 1844.

This church has been depleted by the formation of the churches in Owego, Newark Valley, and Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH

was built in 1871, its members withdrawing from the mother-church on Owego Creek. The membership is about sixty; Rev. H. C. Jacobs, of the West Owego Church, supplying the pulpit.

WILLSEYVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1839, with fifteen members, among whom were Jacob Willsey and wife, William and Martin Willsey, Warren Willsey and wife. The first pastor was Elder E. Kimball, and followed by Abram Willcoxen, — Gibbs, Enos Perry.

The meeting-house was built in 1840. They have no pastor at present.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PIPE CREEK

was organized in 1842, with thirty-eight members. Their first pastor was Rev. Mark Dearborn. It is now under the charge of the church at Tioga Centre.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT ANDERSON HILL

was organized in 1860, with twenty members. Rev. Thomas Burgess was first pastor, and it is now under charge of the Flemingville Church. N. S. De Witt, pastor.

UNION CHURCH, AT EAST CANDOR,

was organized in 1858, with eighty members, composed mostly of Methodists, under the charge of Caroline Church, Rev. — Van Valkenburg, first pastor. Rev. S. B. Keeny is the present pastor.

UNION CHURCH, AT CATATONK,

organized 1861. Services are now held by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Candor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PIPE CREEK

was organized in 1830. Rev. Gaylord Judd was the first pastor. It is at present under charge of the German Settlement.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about 1816. Their meetings were held in the school-house near Jared Smith's, and the one near Daniel Bacon's. Rev. John Gould was the first pastor, and about 1830 went West and joined the Mormons. This church was disorganized about 1831. A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized on West Owego Creek about 1820, but soon disbanded.

SCHOOLS.

The town first organized under the State law for the establishment of schools at a special town-meeting, called for that purpose at the house of Abel Hart, on Monday, Oct. 4, 1813.

Joel Smith, Nathaniel Sackett, and Joseph Delind were appointed commissioners of schools; and Asa North, Ebenezer Woodbridge, Daniel H. Bacon, Walter Hermit, and Russell Gridley were appointed inspectors of schools.

It was further voted that the supervisor be directed to raise a tax "equal to our proportion of the amount of the school fund, to be distributed February next," which was, for that year, \$32.62.

At a meeting held Jan. 14, 1814, Joel Smith and Jos. Delind reported the town divided into nine school districts.

The school commissioners' report for the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, gives the following statistics of the schools in the town: There were 1415 children of school age, 1109 attended school, 690 weeks were taught, 14 male and 35 female teachers were employed, 1482 volumes in the library, valued at \$1115. There were 21 framed and one brick school-house, valued at \$17,165, including sites. The assessed valuation of property in the town was \$618,564.

Balance of cash on hand Sept. 1, 1876.....	\$460.14
Received from the State.....	3277.46
Raised by tax.....	3185.25
Received from other sources.....	855.09
Total resources.....	\$7777.94



Jerome Thompson

was born in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 26, 1822, being the fourth son and fifth child of Austin and Abigail (Hallock) Thompson. His father removed to the town of Catharine, Tioga (now Schuyler) Co., in 1825. His father was a farmer, and also carried on the carpenter and joiner trade. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and he received only a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he entered the store of William P. Luce, at Catharine, as a clerk, where he remained nine years. Finally, in connection with Levi Hazen, he purchased the stock of Mr. Luce, and commenced business for himself under the firm-name of Thompson & Hazen, which business he closed out to his partner in 1851, and removed to Candor, Tioga Co., where he entered the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, John W. McCarthy, and continued the same until March, 1865, when they dissolved. In 1864 they organized the First National Bank of Candor. Mr. Thompson was one of the original stockholders. In the following year he accepted the position of cashier of that bank, which position he retains at present.

Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization; has held the office of supervisor for four years, and in the fall of 1863 was elected member of the Assembly, in which body (in 1864) he served on the Committee of Canals and Grievances. He was married, Sept. 3, 1846, to Minerva, daughter of John and Laura (Frost) McCarthy, she being a native of Catharine, Schuyler Co., where she was born March 7, 1829. They have had three children,—Caroline P., born May 9, 1852, and married, Nov. 7, 1878, to Dr. Le Roy Farnum, resident physician of Candor, and a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City; Norman J., born May 15, 1855, and a member of the firm of McCarthy & Thompson, dealers in general merchandise, at Candor; and J. Fremont, born Aug. 22, 1858, at present a member of the law-firm of Dolson & Thompson, of Elmira, having graduated at Cornell after a three-years' course, and at Columbia Law-School after a two-years' course. All of the family are members of the Farmington Congregational Society.



WILLIAM CADWELL GRIDLEY.



CAPTAIN RUSSEL GRIDLEY.

WILLIAM CADWELL GRIDLEY.

In 1802, Captain Russel Gridley, the progenitor of the Gridley family in Candor, and father of our subject, came from Berlin, Hartford Co., Conn., to explore this part of New York, and report its natural wealth and resources to friends who contemplated removing hither from New England. He built a cabin in an open space which he cleared in the woods, and remained in it for several months, when he returned to Connecticut. The next year, 1803, he came back in company with his father's family, which consisted of four sons and three daughters, and purchased a tract of seventeen hundred acres in Candor. He selected this large tract in Candor instead of Owego because the timber seemed better, and he thought the soil more fertile. Captain Gridley was a splendid type of the pioneer,—hardy, resolute, and possessed of that indomitable will and energy necessary to cope successfully with the hardships of frontier life. He was possessed of a great deal of military acumen, and in the war of 1812 was appointed captain of militia. His father, Selah Gridley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and many anecdotes of his soldier life are still treasured in the family.

Captain Gridley was married to Miss Sarah Kelsey, of Candor. He passed his life after coming to Candor on the place which became the home of his son. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, his

death occurring in 1862. Two children were born to them,—William C. and a daughter, who married W. R. Talmadge, of Fon du Lac, Wis., a brother of Governor Talmadge.

William Cadwell Gridley was born Feb. 25, 1808, on almost the very spot where he died. He purchased the claims of many of the heirs of the original seventeen hundred acres, so that he owned a farm of about twelve hundred acres. He turned his attention largely to wool-growing, to which a large share of his pecuniary success is attributable. His yearly production of wool was often as high as eight hundred fleeces.

In June, 1836, he was married to Miss Eliza Woodbridge, who survives him, and whose untiring and almost sleepless devotion to her husband in intervals of suffering occurring during the closing years of his life attracted the attention and deepened the admiration of a large circle of friends. Five sons were born to them, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Gridley was a man of great strength of character and purity of mind; unostentatious in manner, courteous and obliging, he won and retained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was universally respected as a wise and useful citizen. He died at his residence in Candor, June 9, 1875.

Disbursements.

Paid teachers' wages.....	\$5972.53
Repairs, furniture, etc.....	311.73
Other incidentals.....	592.54
Total	\$6876.80
Balance on hand Sept. 8, 1877.....	\$901.14
Money received from State for 1878.....	3294.40

CANDOR FREE ACADEMY.

This institute was established in 1864, under the union-school law, principally through the efforts of the Hon. J. W. Thompson, Dr. J. C. Dixon, and several others of the leading citizens of Candor, and is one of the largest and most flourishing academies in the county. It has a library of over 600 volumes, and a fine set of philosophical and chemical apparatus, among which are many fine pieces, such as a compound microscope of 650 diameters, air-pump, electric and galvanic batteries, etc. There are four departments and a corps of seven teachers, including the teachers of music and modern languages. There is an average attendance of 200 pupils. The buildings are new, convenient, and ornamental. The grounds, which are commodious and pleasant, are situated in the centre of the town.

The first principal was Prof. Denson. In 1867 the academic department was added, and Prof. L. D. Vose was chosen principal. The school has steadily gained in character and literary attainments, until it ranks with the best academies in the State. The present principal is L. D. Farnham, M.D., who has held the position for the last six years, and who has done much to give it its present high standing and character. The school is under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State. The Board of Education consists of E. S. Williams, President; J. H. Jennings, Secretary; J. Thompson, Treasurer; Chas. G. Peters, Geo. Hart, Andrew Tucker, and Thos. Eighmey.

SOCIETIES.

As early as 1823 the first Masonic lodge, Mount Olive, No. 353, was formed, with Jacob Willsey, Worshipful Master; Dr. Joel Tallmadge, Senior Warden; Abner Beers, Junior Warden; Dr. William Bacon, Secretary; — Holly, Tyler. Daniel Bacon and Stephen Seymour were the first Masons made in the new lodge. It grew and flourished for a few years, and from a variety of causes discontinued.

Candor Lodge, No. 411, was instituted in June, 1856, chartered in 1857, with 8 charter members, Jonathan B. Hart, first Worshipful Master. They now occupy a lodge-room in Young's Hall, and have at present 96 members.

Lodge No. 382, I. O. of G. T., was chartered July 29, 1876, with 15 members. A. T. Stowell was the first Worthy Chief Templar. Present membership, 128.

Lodge No. 542, K. of H., organized March 21, 1877. H. F. Booth, first Dictator. Present membership, 20.

Grange No. 203, P. of H., organized May, 1874. A. H. Krum, first Master. Present membership, 60.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association was chartered May 1, 1873. A part of the ground occupied by the cemetery was used at an

early day for burial purposes, and when it was thought advisable to organize an association it was decided to buy the plat where it now is (including the old grounds), of about eight acres. The first trustees were E. S. Williams, William Ward, Peter Bogart, Sylvester Woodford, G. A. Pelton, E. R. Brundage, Daniel Bacon, J. H. Rumphff, and C. W. Allen. There are several cemeteries in the town connected with the different settlements.

THE PRESS.

In 1867 the first newspaper was published in the village of Candor, under the name of the *Candor Press*, by Clizbe & Mandeville; afterwards sold to Benjamin Graves, who changed the name to *Candor Free Press*, and published it for some time, when it was discontinued. In 1872, Wales & Cameron started the *Candor Review*, Ira S. Wales succeeding, and in the fire of 1873 the office was burned, and the paper was discontinued. Oct. 14, 1876, F. H. Pride commenced the *Candor Independent*, which is still published, and has a circulation of 1000 copies weekly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In April, 1807, the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike was incorporated, and finished in 1809 through the town. Among the first railroads in the State was the Ithaca and Owego, which was incorporated Jan. 28, 1828, with a capital of \$150,000, but no active measures were taken to build it until the trade from Ithaca to Owego was threatened to be diverted by the building of the Chemung Canal. The road was opened April 18, 1834, and was finally sold by the Comptroller for unpaid interest on stock issued by the State of New York. In 1843 a new company was organized, and the name changed to Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad. It was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for ninety-nine years, Jan. 1, 1855, and is now the Cayuga and Susquehanna Division of that road. It runs through the valley of the Catatonk, with depots at Willseyville, Gridleyville, Candor, and Catatonk, and forms connection with the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway at Owego. The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad runs through the northwest portion of the town, forming a junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Willseyville.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Job Judd, Captain Joel Smith, Israel Mead, Thomas Gridley, Captain Thomas Parks, Hiram Williams, Bissell Woodford, Elias Williams, and Aaron Whitley.

Captain Thomas Parks achieved renown upon the sea for his skill and bravery in capturing prizes under letter of marque and reprisal.

Aaron Whitley was impressed in the British army in 1778; he participated in the battle of St. Augustine, and effected his escape while on Long Island, having served four and a half years.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Lewis Wheeler, Ephraim Personeus, John Lane, Captain Daniel R. Parks, Captain Eli Bacon, Thomas Hewitt, Wait Johnson, and Phineas Judd.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Spencer was formed from Owego (now Tioga) Feb. 28, 1806, and Candor was erected from it Feb. 22, 1811. It extends from the centre to the north border of the county, and contains 51,334 acres, of which 33,572 acres are improved, and has a population of 4203, as per census of 1875. In 1800 there were but 390 acres under cultivation; in 1825, 8350 acres; 1855, 30,769 acres.

The population in 1800 was 135, with 23 voters.

At a town-meeting of the town of Candor, holden March 5, 1811, at the house of Captain Abel Hart, the meeting proceeded to the choice of town officers. The following persons were chosen to the offices annexed to their respective names, viz.: Joel Smith, Supervisor; Asa North, Town Clerk; William Scott, Orange F. Booth, Samuel Smith, Assessors; Nathaniel Sackett, Seth Bacon, Charles Taylor, Commissioners of Highways; Truman Woodford, Constable and Collector; Abel Hart, Asa North, Overseers of the Poor; Eldad Picket, Daniel Parks, Constables; Joseph Delind, Charles Taylor, Eli Bacon, Job Judd, Fence-Viewers and Damage-Prizers; Thomas Parks, James McMaster, Ezra Smith, Poundmasters; Jacob Harrington, Seth Bacon, Ozias Woodford, Joseph Kelsey, Daniel Cowles, George Allen, Reuben Hatch, William Taylor, Joseph Schoonhover, Thomas Baird, Daniel H. Bacon, Jacob Clark, Alexander Scott, Overseers of Highways of thirteen districts.

SUPERVISORS.

1812-17. Nathaniel Sackett.	1857. Thos. Forman.
1818-21. Asa North.	1858. Jerome Thompson.
1822-28. Samuel Barager.	1859. Thos. Forman.
1829-30. Orange F. Booth.	1860. Jerome Thompson.
1831-37. Saml. Barager.	1861. Solomon Oakley.
1838-39. A. W. McKey.	1862. Edwin A. Booth.
1840-43. Horace Booth.	1863-64. John R. Chidsey.
1844-45. Richard H. Sackett.	1865-66. E. A. Booth.
1846. E. Comstock.	1867. Abel H. Booth.
1847-48. A. W. McKey.	1868-69. Edwin A. Booth.
1849. N. T. Woodford.	1870-71. Wm. H. Hubbard.
1850-52. Horace Booth.	1872-74. Urban P. Spaulding.
1853-55. Josiah Rich.	1875-76. Jerome Thompson.
1856. Norman L. Carpenter.	1877-78. John Ryan.

TOWN CLERKS.

1812-14. Asa North.	1857-58. M. Humiston.
1815-29. Ebenezer Woodbridge.	1859-60. Solomon Oakley.
1831-35. Orange F. Booth.	1861. Perry Van Kleek.
1836-37. A. W. McKey.	1862-63. John J. Harris.
1838. Horace Booth.	1864-66. E. S. Williams.
1839-40. W. H. Sackett.	1867. Emmet R. Brundage.
1841-44. Adna A. Gridley.	1868-69. Henry D. Heath.
1845-46. James Sturgis.	1870. H. Francis Booth.
1847-48. Harvey Abbott.	1871. Wm. R. Wardwell.
1849. J. E. North.	1872. Howard J. Mead.
1850-54. Leander Sutherland.	1873-74. James H. Jennings.
1855. Morris Humiston.	1875. Charles A. Williams.
1856. Jerome Thompson.	1876-78. Joel W. Personous.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1830.

1830. Joel Tallmadge, Jr.	1835. Chas. T. Bell.
1831. Chas. T. Bell.	1836. Asabel Lewis.
1832. Selah J. Smith.	1837. S. Barager.
1833. S. Barager.	1838. Jas. Douglas.
1834. Joel Tallmadge.	Chas. T. Bell.

1839. Jacob Willsey.	1857. Morris N. Holley.
1840. Asabel Lewis.	Edson L. Stephens.
1841. Jesse Rosecrance.	1858. Edson L. Stephens.
1842. Jacob Willsey.	1859. J. C. Parmelee.
Robt. E. Taylor.	1860. Saml. Barager.
1843. Robt. E. Taylor.	1861. Morris N. Holley.
1844. Asabel Lewis.	1862. Barlow Sanford.
1845. Jesse Rosecrance.	1863. John C. Parmelee.
1846. J. Tallmadge.	1864. Saml. Barager.
1847. Robt. Wixom.	1865. Jeremiah Kinney.
Saml. Barager.	1866. Barlow Sanford.
John Gridley.	1867. Alva M. Cortwright.
1848. Saml. Barager.	1868. Saml. Barager.
1849. J. Rosecrance.	1869. Horace Booth.
1850. Gaylord Willsey.	J. C. Parmelee.
Asabel P. Jacobs.	1870. Barlow Sanford.
1851. Allen Woodward.	1871. J. C. Parmelee.
John Gridley.	1872. Justus Barrett.
1852. Samuel Barager.	1873. Simon Luvcn.
1853. Morris N. Holley.	1874. Edson L. Stephens.
1854. John Gridley.	1875. J. C. Parmelee.
1855. John C. Parmelee.	1876. Saml. E. Taylor.
1856. Saml. Barager.	1877. Simon Van Luvcn.
	1878. Jacob C. Fuller.

MILITARY RECORD.

Joseph P. Peters, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 David Phelps, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 David C. Benton, private, 109th Regt.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Abram Courson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 James Wancer, private, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, fourteen months.
 Daniel Dewey, private, 13th Pa. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
 Lafayette Crum, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in right shoulder at Gettysburg.
 John Johnson, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 John Silvernail, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Eugene Mix, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864, one year.
 George Kiron, private, 157th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Stephen O. Blair, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Abram H. Krum, major, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. July, 1861, three years; wounded under the eye.
 Timothy Howard, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 John Tidd, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 William Franklin Hoyt, private, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Erastus Whitmarsh, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
 Lewis William Bangs, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 David Markle, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 William Gould, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Alonzo Robinson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Charles F. Humphrey, private, 5th Art.; enl. Jan. 1862, three years; served his time; re-enl. in regular army.
 John A. Kinney, private, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; re-enl. May, 1863, three years, 13th H. Art.
 Nathan E. Kinney, private, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; enl. Feb. 1865, one year.
 John A. Campbell, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Philip Krohm, 1st lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861, three years.
 Lamont L. Benedict, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Harvey G. Fessenden, fifer, 13th N. Y. Art., Co. D; enl. July, 1863, three years.
 Washington Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded.
 Avery E. Gilman, private, 109th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 Peter Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years; wounded in left foot.
 Leonard Hull, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Watson Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Alvin W. Robinson, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Alonzo Hoover, private, 26th Regt.; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
 William Decker, private, 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Dewitt Decker, private, 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years.
 George Matthews, 2d lieutenant, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Philemon Roberts, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 Rufus P. Roberts, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. July, 1863, three years.
 George House, private, 16th N. Y. Battery; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Hermon L. Chidsey, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Solomon Oakley, captain, Co. C, 109th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Judson J. Allen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor.
 Oliver Barley, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.
 Mike Galau, fifer, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; Invalid Corps.
 Almanza D. Johnson, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.

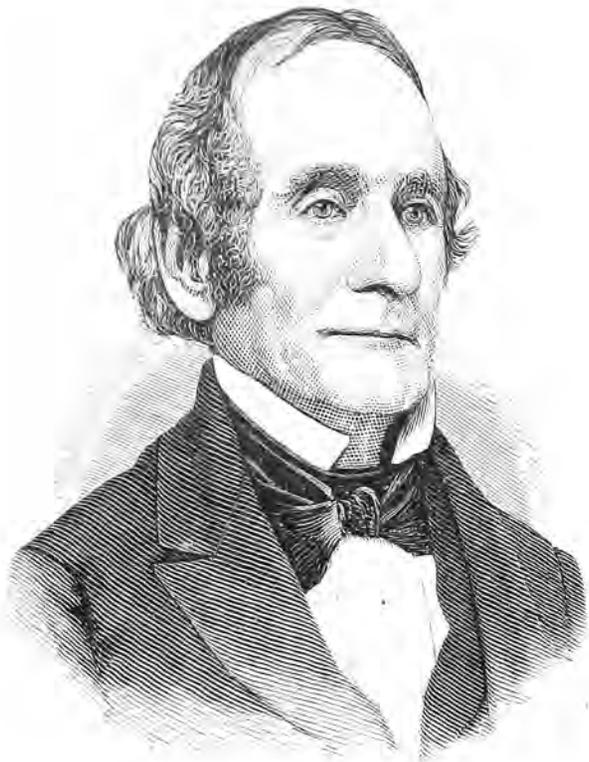


D. S. Miller

DANIEL S. MILLER, M.D., was born in Sennett, Cayuga Co., June 1, 1823, being the fifth child and second son of a family of thirteen children of Samuel and Eunice (S.) Miller.

His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated from Washington County to Cayuga in about 1810. Brought up on his father's farm, receiving only a common-school education, in the spring of 1843 commenced studying medicine with C. C. Cady & Son, of Sennett. In the same year he attended a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four terms, receiving his diploma in 1847. After leaving college he commenced the practice of medicine at Mottville, Cayuga Co., where he remained a year, when he removed to Groton, Tomp-

kins Co., where he remained two years, when he came to Candor in 1851, where he has practiced ever since. Married, Sept. 5, 1848, to Helen J., daughter of William and Eleanor (Patterson) Caruth, of Norwich, Chenango Co., she being a native of Stillwater, Saratoga Co., born Aug. 11, 1821. Had one child, Ada E., born April 22, 1851; married to W. R. Wardwell, of Candor, Aug. 22, 1871; died Oct. 5, 1876, leaving one son, Clarence M., born Feb. 7, 1874, who has lived with his grandparents since his mother's death. In politics, a Democrat. Never held any public office. Member of no church. His wife is a member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He has been a member of the Tioga County Medical Association for about twenty years.



JOHN KELSEY.



MARY ANN KELSEY.



COL. D. BACON.



MRS. SARAH BACON.

COL. DANIEL BACON

was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 9, 1800. He was the second son in a family of four children of Seth and Elizabeth (Booth) Bacon. He came with his father to Candor, locating on the creek opposite to where he now resides.

After receiving a common-school education, he began, at the age of fourteen, to learn the trade of his father, that of a carpenter. Aug. 25, 1825, he married Susan, daughter of Captain Jesse and Esther Smith, a native of Candor, she being born Nov. 15, 1805. Of their five children, all are living except one, viz.: Seth B., born May 24, 1829; Theodore L., born July 18, 1831; Henry D.,

born Nov. 4, 1835; and Eloise S., widow of Dr. J. D. Little, of New York City, born Dec. 11, 1839.

Mr. Bacon has held various local offices,—assessor, highway commissioner, etc. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party. He is a member of St. Mark's Church, and has been a warden and vestryman of the same for forty-five years. He has seen twenty years' service in the New York State Militia, having received various promotions, and on his retirement from service was colonel of the 199th Regiment of Infantry. His business is that of a farmer, carpenter, and millwright. His wife departed this life Jan. 16, 1878.

- Stephen Parmalee, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles F. Barager, enl. May 14, 1861, three years, 26th N. Y. Vol., as 1st lieutenant; resigned; re-enl. Aug. 1862, as 1st lieutenant; pro. to captain, Co. H, 137th Regt., and wounded in leg at Gettysburg.
- Peter Cinnamon, private; enl. May 14, 1861, in 26th N. Y. Vol.; in service two years; re-enl. Dec. 1863, in 5th N. Y. Cav., three years.
- David H. Burleigh, private, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. B; enl. Sept. 3, one year.
- Willis A. Carl, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Charles I. Stewart, private, 26th Regt.; enl. 1863.
- Edward Richardson, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Andrew G. Walker, private, 26th N. Y. Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- John W. Gould, musician, Co. K, 109th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Whitley, Jr., capt., Co. D, 11th Pa. Cav.; enl. July, 1861, three years; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1863, 1st Vet. Cav.
- Chas. B. White, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 1863, three years.
- George D. Cutter, private, 76th Regt., Co. D; enl. Nov. 1861, three years.
- Wm. H. Wood, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in face at Lookout Mountain.
- Philo B. Whitley, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Truman S. North, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Sands F. Matthew, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years.
- James K. Holly, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Samuel E. Blinn, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Joseph Jacobs, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George D. Smith, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Orrin Hawkins, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- John Kelly, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Abner Merrick, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Ellison, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Michael S. Vanglone, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Abraham W. Vanglone, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George M. Vanglone, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Elbert C. Foster, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Andrew J. Burleigh, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Horace A. Lovejoy, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George W. Perry, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Theo. Perry, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Ira W. Fuller, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Henry Mericle, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Charles Starkweather, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Oscar Jordan, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Simeon Quick, musician, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John W. Marshall, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. July, 1863, three years; trans. to 51st Regt.
- Ezekiel Johnson, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
- Orrin Dikeman, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Samuel Snyder, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Snyder, corp., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles S. Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- John J. Dean, ord.-sergt., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James Johnson, corp., 76th Regt., Co. D, enl. Sept. 1861, three years; prisoner at Andersonville, and paroled.
- George Dean, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Simeon Williams, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles T. Terwilliger, 1st lieut., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John E. Vosburgh, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Stephen D. Phelps, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 1864.
- Wm. McCrady, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Leonard White, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Lookout Mountain, in 1863; buried on the field.
- Silas Hoover, private, 179th Regt.; enl. 1864, one year.
- Edgar Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Wm. P. Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Benj. F. Osborn, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to sergt., afterwards 1st lieut.
- Chas. H. Rockwell, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James E. Wright, corp., 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Stephen W. Mosher, private, 109th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Lewis Strong, ord.-sergt., 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Beri Strong, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Ransom H. Mead, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Rufus Rockwell, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Leander Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Barney Digert, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Frank Brearly, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
- Gilbert Pierce, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Wm. H. Tucker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Amos Eastman, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Richard Vosburg, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; wounded in right hand.
- Henry Monroe, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Charles Barto, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
- Lyman B. Lovejoy, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Matthew K. Allen, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in the arm.
- Marvin Fuller, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Manley J. Allen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 18, 1863, three years.
- John T. Gilman, private, 16th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- William Owens, ord.-sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Lyman Perry, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Charles C. Fuller, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. French, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Snow, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years; died of sickness at Frederick City.
- Benj. F. Bailey, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, three years; died April, 1865, by wounds received before Petersburg.
- Wm. Bostwick, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; died of sickness, Oct. 21, 1862, at Fortress Monroe; buried at same place.
- Wm. Galpin, private, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 22, 1864.
- Robert Bunceman, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; died at Andersonville, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Sylvester Oakley, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July, 1863, three years; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 1864; was five months a prisoner at Andersonville.
- Anthony Clark, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died of sickness, Feb. 1864, acquired in service.
- Hugh Woodcock, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Washington, of wounds received in action; buried at same place.
- Sherman B. Blinn, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864, three years; died Aug. 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- James H. Robbins, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864.
- Eli Jacobs, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of sickness, at Washington, Feb. 1864.
- David D. Williams, corp., 97th Regt., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1863, three years; killed in battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 1865.
- John W. Kirk, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, three years; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.
- Cornelius E. Krum, private, 147th Regt.; drafted July, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga.
- Robert Evlin, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of wounds in battle, July 23, 1864.
- Chester Hyde, private, 104th Regt.; enl. July, 1863, three years; substitute; died at Andersonville, in 1864.
- John Butler, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died Jan. 20, 1863, from sickness, at Washington; buried there.
- Amzi C. Wolverton, corp., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died in hospital, July 20, 1864.
- Wm. H. Van Valkenburg, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; buried at Newark Valley.
- Hiram Hoyt, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died Feb. 8, 1865, of typhus fever, at Bermuda Hundred; buried there.
- Wm. H. Humphrey, sergt., 64th Regt.; enl. July, 1861, three years; killed June 4, 1864, when placing picket line; buried on field.
- Daniel K. Hart, corp., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died while a prisoner at Andersonville, Aug. 2, 1864.
- Milo B. Towner, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 25, 1862.
- Gilbert Newman, private, 21st Regt.; enl. May 28, 1863, three years.
- Homer J. Willsey, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; buried near Bethel Church.
- Wm. Barto, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Lookout Mountain, Oct. 1865; buried on field.
- George W. Roe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. July 20, 1863, three years; died by disease contracted in army, June 27, 1864; buried in Danby Tompkins Co., N. Y.
- E. T. Roberts, chaplain, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; served until close of the war.
- Chas. Richardson, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James H. Rees, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Daniel F. Quick, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Theodore Brink, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. W. Humphrey, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Leroy Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Jerome Rodney, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of wounds received near Spotsylvania Court-House, May, 1864.
- Lorenzo D. Bedell, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Chauncey A. Hull, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of sickness while in the army.
- Ja-ob Eignor, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John J. Eignor, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. H. Barber, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- James P. Cleavland, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Chas. W. Grant, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James Miracle, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Mattson, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Reuben Orcutt, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Patterson Morris, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.

- Thomas Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Aaron Vanetten, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Silas A. Wiggins, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Theodore G. Boice, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. July, 1862, three years; enl. April, 1861, 3d Regt. N. Y. Vols.; wounded at Big Bethel, and discharged.
- Delos J. Horton, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George E. Morton, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Orsemus W. Roe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. E. Burliew, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Hiram Monroe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Ricelus Adkins, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. J. Cowen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Cornelius Sweet, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. W. Smith, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Strait, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. Douglas, capt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; joined his company, and was with Sherman in the campaign through to the sea and until the surrender of Johnson.
- Andrew J. Hoyt, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; enl. in 5th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 1861; taken prisoner and paroled, June, 1862; re-enl. in 137th Regt.; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May, 1863.
- Richard Walker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Hiram Scott, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Washington, Jan. 1863, of fever buried there.
- William N. Coleman, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863; buried on field.
- Morris J. Walker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; first enl. May 14, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 137th Regt.
- Alfred Hull, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Scott, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. from service from sickness.
- John H. Lush, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. by reason of sickness.
- John C. Elmendorf, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Judson A. Olmstead, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Sidney E. Morse, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; discharged.
- Charles Chambers, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. J. Drum, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died in service in 1863.
- Walter S. Fuller, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died from disease contracted in army.
- Merritt N. Way, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. from service by sickness.
- Levi Vanetten, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Daniel M. Johnson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. F. Lusk, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- David J. Cross, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Henry Cronk, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. by reason of sickness.
- Enos S. Smith, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Emery Terwilliger, 169th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863, three years.
- Cassius M. Cinnamon, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Henry V. Smith, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Ephraim Jordan, 109th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Wm. J. Baker, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Andrew Pinkham, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Daniel C. Vanetten, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; drowned.
- Joseph B. Strong, 137th Regt., enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years.
- Stephen Lynch, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.
- David Decker, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Oscar J. Lusk, 20th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- John A. Eastman, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Samuel O. Decatur, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Wm. Lehr, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
- A. M. Cortright, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Herman J. Wall, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Frank R. Hewett, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Wm. A. Rarrich, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Wm. H. Miracle, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Horace E. Brainerd, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Harry A. Prince, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Rufus A. Chaffee, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Erastus Doane, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Harrison Atwood, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864, three years.
- Thomas Decker, 89th Regt.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864, three years.
- Philip Delong, 64th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864, three years.
- Thomas Sullivan, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864, three years.
- Alamanza A. Perry, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864, three years.
- Charles R. Smith, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864, three years.
- Egbert D. Cadwell, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- John Mix, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Henry Winfield, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Geo. R. Whaling, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Frederick Barney, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864, three years.
- Demostheus Romine, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- James S. Wiggins, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Smith L. Nichols, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Nicholas D. Hallenback, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Wm. H. Brant, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Justus E. Barton, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- John B. Lewis, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Wm. Holland, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Squire A. Kimber, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- James Mead, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Loudon A. Brown, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Robert A. Watts, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Henry Martin, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Ralph Howe, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Elmer N. Brown, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- John Osborn, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Geo. Strause, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Geo. Fields, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- John H. Lyons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Rufus E. Lyons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Wm. F. Newell, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Wm. M. Allpaugh, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
- Silas M. Bristol, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
- Joseph Lindsey, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
- Ward Burdick, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, one year.
- Charles Handy, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Henry Sawyer, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Norman A. Hull, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Caleb S. Green, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Washington Head, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- George Carroll, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Stephen Ferris, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- William Lewis, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Woodbridge Kelsey, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- John J. Barber, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Wm. Barnes, 12th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Roderick B. Whitney, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Francis M. Bartow, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Norman Lane, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Peter Patria, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Josiah C. Strong, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; Co. O, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Geo. W. Vanderwert, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Joseph B. Shaw, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- James Veitch, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Joseph M. Knapp, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Geo. L. Throop, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Amos H. Brundage, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Thomas Easton, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Lewis M. Vanwert, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Albert P. Kirk, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- John Langlin, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Wm. P. Ketchum, 6th N. Y. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; first enlisted May 14, 1861, in 26th N. Y. Vols., for two years; served out time.
- Edward F. Johnson, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Lewis J. Goddard, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Calvin Green, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Delos Green, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Theodore Derenas, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Albert Hayden, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- John Wright, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- James B. Caryll, capt., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Emmet Harder, 2d lieut., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Wakefield Booth, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Chas. W. Lamphier, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Sam'l Rightmire, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; died from wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, Sept. 1862; buried on field.
- Nathan C. Cowen, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Robt. C. Fuller, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Leander Lynch, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862; buried on field.
- Uri h Lynch, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Jesse O. Barnes, lieut.; enl. 1861, three years; died of sickness at Antietam; buried there.
- Peter B. Hyde, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died.
- Geo. G. Hyde, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died at City Point, Dec. 1, 1864.
- Henry Mix, private, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years; died July 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; buried there.
- Joseph W. Cleveland, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Frederick M. Phelps, private, 137th N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Frank S. Jocelyn, 1st Michigan; enl. July 13, 1863; died July, 1864, at City Point, Va.
- John S. Starkweather, private, 114th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died at New Orleans, Sept. 1868.

Oliver Williams, private, 10th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. March, 1864, three years; died at Petersburg, July 13, 1864, and buried there.

James Winfield, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; buried on the field.

Abram Winfield, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died Dec. 6, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, of typhus fever.

Thomas Tidd, private, 18th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed June 3, 1864, in Shenandoah Valley.

Joseph C. Hoyt, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed May 6, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Chas. Whitmarsh, private, 26th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 1864; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864.

Jacob T. Allison, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864, three years; died May 30, 1865, at Washington.

Wallace Chandler, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; died April 16, 1864, at Washington.

Frederick A. Peters, private, 105th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years; killed March 25, 1865, at Petersburg.

Alfred Evlin.

John Evlin, private, 149th Pennsylvania; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in left side at Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

Orange T. Galpin.

Kelly G. Galpin.

Horace Chandler.

Thomas R. Thorn, enl. Sept. 1864; died in Salisbury prison, Oct. 1864.

Harvey Root, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1864; died at Elmira, Dec. 1864.

Franklin N. Manly, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Thomas J. Matteson, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle Bull Run, Sept. 1862.

Cornelius Rightmire, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Elezer Valentine, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

James W. Winchell, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Amzi W. Wright, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

John H. Wheeler, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Mieron Spies, sergt., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; died in hospital from wounds received at Antietam.

Augustus Cortwright, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

James R. Barrett, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded in foot at second battle of Bull Run, and discharged.

Nelson H. Degroat, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Edwin A. Johnson, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Amos Mullen, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Byron Pitney, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Elijah Smith, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

John Vandermark, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Chas. Wheat, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Henry Dennis, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Wm. Delong, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Alonzo Bunnel, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWARK VALLEY.

THIS town lies upon the east border of the county, and, according to the census of 1875, contains an area of 28,679 acres, of which 19,751 acres are improved. Its surface is mostly hilly uplands, with a mean elevation of about 1200 feet above tide. The hills are largely covered with timber, and the soil is moderately fertile. The valleys are fertile, and yield abundant crops. The soil consists of fine gravelly loam. The facilities afforded by the Southern Central Railroad furnish a good market for the butter, cheese, and lumber that constitute largely the business interests of the town. Maple-sugar is manufactured the whole length of this valley, and fine maple-groves are numerous.

The east and west branches of Owego Creek are the

principal streams, and both flow southerly, the former nearly through the centre, and the latter forming the western boundary of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1790, the proprietors of the "Boston Ten Towns," of which tract this town is a portion, engaged Amos Paterson and Colonel David Pixley to re-survey the whole tract of the Ten Towns, for the purpose of correcting some errors in the original survey. Besides the two named above, there were also employed in the work Walter Sabin, as principal surveyor, Captain Abram Brown, Elisha Willson, and three or four others. The force of surveyors and assistants carried their packs on their backs filled with provisions, and camped out whenever night overtook them, for a week at a time.

When on West Owego Creek, they ran a line up the stream the width of a lot, and then parallel to some distance on the hill, when they found they had left some of their instruments where they had stopped the night before. Captain Brown went back, thinking he could find the place without following the line, but did not go far before he lost his way, and was several days in the woods, subsisting on roots. Finally, reaching a stream, he followed it down. In the mean time the company ran a line through to the Chenango River, and down towards Owego, and found Brown five or six miles below where they parted.

Captain Brown and David Willson, ever watchful of the advantages of the different localities through which they passed, and attracted by the rich alluvial along the rivers and creeks in this valley, decided to locate here.

Upon their return to Stockbridge, their native place, Willson purchased of Elisha Blinn, one of the sixty proprietors, lot 184; and upon the 23d of February, 1791, in company with Daniel Ball, Captain Abram and Isaac Brown, and two other young men, Dean and Norton, left Stockbridge, and sought homes in this newly-opened frontier. Their means of conveyance were two sleds drawn by oxen. Their route was direct from their homes to the Hudson at Coxsackie, then through Durham, across the Catskill mountains, through the old towns of Harpersfield and Franklin to the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Ou-le-out. Instead of crossing at Wattle's Ferry, which was situated very nearly where the Unadilla bridge now stands, they pursued their journey down the east bank of the river to Oquaga. Thus far upon their journey their course had been for much of the way through a wilderness, over a road not yet deserving the name of a highway, and relieved by the sight of a cheerful log cabin only at intervals varying from ten to twenty miles. At Oquaga, a quantity of their stores and movables were left, and retaining only such as were indispensable for their comfort, they continued their journey, crossing the river, taking a course directly across the highlands which separate the Susquehanna from its western branch, the Chenango. They reached the Chenango at a ferry a little more than a mile above the present site of Binghamton. Here they were unexpectedly detained for several days, the ice having become too weak for crossing. As soon as the breaking-up occurred, canoes were procured, and all of the party, except Willson, em-

barked with the goods, and were rapidly borne to Owego. The teams and sleds were left by Willson at General Stoddard's, near Nanticoke, for safe-keeping, until they could be conveniently sent for, while he pursued his journey alone, meeting his friends at Owego, except Dean and Norton, who remained at Choconut, now Union, where they permanently settled. From this point the four young men commenced the task of cutting a road through an unbroken forest up the valley of the East Owego Creek to a point about three miles above the present site of Newark Valley, where they arrived the first day of April, having been thirty seven days on the journey from Stockbridge. They established a camp upon what is now the homestead of Jules Fivaz. Within two or three days after their arrival, three of the party started for Oquaga for the goods that had been left, bringing with them also the goods and teams that were left at General Stoddard's, accomplishing the journey in about eleven days. Willson remained entirely alone, except his dog, but busily engaged in making maple-sugar, and upon their return exhibited about 150 pounds as the fruits of his industry.

He settled upon lot 184, where Levi Hammond now lives, and erected the first log house, and covered the roof with bark. Abram Brown went up to lot 257, where Wm. Ball now lives, and Daniel Ball and Isaac Brown went farther up the valley. This little settlement was the beginning of what was known, until the formation of Berkshire, in 1808, as "Brown's Settlement."

Willson kept house alone until 1797, when his mother and two sisters came out and lived with him. In 1799 he married Electa Slosson, a daughter of Enoch Slosson; they had two sons, who moved West. He died in 1857, ninety-four years of age. She died in 1862, over ninety years.

Abram Brown lived a bachelor all his days, and followed his profession as surveyor many years, in which he was considered good authority. His mother lived with him after 1796.

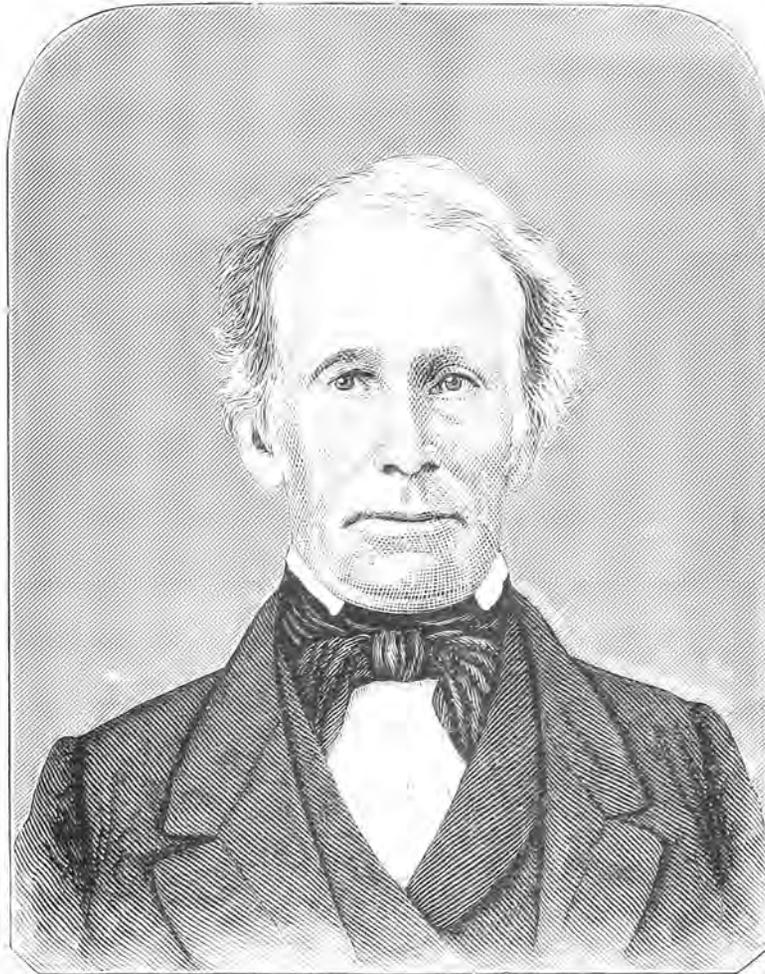
During the year 1791 these sturdy pioneers were making the forests ring with the sound of the axe, and the mighty monarchs of the woods fell beneath their swift blows. Early and late they worked, each one clearing a little space around him, leaving the trees where they fell, trimming, piling, and burning the brush,—the familiar terms of "Gee! Haw! Buck!" resounding through the forests as each in turn guided the slow-plodding oxen between the stumps and around the logs, plowing up the mellow soil ready for corn and other grains.

The party, except Willson, returned to Stockbridge in the fall of this year. In the spring of 1792, Daniel Ball, Isaac and Abram Brown, Esbon Slosson, Asa Bement, Daniel Gleazen, John Carpenter, John Ruey, and others came into the settlement, Ball and the Browns continuing their improvements, and Slosson settling on the bank of the creek, near Sturtevant's mill. He here built a shanty and prepared a home, and sowed in September of that year eight bushels of wheat, and worked a week for the Browns, for which he received twelve shillings, and returned to Massachusetts in the fall. Asa Bement settled where Edwin Smith now lives. He sowed six bushels of wheat

that year, and again in the spring of 1793 made further improvements and put in crops, but did not remove his family until 1794, in February. He built a log blacksmith-shop near the house of Ichabod Ford, eighteen by twenty feet, with one forge. Daniel Gleazen settled up in Berkshire. John Ruey was learning the trade of a blacksmith of Mr. Bement, and returned to Massachusetts, was married, and came back with his family in 1808. His son, Oliver Ruey, lives on the corner opposite the Methodist Episcopal church. Carpenter did not take up any land, but worked for the settlers as they needed. It was not uncommon to be visited by Indians while they were upon their hunting excursions. Some of them were old acquaintances in Berkshire County, and they received the generous hospitality of the settlers, and assisted in passing away the tedium of many a long hour in the fall and winter evenings, as that was generally the season they made their appearance. They were uniformly kind and disposed to be friendly. These valleys seem to have been favorite hunting-grounds of the Indians, as many articles have been discovered in plowing. "A tree was found by the early settlers at Newark Valley, upon the blaze of which were painted certain pictures, which were supposed to be a means by which the aborigines communicated their ideas, and to belong to their system of picture-writing. One of these figures was an accurate representation of an Indian in full costume for war, facing southerly, with tomahawk uplifted. It was put on with black paint, continuing for many years after the valley was settled."

In the spring of 1793, Peter Willson, a brother of Elisha, settled on lot 217, where Daniel Chamberlain now lives. He remained a bachelor until 1802, married Lydia Saltmarsh, was a deacon in the church many years, and died April 23, 1845, aged seventy-five years. Enoch and Esbon Slosson, with their wives, and the daughter of Esbon, two years old (now Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, and still living at Richford), arrived in the settlement March 4 of this spring, and settled on lot 138, where Esbon had built a bark-covered shanty the year before. Enoch and Sarah Slosson, Esbon's father and mother, lived with them two years, when Enoch built a house where Dr. Heaton now lives, and afterwards built a house on the exact spot where Mr. Davidge's house now stands. John Carpenter lived with the Slossons, and died April 13, 1797, the same day that Isaac Brown was buried. Mrs. Ezekiel Rich remembers distinctly seeing her mother riding up to the house on the same horse with Rev. Seth Williston, from attending the funeral of Isaac Brown. When Carpenter heard of Brown's death he said, "Now I will go and work Brown's farm;" but in three days he too had passed to the Beyond, and he was ready to lie side by side with his pioneer neighbor, with whom he had thus lived and worked. There were no women in this valley until this year. The Mrs. Slossons lived here from the 4th of March without seeing another woman until Dr. Tinkham's wife came from Owego, on horseback, to visit them, in September.

Caleb and Jesse Gleazen came in 1794, but afterwards removed to Richford. Beulah Brown, the mother of Captain Abram, Isaac, John, and Joseph Brown, came in February, 1796, and lived with Abram the remainder of



Anson Higbe

ANSON HIGBE was born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 10, 1780, whence he moved with his parents to Union, Broome Co., N. Y., in October, 1795. Although not among the earliest settlers, he was an early resident of Newark Valley, and was so identified with the development and well-being of the town as to deserve some mention in its history.

That he was an honest, capable, energetic man, and of the sturdy "stuff" of which pioneers are made, no one could doubt who knew him.

Leaving home to seek his fortune, he had little to aid him but his strong hands and resolute spirit. After a few years of faithful service in the employment of others, he sought a home of his own. He came to Newark Valley in 1809, buying a farm at the junction of the Union and Valley Roads. He made this choice, having the option of a farm within the present limits of the city of Rochester, which he

described as then being little else than a malarious bog. If he thus narrowly escaped opulence and possible ague, he found competence and health.

On May 7, 1811, he married Ann, daughter of Hon. Amos Patterson, who was an efficient helpmate. Their well-earned thrift was worthily and unselfishly directed to the best interests of home and society. In mental qualities he was characterized by that happy balance which, with good executive ability, constitutes the practical mind.

Under a somewhat grave exterior, and with natural dignity, he had an abiding sense of humor, and was genial and social.

He served the town acceptably for many years as supervisor and justice of the peace, and in all the relations of a good citizen and neighbor acted well his part. He died at the homestead August 27, 1854.



JONAS MUZZY,

elder son of John Muzzy, was born in the town of Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., April 2, 1775. He received but a meagre education, the services of his youth being required on his father's farm, so that little of his time was devoted to scholastic attainments. In the year 1796 he, in company with three others from the same town, came to Newark Valley, where they arrived on the 12th of August of that year. He settled on the place where his son, Charles Muzzy, now resides. In August, 1801, he was married to Thersey, daughter of Henry and Lucy Moore, of Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y. He belonged to a numerous family, and did himself keep up the record of his ancestors in that direction. His grandfather, of Lexington, Mass., had a family of fifteen children, his father thirteen, and he had thirteen, four of whom died in infancy. The names of those who reached maturity are as follows:

Lucy M., wife of Frederick Beam; Sarah M., wife of Giles Slosson; Henry M., who married Mary Ann Farrand; Gilbert; Sabrinis L., who married Henry B. Slosson, and died Jan. 6, 1867 (her husband died three years previous); Mary E., widow of Marshall Hotchkin, who was married Dec. 30, 1852. Mr. Hotchkin was a native of Tioga County. He was known as a model practical farmer. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church,

and an old and much-esteemed citizen of the town of Newark Valley. He was widely connected with the families of his own and surrounding towns, and his death, which occurred May 24, 1874, was deeply mourned and sincerely regretted. William H. resides in Owego; Emily, unmarried, resides in Maine; and Charles Muzzy, a farmer, resides on the old homestead in Newark Valley.

Mr. Muzzy at the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1864, was the oldest man in the town, and the last of the primitive settlers in Newark Valley. His life covered the whole period of our national government. What vast changes has the county undergone since his coming to it! There were on his arrival but two log houses in Owego and one in Binghamton, and he passed but one frame house after he left the Hudson River. It is difficult for us of the present generation to conceive of the hardships that were endured by those who cleared up the forest and made their homes in the wilderness, and planted the institutions of civil liberty. We owe them a debt of gratitude, and should tenderly cherish their memories for the blessings they have bequeathed to us. He was for thirty-three years a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He died full of years, leaving behind him the provident legacy man can leave—a good name and an honest reputation. Surely "the memory of the just is blessed."



J. C. Tappan



R. C. Tappan

DR. JOHN C. TAPPAN

was born in the county of Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1821, and was the youngest child in a family of seven children of Anthony and Anna Tappan. The father of our subject emigrated to and settled in the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., in the year 1822, where he remained ten years, when he removed to the town of Newark Valley. Our subject, at the age of twenty-four, after taking an academic course at the Canandaigua Academy, began the study of medicine with Dr. Root, of Newark Valley, and in the spring of 1848 graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City, and commenced practicing in Newark Valley. Was married, March 25, 1851, to Dianthe, daughter of James and Harriet Clifford, of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., where she was born Jan. 30, 1824. To them were born three children, one of whom is now living, viz., Revere C., who was born April 10, 1855.

Dr. John C. Tappan was of more than ordinary ability as a surgeon, and as a physician had but few superiors. His life was devoted to his profession, in which he became eminently successful. His social qualities were such as to endear him to the people of the community in which he lived; and, after a most useful life, he was stricken down with apoplexy, and in the brief space of six days was numbered with the dead, Jan. 9, 1876.

Revere C., when but a youth, began the study of medicine with his father, and in the month of February, 1876, graduated from the University of New York City, and took up the earlier practice of his father.

In politics both were Democrats. Neither, however, aspired to official positions, although the father was at one time county superintendent of common schools.

her days; she died in 1820, aged nearly eighty years. She was one of the constituent members of the first church in the valley.* Her husband was captain of militia in the Revolution, and died of smallpox Jan. 8, 1777. Joseph Brown came with his mother, and settled near the cemetery, where David Noble lives, and near the old store. He was a blacksmith, and his shop was built on the opposite side of the street, in the corner of the orchard. He died in 1808. Solomon Williams and wife came from Stockbridge in the winter of 1795-96, and lived with Esbon Slosson in his new log house while building a log or block house opposite, where the grist-mill stands.

Levi Bailey, a hatter, came in 1796 and worked at his trade; built a log house above the Willson mill-house; afterwards moved to where Jules Fivaz lives. Joseph Hosford and family were here in the spring of 1796, and they, too, went into the house with Slosson. Hosford built a log house on the southwest corner of lot 103, which was given him by Amos Patterson.

Hosford and Slosson married sisters of Solomon Williams. In January, 1797, Mrs. Mary Willson, mother of Peter and Elisha, came with her daughters and settled with Elisha. She died Dec. 9, 1814. Abram Johnson was here in 1798; married Mabel, sister of Esbon Slosson, and lived near where the fish-ponds are. Edward and Jonathan Edwards, grandsons of Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, were here in 1797. Edward lived between where Dr. Tappan lives and the Deacon Curtis farm; removed to Ithaca, and then near the mouth of Nanticoke Creek. He was the first one to bring a suit, for he appears on 'Squire Brown's docket as plaintiff, Edward Edwards vs. Elijah Dwey. He was nonsuited and paid costs. Jonathan Edwards lived on the Daniel Moore farm, and removed to Binghamton in 1817. Henry Moore came from Stockbridge in the winter of 1798-99; settled near Dr. Tappan's house. His eldest daughter, Thersey, who taught school that summer in Asa Bement's barn, married Jonas Muzzy, Aug. 27, 1801. Henry Muzzy, Charles Muzzy, and Mrs. Mary G. Hotchkin are their children, and are now living in the town.

Jonas Muzzy was from Spencer, Mass., and felled the first tree on West Owego Creek, and was soon followed by Michael, Laban, and Elisha Jenks, Captain Scott, and Thomas Baird, where the settlement known as Jenksville is. He did not settle then, but afterwards worked for Elisha Willson, and then bought and settled on the lot Mr. Fellows had bought for his son, an account of whose death is in the history of Berkshire. Stephen Williams, Jr., and a brother Timothy came in the early part of 1801, and built a log house where Royal W. Clinton now lives.

* In a History of Stockbridge, Past and Present, or Record of an old Mission Station, compiled by Miss Electa T. Jones, occur these words: "The Chenango Purchase [meaning the Boston ten towns] was made about the close of the Revolutionary war, and many Stockbridge people engaged in the enterprise. Among the first were the five sons of Abraham Brown, and Elisha, Peter, Mary, Phebe, and Mehitable Willson, who, with their mothers, settled in Newark; they were followed by the Balls, Williams', Slossons, Asa Bement, Hosford, the Carpenters, John Ruey, until Dr. Stephen West (their pastor) declared that if many more went he would go too.

"The Purchase consisted of ten townships, and our citizens seem to have been very generally distributed among them."

Their father, Stephen, with two other sons, Henry and Oliver, came in the fall, and Daniel Churchill with them. He began his home on a part of the same lot, 103, building the south front of the house now occupied by Mrs. Wells. Stephen Williams, Jr., married Selecta Draper, daughter of Amos Draper, one of the pioneers and Indian agent. She was the first white child born in Owego.

They all boarded at Esbon Slosson's while preparing their homes, as he was then keeping tavern where the old hotel now stands. Ripley Manning, Parley Simons, Joel Gaylord, Jonathan Hedges, and others settled about this time. In 1803, Otis Lincoln came in, when fourteen years of age, and worked for Elisha Willson; and in the spring-time, after his day's work was over, boiled sap and took the ashes for pay, selling them to an ashery as a means of getting cash. In 1810 he was manufacturing buckskin gloves, mittens, and breeches with Ezekiel Rich. Deer were plenty, and they tanned the skins in large quantities. Much of the early prosperity of the little settlement was due to his foresight and enterprise. He was a man of unusual ability, was foremost in all improvements and liberal towards schools and churches, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, amassed a large property, was a leading and influential citizen for over fifty years, and died Dec. 7, 1863, at the age of seventy-nine years. William Lincoln, his son, is living in Washington. His daughter is the wife of Dr. D. W. Patterson. Ezekiel Rich was here in 1808 or 1809, and engaged with Mr. Lincoln tanning deer-skins and manufacturing gloves, etc. He married Caroline Slosson in 1812, and remained here until 1821, when he removed to Richford, and was a prominent citizen there. Mrs. Rich is still living. She was born in Stockbridge, Mass., the 23d day of February, 1791, the same day that the four young men left that place to commence life anew in this wild western wilderness. She came here when two years old, and her memory extends over a greater period than any one living in the town, and the reminiscences of her youth are still fresh. The following incident she related to the writer: she remembers distinctly a storm coming suddenly in the night, in September, 1795, that raised the creek so high it came into the shanty and floated the puncheons, of which the floor was made, and the bark roof slid off, leaving them exposed to the rain. They took refuge in the log house of Enoch Slosson, passing through the water waist-deep to get there. Her father then built a log house where the Congregational lecture-room now stands.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first school was taught by David McMaster, part of the time in Elisha Willson's bark-covered shanty, and part of the time in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop, in 1796-97, and later, in 1799, Miss Thersey Moore taught in Asa Bement's barn.

Log school-houses were soon built, and the little ones trudged long distances to school. Upon the enactment of the State law in 1812 the town of Berkshire, which then embraced the towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, and Richford, was made into twelve districts. In 1823 this town was redistricted, and Newark Valley village is No. 14. A large and commodious school-house is now being

built at a cost of about \$5000. The districts are all supplied with good school-houses, and the schools of this town are in a prosperous condition. Enos Slosson kept the first tavern and store in 1800, where the old hotel now stands, and in 1812 he was appointed the first postmaster. Asa Bement and Elisha Willson erected a grist-mill in 1797. Previous to this time the grain (except what was ground in that primitive mill, the hollowed-out stump) was carried to Fitch's mill, on Fitch's Creek, four miles above Binghamton, about forty miles distant, until 1793, when Colonel David Pixley erected a mill at Owego. The first carpenter was Stephen Williams, Sr., but he was quite aged.

Otis Lincoln, as before mentioned, tanned deer-skins and manufactured gloves, etc.; for many years connected with tannery.

The first regular tannery was built by David Settle in 1825, using dug-outs for vats, about three miles east of the village. Jed Chapman did not come in till near 1830, but was a carpenter, and did much work in the valley.

The first steam saw-mill was built about 1830, by Chester Patterson and Jonathan Day, about one-quarter of a mile from the Methodist Episcopal church in East Settlement; they employed about thirty hands, and had an engine with a walking-beam, such as are used on steamboats. Dr. Jos. Waldo was the only physician for many years up and down the valley. Drs. Scamary, Sutton, Curtis, Nelson, Root, Tappan, and others acted their part here in the drama of life. Drs. Sutton, Nelson, Root, Curtis, Tappan, and Churchill died and are buried here. Dr. William Sutton represented his county in the Assembly in 1836, and died the next year. Dr. Seymour Churchill was reared here, studied and practiced abroad, died and was brought here for burial.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Religious services had been held in this town prior to the organization of this church, and were held in barns and dwelling-houses, and conducted by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Connecticut. This church was formed as the first Congregational Church in the town of Tioga, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1803. The constituent members were Dr. Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Jesse Gleazen, Levi Bailey, Beulah Brown, and Caroline Ford. The church was organized by Rev. Seth Williston and Rev. Jas Woodward, missionaries from Connecticut. Mrs. Sarah Slosson, wife of Enoch Slosson, Mrs. Mary Hosford, wife of Joseph Hosford, and Mrs. Rachel Williams, wife of Stephen Williams, Sr., joined the church on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1803, three days after its organization. They probably had letters of dismission from churches in the East, as Barney Truman joined the church on profession of faith the same day and the first Sunday of its existence, making the number of its members at that time ten. It had no officers until April 4, 1805, when Nathaniel Ford was elected deacon, and no preaching except by the Connecticut missionaries.

The society of Western was organized Oct. 23, 1805, and fifty-eight of the inhabitants signed an agreement Nov. 11, 1805, fixing a rate of from two to eight per cent. which each should annually pay upon his property for the support

of the gospel. Dec. 24, 1805, the church and society voted to call Rev. Jeremiah Osborn to settle with them at a salary of \$275 annually, with an annual increase of \$25 until it reached \$350. This call was accepted Jan. 11, 1806, and the church and pastor elect called a council to assist in his ordination. The council met at the house of Widow Dudley, an account of which is given in the history of the Congregational Church in Berkshire. March 3, 1811, the church applied for a union with the Presbytery of Cayuga, and was admitted as a constituent member Sept. 11, 1811, and remained in that connection until July 2, 1869. Since that time it has been associated with Congregational churches. Rev. Mr. Osborn remained with them until 1818, when he resigned; was succeeded by Rev. Marcus Ford, who was ordained Dec. 3, 1820, filled the position acceptably, and resigned on account of ill health April 27, 1859. Samuel F. Bacon became their pastor in 1866; Samuel Johnson in 1871. Jay Clisbe, Jan. 14, 1872, commenced his labors, and is at present their pastor.

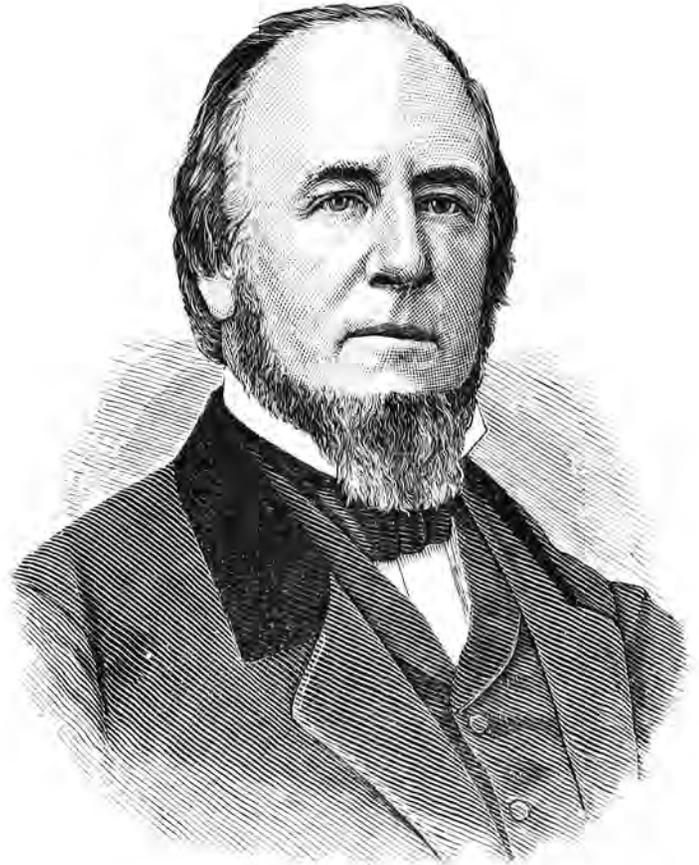
During the winter of 1830-31 a revival occurred, and in the April communion 107 joined the church by profession of faith and 6 by letter; in July following 22 more, thus more than doubling the membership. The whole number has been 705. They number at present 260. January 12, 1823, 8 members were dismissed to form the North Church, in Berkshire, now the Congregational Church of Richford. Three were dismissed, Sept. 14, 1823, to form a church on West Owego Creek. In June and July, 1833, 72 members were dismissed to be embodied in a church at Berkshire, which was organized July 24, 1833, with 68 members, of whom 54 were from this church. The first house of worship was built north of the village of Newark Valley, where now stands the brick house owned by Samuel Watson. It was erected as early as 1803 or 1804, and was a plain framed house, 24 by 36 feet in size, with posts 11 feet high and a steep roof. It was never finished, but was left open from floor to rafter. This is the style of meeting-houses that for fourteen years the ancient worthies of this church worshiped in, without a fire, except the few coals the good old mothers carried in their foot-stoves. This building was moved across the way, a little below its original site, in the corner of the sugar-maple grove, afterwards used by Rev. Mr. Ford for a barn, and is now doing duty as a wagon-house on the place of Jules Fivaz.

The second house was built on the old site and dedicated July 4, 1817. It was 45 by 55 feet, with a spacious gallery and the old-fashioned high pulpit. For fourteen years more the congregation worshiped here, when the gradual growth of the two centres of business, Berkshire and Newark Valley, each three miles from the meeting-house, made it inconvenient for the people. September 1, 1831, the society instructed the trustees to consult the several individuals belonging to the society relative to a change of place of worship, and report at next meeting. The trustees reported in favor of moving, and the report was accepted, the north part of the society giving their consent. \$1944.86 was subscribed for a new church, and the contractor bought the old house, took it down, and used it in the new house, built on the site where the present church stands (Otis Lincoln presenting half an acre for that purpose), and substantially



WILLIAM SLOSSON.

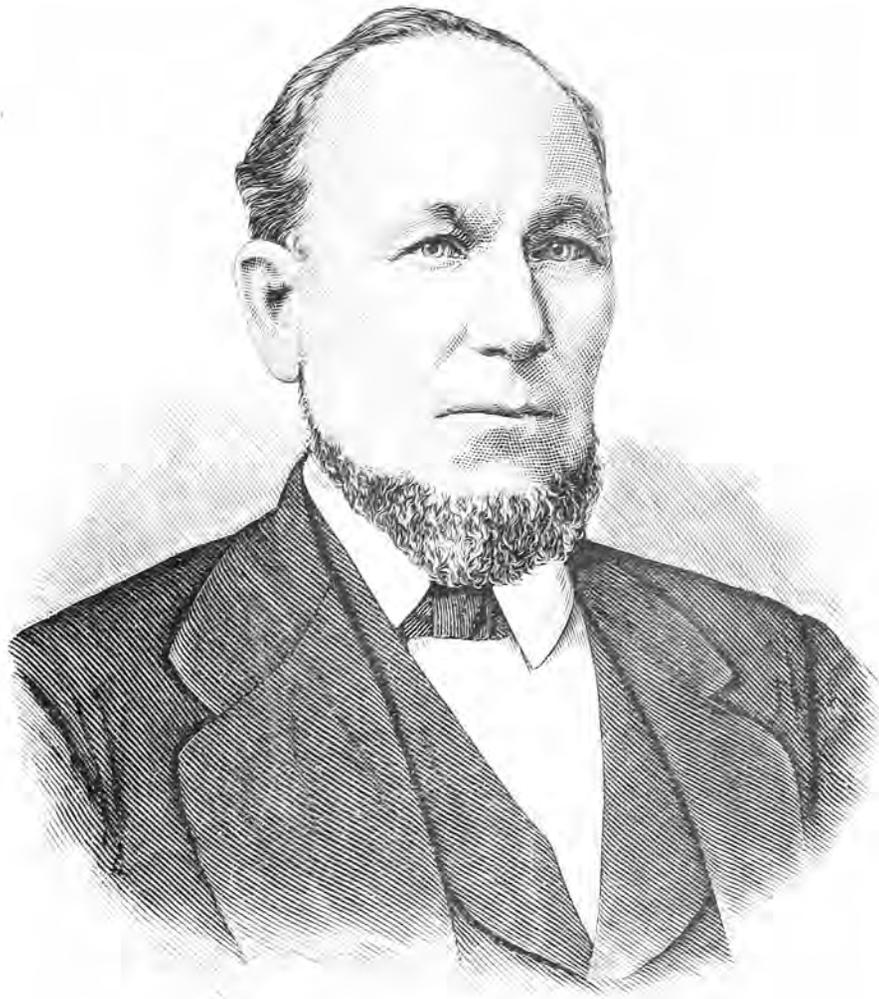
The father of this gentleman was one of the first settlers of Newark Valley, emigrating from New England as early as 1793. Our subject was born in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., in July, 1800, being the eldest son of five children of Esbon and Electa Slosson. He was united in marriage, July 1, 1824, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Benjamin, of Ithaca, where she was born Jan. 29, 1807. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom are now living, viz.: George, who was born the 24th of June, 1825, and at present occupies the position as station agent at Newark Valley, on the Southern Central Railroad; and Phebe E., born March 9, 1830, is the widow of Frederic H. Todd, and resides on her father's old homestead located in the same town. Mr. Slosson was an active and energetic worker in the old Whig party, and on the formation of the Republican party in 1856 became one of its most prominent members. He was called upon by his fellow-citizens to occupy many positions of trust and honor in the town; held the office of supervisor, assessor, and was justice of the peace for about forty-five years. In his early life he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but in later years he joined the Congregational. Mr. Slosson ended a busy life May 26, 1872, loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him. His widow, who had been his companion in life for nearly fifty years, survived him but a short time, she passing away Aug. 5, 1878. Thus we record on the pages of history a short sketch of the life of a descendant of one of Tioga's pioneer and prominent families.



FREDERIC H. TODD

was born in North Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 6, 1819, being the youngest son of six children of Josiah and Elizabeth Todd. His father removed with his family to Newark Valley when our subject was about thirteen years of age, and being in poor circumstances could give his son only the advantages of a common-school education. Upon arriving at the age of manhood Mr. Todd became a tanner (which was his father's occupation in life), which business he followed for a number of years; he also opened and carried on a store for the sale of general merchandise at Newark Valley. He was married, Sept. 17, 1851, to Phebe, daughter of William Slosson. Their family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Frederic L., born March 10, 1856; he is at present telegraph operator at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.; Frank H., born Feb. 26, 1866.

In 1858, Mr. Todd made a purchase of lumber lands in northern Michigan, and seven years later, or thereabouts, began operations in clearing, lumbering, etc., in that State. He was drowned, 18th of March, 1868, in the Muskegon River while attempting to cross the boom or shute, letting out the logs, the current being very rapid. He was a staunch member of the Republican party, and represented the town of Newark Valley in the board of supervisors for two or three terms. In his death his wife lost a dutiful husband; his children, a loving father; his friends and business associates, an honest man.



ROYAL W. CLINTON.

Royal W. Clinton was born in the town of Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 1, 1823, and was the eldest child of a family of thirteen children. His father was Lyman Clinton, Jr., and his grandfather Lyman Clinton, Sr.; the latter a native of Connecticut, being born April 3, 1771, and who lived out the allotted span of threescore and ten years, and passed to his rest April 30, 1855, much respected in the community in which he lived. The wife of Lyman Clinton, Jr., and mother of Royal W., was Miranda, daughter of Wells Stone, of Sharon, Conn. In 1831 they removed to Newark Valley, arriving in the month of May, after a tedious journey, with teams, of two weeks, crossing the Catskill Mountains *en route*.

The grandfather of the gentleman of whom we write more particularly had visited this section of country in 1830, and had selected six hundred acres of land for the purpose of dividing it among his children, reserving a portion thereof for himself. Lyman Clinton, Jr., not being satisfied with the location of his allotment, chose a different one a mile and a half east of the present village of Newark Valley, where he remained until the winter of 1871, when he removed to the village; and three years later, July 4, 1874, he passed away, aged seventy-five years. His widow survives and lives near her son, Royal W.

The subject of this memoir received a common-school education; also attended a select school two years. He lived with his father until he was nineteen years of age, and two years later was married to Anna C., eldest daughter of William and Rosanna Knapp, of Newark Valley. Immediately subsequent to his marriage he became proprietor of his father-in-law's wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which business he conducted summers, and during the winter months got out lumber, for about five years.

About this time he purchased a lot of timber-land, one and one-half miles east of the village, from which he commenced getting the lumber, erecting a steam saw-mill on the property, which was the first one operated successfully in the town. He cleared a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of the mill, making improvements from time to time until it became a valuable property.

In 1861 he sold the mill, and in company with his brother-in-law, H. W. Clinton, built another mill, and from that time until the present has engaged extensively in the lumber trade, purchasing, in addition to what he sawed himself, all that sawed by three or four other mills in the surrounding country. Twelve years ago Mr. Clinton found it necessary, in order to facilitate his rapidly-increasing business, to remove to a more central point; hence he erected a fine residence in the village, where he now resides.

In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Morris Elwell and brother, at Newark Valley, which is at present conducted by the Elwell Brothers. In 1866 he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners for the bonding of the town for the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, and in 1873 he was made one of the directors of the company in recognition of his valuable services in procuring this necessary improvement. He has held various town offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens of the Republican party, to which political organization he belongs. At the age of nineteen he experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark Valley, of which he has ever since been an active and efficient member.

For more than thirty years consecutively he has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of Newark Village. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton consists of three children, namely: Ella J., born April 20, 1845; Austin W., born March 11, 1850; Arthur G., born March 3, 1856. Austin W. was graduated with honors from Cornell University in the class of 1872, and he and his brother are now engaged in the mercantile and lumber business at Hartford Mills, Waltham Co., N. Y. The daughter, Ella W., is the wife of Morris Elwell, of Newark Valley.

From those who have known Mr. Clinton longest, and to whom he is best known, we learn that he is a man of strict personal integrity, of pure morality, and of a kind and neighborly disposition. By energy and enterprise he has achieved not only a creditable reputation, but also a position among the substantial business men of Tioga County. A deep religious zeal has attended all his efforts, and whatever of success he has attained is attributable to unremitting industry and uncompromising rectitude.

like the old one. In 1849 it was moved back from the street and rebuilt in modern style, dedicated, and used seven years. In 1867 it took its third journey, about 100 feet to the north, to make way for its successor. In 1868 the present building was erected at a cost of \$12,725, and was dedicated Jan. 14, 1869. After the completion of the new church the old "traveling sanctuary" was again removed, and is now used and known as the "Allison Opera-House." The trustees of the church at present are William B. Bushnell, F. G. Bushnell, David Hess, William Reeves, C. H. Moore, H. Winship, Isaac Curtiss, Edgar Chapman, Herbert Richardson. Deacons, William B. Bushnell, John E. Smith, Lambert Beecher.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1822, Rev. Geo. W. Densmore, stationed at Chenango, visited and preached through here, by way of Lisle, making a circuit. He was one of the first ministers in Oneida Conference. Admitted on trial in 1810, full communion in 1811, ordained in 1812. In 1826, Rev. Herota P. Barnes and Fitch Reed preached occasionally, there being no Methodist organization here. During the years 1831-32, David A. Shepherd, located at Berkshire, preached here, and held quarterly meetings in the old town-house in 1831, and organized the first society, composed of seven members, Minerva Collins, Mary Ann Ruey, Munson and Experience Clark, Miel Dean and wife, and Selecta Williams. In 1833, this place was recognized by the Oneida Conference as Newark Station, and Moses Adams was the first stationed minister, the church being built under his pastorate. He was succeeded by Jesse T. Peck, 1834; Hanford Colburn, 1835-36; Morgan Ruger, 1837-39; Charles W. Giddings, 1840-41; H. L. Rowe, 1842-43; Benajah Mason, 1844-45; Derius Simmons, 1846; Sylvester Manier, 1847-48; H. Colburn, 1849; P. S. Worden, 1850-52; Noah S. Dewitt Davison, 1853-56; George H. Blakeslee, 1857-58; O. M. McDowell, 1859-60; Nelson Rounds, 1861-62; C. V. Arnold, 1863-64; King Elwell, 1865-67; Leonard Cole, 1868-69; G. K. Peck, 1870-72; Charles S. Alexander, 1873; G. H. Blakeslee, 1873; George Comfort, 1874-76; William S. Wentz, 1877-78 and present pastor. The church has had 27 pastors during its fifty-two years of existence. Present membership, 337. This includes a branch society at East Newark, about three miles east. At this place they erected a fine church in 1859, and have a Sunday-school of 100 members, organized in 1848. Present Superintendent, Lorenzo D. McCullough. The Sunday-school belonging to the parent church was organized in 1834. George Clinton, first Superintendent; O. Ruey, Assistant. Present membership, 308. Royal W. Clinton is Superintendent, and has been for thirty years. Their house of worship was rebuilt in 1857.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was located at this place prior to 1820, with a meeting-house on the corner of Main and Silk Streets; Rev. John Gould as pastor. It was in a weak condition, and the most of the members united with the Methodist Church after their organization.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWARK VALLEY

was organized Oct. 27, 1857, by a council composed of delegates from other churches; among them, Revs. L. Ranstead, J. W. Emory, — Smith, of Candor, and W. H. King, of Owego. There were 26 constituent members at the formation of the church. The first baptism in the church was Stephen Platt, April 11, 1858. Rev. D. T. Leach preached here as a missionary from the Home Missionary Society, and was settled as a pastor June 9, 1860. He was succeeded by Revs. John Branch, Ransom T. Gates, John Ball, Henry T. Leach, Jacob Gray, R. H. Spafford, Wm. N. Tower, and Adam H. Todd. They have a present membership of 125. A Sunday-school of 126 members, with a branch of the same at Hull's school-house. Services were held for a short time in the Congregational church, and about 1858 a church was erected. In 1869 a large and commodious brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at West Newark in 1823 with 12 members. The first services were held in Wm. Richardson's barn. In the winter of 1823-24 they built a school-house sufficiently large for church purposes also, and worshiped there until 1848, when the present one was built. Rev. Zenus Riggs was the first pastor, and succeeded by Revs. Henry Ford, Moses Jewel, Samuel Scott, Joel Jewel, Ezra Scovill, Stephen Califf, Wm. McNab, and Horace Hubbard.

THE ALPHA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized at Jenksville in 1852 with 25 members. The first pastor was Rev. — Salisbury. It is now under the charge of the church in Candor, where a more complete history will be given.

A REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

was organized at Ketchumville with 9 members in 1837, and a church erected in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemetery associations in the town—Hope Cemetery, of Newark Valley, New Connecticut, and Union—and several small cemeteries and private ones. Up to 1820 no burial-place had been chosen by the people, burials having been in Brown Cemetery and on private grounds. Upon the death of Mrs. Enoch S. Williams, Aug. 22, 1820, the people immediately moved in this matter, and a portion of the farms of Joseph Brown and Anson Higbe were chosen; and Aug. 24, 1820, the bodies of Linus Gaylord and Jacob Everett were reburied in the forenoon without religious exercises, and in the afternoon Mrs. Williams was buried. Rev. Marcus Ford, recently called to the pastorate here, preached the funeral sermon in a barn belonging to Ezekiel Rich, then standing a little north of the house now occupied by Mrs. Wells. As this was the first funeral in these grounds, the association thought proper to call the passage through the centre Ford Walk, in memory of Mr. Ford. The north avenue was called Brown Avenue, in memory of Joseph Brown, from whose farm part of the grounds were taken. The first land consisted of half an acre. In 1866 an addition of one and a half acres was

made, and the first burial in this new part was Albert Williams, one of the purchasers, who died May 31, 1866, two weeks after the purchase, and the middle avenue is named Williams Avenue in memory of him. One avenue is named in honor of William S. Lincoln; another Wayland Avenue, in honor of Rev. Francis Wayland, the Baptists in this place buying lots along that avenue. The south avenue is named Higbe Avenue, in honor of Anson Higbe. Semi-centennial services were held at the cemetery Aug. 24, 1870, at which a paper was read by Dr. D. W. Patterson, filled with incidents connected with the early settlements, and from whom these notes were obtained.

New Connecticut Cemetery is located in the eastern portion of the town, at the New Connecticut settlement.

Union Cemetery is at East Newark, about three miles from the village.

SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the *Independent Order of Good Templars* was organized July 21, 1876. Has sixty members at present.

Lodge No. 614, F. and A. M., was chartered June 26, 1866, and has at present one hundred members.

SCHOOLS.

The town has 14 school-districts. During the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, there was taught 424 weeks of school by 7 male and 18 female teachers, attended by 646 scholars, from 773 children of the school age in the town. Each district has a frame school-house,—all valued, with their sites, at \$5600. 368 volumes in the libraries were valued at \$155. There were received from the State \$1782.22, and raised by taxes \$1466.38, from other sources and balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, \$79.42,—total receipts, \$3542.86. Paid teachers' wages, \$3006.73; incidentals, etc., \$328.24. Total expenses, \$3334.97; balance on hand, \$207.89.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Southern Central Railroad runs through the town, and is an outlet to the main lines of travel in the State. George W. Slosson, great-grandson of Enos Slosson, is passenger- and freight-agent at this place.

THE VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY

has a population of about 800 inhabitants, and contains three churches, two hotels, United States express- and telegraph-office, grist-mill, tannery, two steam saw-mills, eight general stores, drug-store, tin and hardware store, four blacksmith-shops, three carriage-shops, three harness-shops, four physicians, one lawyer, one dentist, one photographer, printing-office, two cooper-shops, marble-shop, grain-cradle factory, cabinet-shop, a lodge of I. O. of G. T., and one of F. A. M.

KETCHUMVILLE

is located in the northeast corner of the town; contains a post-office, church, railway-hotel, store, and a blacksmith-shop.

JENKSVILLE

is situated in the northwest corner, on the west branch of Owego Creek, and contains a post-office (S. M. Avery, post-master), Methodist Church, store, saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, and a creamery and cheese-factory.

This place was settled as early as 1797. Michael Jenks built a saw-mill in 1803, and a grist-mill in 1814. The cheese-factory was built in 1867. It uses the milk of from 150 to 400 cows, and is very successful. The proprietors are Dr. Armstrong, H. Armstrong, and Byron Jenks.

WEST NEWARK

is a small settlement, two miles south of Jenksville, and contains a post-office and a Congregational Church. About 1802, Solomon Hover made the first clearing at this place.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Otis Lincoln & Son built a tannery in 1845, which was burned down and rebuilt in 1857; again burned on Dec. 26, 1876, and rebuilt in three days. This tannery passed through many changes of proprietorship, and is now in the hands of Davidge, Landfield & Co. It contains 140 vats and 12 leaches, uses spent-tan for fuel, and manufactures 50,000 sides of sole-leather annually. The motive-power is supplied by two engines, one of 45 horse-power, for general work, and one of 20 horse-power, for rolling. Belonging to this firm is a steam saw-mill operated by a 65 horse-power engine, with a capacity to saw 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

One member of this establishment (William A. Lincoln) represented this Congressional district in Congress in 1867-69. J. B. Landfield, another of present firm, represented his county in the Assembly in 1872-73.

Williams & Cargill have a steam saw-mill at this place, and connected with it the manufacture of furniture, and grinding of feed and meal,—operated by a 30 horse-power engine, with a capacity of cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Royal W. Clinton has a steam saw-mill at New Connecticut, east of the village, 30 horse-power engine, capacity of 1,000,000 feet per annum. His sons are connected with him in a steam saw-mill at Harford Mills. He has the honor of being a director of the Southern Central Railroad.

THE TIOGA COUNTY HERALD

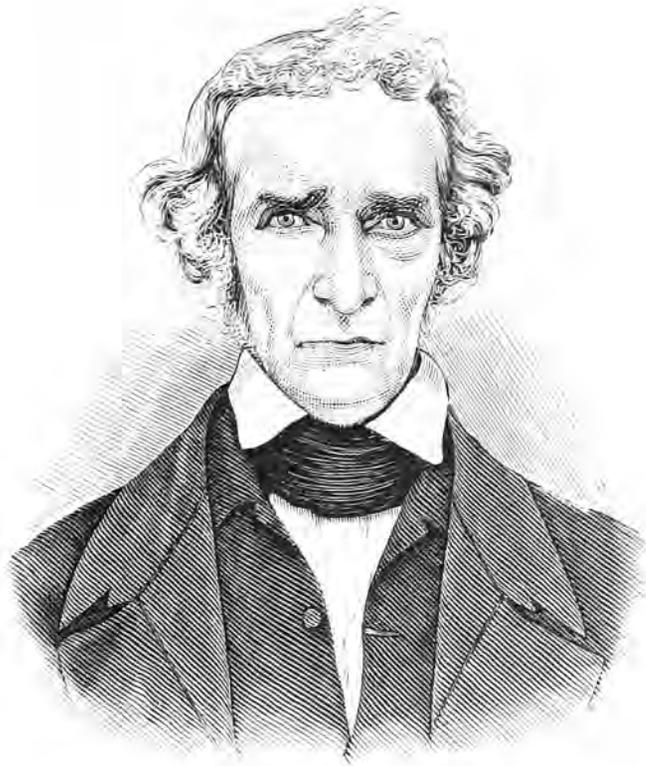
is published here, is independent in politics, was started March 4, 1876, has a circulation of about 600, and is owned by C. L. Noble.

THE NEWARK VALLEY TROUT-PONDS

were commenced in 1869, and opened to the public on June 6, 1872. They have a plentiful supply of water from springs on the grounds, are well stocked with trout, and have hatching-houses on the premises. These grounds are much frequented during the summer months by excursion-parties and visitors.

INCIDENTS.

The following incident occurred within half a mile of where young Fellows was killed in 1798, and on the farm where Sidney Belcher now lives. Linus Gaylord was making a clearing, and, on the 29th day of June, 1820, after having chopped all day, against his wife's earnest remonstrances went again to his toil after supper, to cut down two or three other trees "to make his day's work look better." Dark-



ELIJAH CURTIS.



MRS. MARY CURTIS.

ELIJAH CURTIS.

Elijah Curtis was born in Old Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1786. Mary (White) Curtis, his wife, was born in Canaan, Conn., June 22, 1788. They were married on the 6th day of December, 1810. Had five children, namely: Frederick, born Oct. 25, 1811. Mary, born Feb. 11, 1814. Isaac, born July 11, 1817; married to Mary Jane, daughter of John C. Lincoln, an old settler of Newark Valley, Feb. 22, 1858; she was born March 10, 1834; died Sept. 26, 1872. Caroline, born May 5, 1822; died Jan. 29, 1840. Mark Hopkins, born Oct. 20, 1824.

In the fall of 1817, Elijah Curtis, his wife and three children, the youngest, Isaac, being then but six weeks old, started from Old Stockbridge with an ox-team and a single horse and wagon, and traveled thus until they reached the present town of Newark Valley, where they permanently settled on the farm now owned by Samuel S. Watson. The early years of their pioneer life were characterized by hardships and privations such as usually attend the early settlers in their endeavors to open up a new country and to develop its agricultural resources. The Curtises were of an enterprising and industrious nature; so they overcame the many obstacles that stood between them and success, and, as

such people generally do, they succeeded. For nearly forty years Mr. Curtis lived on the place he first settled, and at the good old age of seventy years he died, respected by all who knew him. His death occurred October 19, 1856. On the 14th of November, 1860, his wife followed him to the grave, esteemed as a good wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind neighbor. They were both members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Curtis was a deacon.

Isaac Curtis, as before stated, was born July 11, 1817. He was an infant when his parents removed to this county, and for more than sixty years has lived in Newark Valley, of which town he is a prominent citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Curtis had three children, namely: Caroline Lincoln, born Aug. 25, 1864; resides with her father. Albert Hopkins, born Sept. 11, 1866; drowned in Owego Creek, April 6, 1872; body never recovered. William Leon, born March 23, 1872; died August 30, same year.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Curtis which accompany this brief sketch were placed in this work by Isaac Curtis, their son, as a mark of affectionate regard, and as a tribute to their memory.

ness settled down, and still he came not. The ringing blows of his axe resounded no longer through the forest, and, filled with a sense of dread foreboding, the wife went forth to look for her husband. Beneath a fallen limb of a tree lay the object of her search, bleeding and senseless. She immediately cried out for help; and Samuel Truesdell, who was watching a deer-lick near by, came at once to her assistance, and found her supporting the head of her beloved companion and wiping the blood from his wounds. His brother, Joel Gaylord, Lyman Dean, and others soon arrived, and carried him to the house. Dr. Joseph Waldo trepanned the skull, but without avail. He died the next day, and was buried on the knoll where Mr. Knapp lives.

Henry Williams also was killed by a limb falling from a tree in the woods, on the farm that belonged to the place where Dr. D. W. Patterson lives.

Among the men who have other than a local reputation in this place are Rev. Marc Fivaz, Dr. D. W. Patterson, and Prof. Matille. Rev. Marc Fivaz was born in Vevay, Switzerland, in 1792. Was a clergyman in the National Church, and Professor of Natural Sciences in the Academy of Lausanne, and one of the first teachers of Prof. Louis Agassiz. By reason of the troubles in his native land, in company with Prof. Matille and others he came to this place in 1849, and settled where his son still lives. He was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia four years, and New York six years, spending his summers here with his family. Since that time he has spent the remainder of his days studying the Bible; and is interested greatly in science and art also, as the works of art collected by him (at the downfall of Napoleon) and still in the possession of his family will testify. He was a member of historical and scientific societies in Europe, and lectured before scientific societies in New York and Philadelphia. He was a man of fine culture and ripe scholarship, and died in July, 1876, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. D. W. Patterson is a son of Chester Patterson, and grandson of Amos Patterson, who settled at Union in 1793, and was one of the surveyors in 1790. Chester Patterson was born at Union, and came to this place in 1839, when Dr. Patterson was fourteen years old. He removed to West Winsted in December, 1846, remained till May, 1865, returned to this place, and is yet residing here. Since 1865 he has been engaged in writing genealogical histories, and his library is among the best, if not the best, on that subject in this State, concerning the immediate and intermediate branches of many families throughout the United States. He obtained the family records and incidents of the early days from the old settlers years ago, and has more interesting and reliable material concerning those times than any one living. Prof. Matille is a son-in-law of Prof. Fivaz. He settled here in 1849, on the Asa Bennett farm; was Professor of Jurisprudence in Neufchatel. He still claims this as his residence; but is in Washington, as chief of one of the departments of the Interior. One of his sons was private secretary of President Lincoln.

CIVIL HISTORY.

An act passed the Legislature April 12, 1823, organizing that portion of Berkshire now known as Newark Valley as

a separate town by the name of Westville. March 24, 1824, by enactment, it was changed to Newark, and again, April 17, 1862, to Newark Valley. In 1875, as per census, it contained 2403 inhabitants. March 2, 1824, the inhabitants of Westville met pursuant to act of Legislature at the house of Otis Lincoln, Anson Higbe chairman, and proceeded to make choice of officers, as follows:

Solomon Williams, Supervisor; Beriah Wells, Town Clerk; Francis Armstrong, Ebenezer Pierce, Benj. Waldo, Assessors; Henry Williams, Wm. Richardson, Otis Lincoln, Commissioners of Common Schools; Benj. Walton, Wm. B. Bement, Geo. Williams, Inspectors of Common Schools; Anson Higbe, Abram Brown, Reuben Chittenden, Commissioners of Highways; Wm. Slosson, Constable; Lyman Legg, Collector; Peter Willson and Ebenezer Robins, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Benjamin, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The following is a list of Supervisors, Town Clerks, and Justices:

SUPERVISORS.

1825. Solomon Williams.	1853-54. Otis Lincoln.
1826-30. Anson Higbe.	1855. John M. Snyder.
1831. John Waldo.	1856. Sanford Comstock.
1832-36. Elisha P. Higbe.	1857-59. Fred. H. Todd.
1837. Otis Lincoln.	1860-62. Aaron Ogden.
1838. Wm. Slosson.	1863-64. C. H. Moore.
1839-40. Jas. P. Hyde.	1865-66. W. S. Lincoln.
1841-44. Wm. S. Lincoln.	1867-68. Lyman F. Chapman.
1845-49. Ozias J. Slosson.	1869-71. Chas. A. Clark.
1850. Daniel G. Taylor.	1872. J. B. Landfield.
1851. Ozias J. Slosson.	1873-78. Edward G. Nowlan.
1852. Elliot W. Brown.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1825-30. Beriah Wells.	1852. Elijah J. Johnson.
1831-34. Wm. Slosson.	1853-54. Lawyer Byington.
1835. W. A. Sutton.	1855. Geo. W. Slosson.
1836-38. Lawyer Byington.	1856. Daniel H. Burr.
1839-41. Nathan Hovey.	1857-59. Benevolent Stevens.
1842. Chas. Willson.	1860-61. Geo. W. Slosson.
1843. Noah Goodrich.	1862-64. M. N. Chapman.
1844. Jno. H. Arnold.	1865. Selah T. Benjamin.
1845. Elijah Belcher.	1866-67. Hart B. Sears.
1846. Spencer M. Curtis.	1868-69. Francis M. Bishop.
1847. Henry S. Granger.	1870-71. Ossian Dimmick.
1848. Wm. Slosson.	1872. E. G. Davidge.
1849-51. Geo. W. Slosson.	1873-78. Ossian Dimmick.

The Constitutional Convention of 1826 made the office of Justice of Peace elective by the people, and the first election in this town was 1827.

1827. Anson Higbe.	1837. Moses Spaulding.
J. P. Benjamin.	1838. E. Richardson.
Elisha P. Higbe.	1839. Christopher Burbank.
Lewis Miller.	1840. Wm. Slosson.
1830. Anson Higbe.	1841. M. Spaulding.
Benj. Walton.	1842. E. Richardson.
1831. Peter Moore.	1843. Samuel J. Nash.
Franklin Slosson.	1844. Wm. Slosson.
1832. Elisha Higbe.	1845. Ephraim Ketchum.
Elias Richardson.	1846. E. Richardson.
1833. Anson Higbe.	1847. E. Belcher.
Elisha P. Higbe.	1848. Geo. Clinton.
1834. Elias Richardson.	1849. Josiah Todd.
1835. Geo. Clinton.	Wm. Slosson.
1836. E. P. Higbe.	1850. E. Richardson.

1851. Warren Pierce.	1865. Chas. A. Clark.
1852. Robert B. Miller. W. S. Lincoln.	1866. H. Richardson. E. Belcher.
1853. Henry Ketchum.	1867. Lewis D. Bishop. Gershom A. Clark.
1854. Chester Johnson.	Chas. H. Moore.
1855. W. S. Lincoln.	1868. Wm. Slosson. Wm. Wood.
1856. R. B. Miller. Herbert Richardson. Reuben D. Ketchum.	1869. Wm. Wood.
1857. Watson W. Clark.	1870. Samuel M. Avery.
1858. H. Richardson.	1871. L. D. Bishop. C. H. Dean.
1859. Ozias J. Slosson. Samuel Chamberlain.	1872. G. A. Clark. L. D. Bishop.
1860. R. B. Miller.	1873. Harvey J. Burchard.
1861. Fred. D. Hathaway.	1874. S. M. Avery.
1862. Jeremiah Jones. H. Richardson.	1875. R. B. Miller.
1863. W. Slosson. Benevolent Stevens, Jr.	1876. G. A. Clark.
1864. Wm. Slosson. Geo. Hardendorf.	1877. H. J. Burchard. 1878. Herbert Richardson. S. M. Avery.

MILITARY RECORD.

- George Boyce, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Inf.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at Big Bethel.
- Oscar Williams, private, Co. E, 44th Regt. N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; pro. to capt., Co. G, 137th Regt.; killed by sharpshooter, July 3, 1863.
- Enoch J. Lewis, private, Co. E, 44th Regt., N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.
- Adelbert C. Belcher, Co. E, 44th Regt., N. Y. Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1861, three years; died at Hall's Hill, Va.
- Burdett Mone, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Wallace Lamb, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years; killed.
- Geo. Kenyon, sergeant, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Alex. Saddlemire, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Joseph Decker, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Chas. Russell, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Tracy Williams, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Charles Swan, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Allen Moore, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.
- William Moore, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.
- Waldo Belcher, private, Co. H, 64th Regt.; must. Nov. 3, 1861, three years; pro. to corp., then to sergt.; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and at Po Creek, May 10, 1864.
- John Wheeler, private, Co. H, 64th Regt.; pro. to 2d sergt., then to 1st sergt.; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Philip Bieber, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Charles Kenyon, corporal, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Henry P. Kenyon, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Thos. Gower, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Barzilla Howard, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.
- Seymour Shoulters, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Dick Spitzer, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
- Erwin Slosson, sergeant, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Geo. A. Bogert, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Isaac Arnold, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John Brumagin, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Albert Guy, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1861, three years.
- John W. Lawrence, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- John King, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.; missing.
- Charles Richardson, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- James H. Reese, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Erastus Benton, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Ransom Gleazen, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Andrew D. Hover, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Henry Johnson, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Lemuel A. Like, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Samuel G. North, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- George Sanford, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Anson J. Partridge, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Charles Snapp, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Philander M. Shaw, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Alexander Zimmer, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- John Spencer, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
- Maurice R. Beard, 3d sergeant, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Levi Hammond, 2d corporal, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Edwin B. Chamberlain, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Michael Campion, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- John Dooley, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- David Farrell, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the army.
- Charles Guyon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
- Theodore Guyon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; missing.
- George Harvey, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; died from wounds received.
- John Harris, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Bradley Harris, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Ira Lipe, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.
- David Lipe, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
- William Mahar, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek.
- Joseph Strait, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Samuel Strait, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Henry Bieber, 4th corp., Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Jacob H. Saddlemire, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
- David Saddlemire, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Seneca Schoolcraft, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Albert B. Sheldon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Peter Ten Eyck, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- George Van Demark, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- William H. Van Valkenburg, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Charles Van Glone, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Charles Wanzer, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- John Morgan, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Wm. Young, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; died at Fairfax Court-House.
- Daniel Zimmer, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- John P. Ellis, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Rial D. Hardendorf, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- David Merrill, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Ira J. Pollard, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John Lord, private, Co. H, 147th Regt.
- Byron Knowlton, private, Co. H, 147th Regt.
- Mortimer L. Manning, private, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.; died Feb. 2, 1865.
- Perry Schoolcraft, private, 16th Cav.
- John Golden, private, 15th Cav.
- David Zimmer, private, 15th Cav.
- Harrison Zimmer, private, 15th Cav.
- Isaac Ackerman, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
- John D. Ackerman, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
- Seymour Arnold, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
- Charles Keith, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; recruit.
- Fred. C. Arnold, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
- Eugene Mix, recruit, Co. B, 21st Cav.
- Clark W. Beebe, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
- Alexis Gifford, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
- Charles T. Westfall, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
- Eli F. Westfall, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
- Josiah Keith, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- Andrew J. Allen, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- Wm. Allen, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Edward Sturtevant, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Theodore Turner, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Edgar Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery; died in the army.
- Charles Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Nathan Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Charles Bradbury, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Wm. De Garamo, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years; died Nov. 16, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
- Corydon Sears, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Seneca Pollard, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- Joseph E. Brown, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- George Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
- Henry Russell, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- Sylvester Swan, Jacob Swan, Prescott Jackson, Orlando Cole, Avery Cole, Chauncy Thornton, Pharcellus Johnson, Alphon Peirce, Chauncy Peirce, John Cooper, Jacob Saddlemire, George De Garamo, Milonzo De Garamo, Jos. Kenyon, Benjamin Kenyon, Alonzo Zimmer, Robert Miller, Charles Pinney, Amos Bailey, Nelson Brooks, Horace De Butts, Charles Dean, Robert B. Sharp, Bowen Hedges, — Shoultas, — Frisbie, all of the 16th Independent Battery.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NICHOLS.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the town of Nichols is situated near the centre of the south border of the county, and lies upon the south bank of the Susquehanna. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad, and attain an altitude of from three hundred to five hundred feet above the river. A productive gravelly loam forms the soil of the valleys, and a moderately fertile, gravelly, and clayey loam, underlaid by red sandstone, the hills. The principal stream in the town is the Wappasening Creek, which enters the town from Bradford County, Pa., at the hamlet of the same name, and flows north into the Susquehanna. That river forms the north and west boundaries of the town. Nichols, like the rest of the county, was, at an early day, inhabited by the Indians, who retained their occupancy of portions of it subsequent to the arrival of the early settlers. From Hon. C. P. Avery, a writer of some note, we learn that "for many years after this town (Nichols) was first settled, many Indian families lived upon the plain, near the mouth of the Wappasening. That portion of the town, and the river-plats generally, have furnished many articles of Indian handicraft and utility, which have been brought to light by excavations and the plow, as well as by the washings of the streams. The Maughantowano plain was a favorite corn-ground of the natives, and while it continues still unimpaired in its original distinction, it is of no little fertility and historic value in the vestiges of our Indian predecessors, which are thrown upon its surface from time to time, and have already enriched many cabinets. From events of stirring interest, which have there occurred, it is emphatically 'storied ground.'"

In this town are located a part of Coxe's Manor and Colonel Nichol's purchase.*

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, Stephen Mills, and James Cole, in 1787, as stated by both French and Dr. Hough in their respective Gazetteers. A statement is made by John W. Lanning, a son of Daniel Lanning, one of the early settlers, to the effect that John and Frederick Evelin, or Eveland, as their descendants now spell the name, A. Vangorder, and two sons, Leonard and Benjamin, and a man named Sullivan, settled near Canfield Corners. An impartial investigation of the matter leads us to credit the information contained in the Gazetteers, as the most reliable authorities agree that none of the last-named six persons arrived prior to 1788-89. In speaking of the earlier settlers, Hamilton Child, in his "Historical Directory" of Broome and Tioga Counties, 1872-73, says, "The families of Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, and Stephen Mills settled in the town at a very early day,—as early as 1787, and probably prior to that time,—as Daniel Pierce and Daniel

Mills, sons of Pelatiah Pierce and Stephen Mills, were born in the town, the former in 1787 and the latter in 1788. Alexander Ellis, of Barton, son of Ebenezer Ellis, was born in Barton, in October, 1788, to which town Messrs. Ellis and Mills soon removed. George Walker purchased the premises of Mr. Ellis, and occupied them. James Cole settled here about the same time as those previously mentioned, on the farm where Emanuel Coryell subsequently resided; and when Judge Coryell and Robert Lettice Hooper visited the valley on their exploring and surveying expedition, they were entertained at his house. The settlers in the town thus far claimed but a possessory interest in the land they occupied, having as yet received no title from the patentees. Judge Emanuel Coryell came with his family from Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware, in New Jersey, in 1791. Families by the name of Isaiah Jones, Bass, and Emmons lived at an early day upon the Maughantowano Flats, and the latter is credited with sowing the first crop of wheat in the town."

Caleb Wight occupied the farm upon which the village of Nichols now stands at an early day, and Stephen Dodd resided next below him. From Mrs. Frances Baird, daughter of Judge Gamaliel H. Barstow, and granddaughter of Judge Emanuel Coryell, we learn the following touching the two last-named prominent pioneer citizens:

Judge Emanuel Coryell came with his family from Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware, New Jersey, in 1791, having about two or three years previously been in the valley of the Susquehanna at this and other points above, in company with Robert Lettice Hooper, on an exploring and surveying expedition on lands in which the latter had an interest as patentee. He became the agent of Mr. Hooper and of those who subsequently acquired the title to the patents originally vested in that gentleman. He served in the commissary department during the Revolutionary war, and was granted a pension of \$240 per annum, under the act of 1832. His journey with his family to Nichols was made by crossing from the Delaware to Wilkesbarre, and thence ascending the river in a Durham boat, by the aid of men employed at the latter place. The journey upon the river occupied two weeks. Mr. Coryell served for many years with marked ability as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the widely-extended county of Tioga, and was for several years a member of Assembly for this county, in which positions he wielded an extensive influence, and by his affability acquired a strong personal popularity. Judge Coryell died in 1835, at the age of eighty-two.

Judge Gamaliel H. Barstow came to Nichols from Sharon, Conn., in 1812. In 1815 he was elected member of Assembly, and filled that position three successive terms. In 1818 he was elected State Senator from the Western district, which then comprised nearly half of the territory of the State, and the same year was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his county. In 1823 he was again elected to the Assembly; also in 1826. In 1825 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1830 he represented his district in Congress. In 1838 he was again elected State Treasurer, and filled other minor offices with the same ability and integrity as characterized him in the

* For further information see Land Titles, in General History.

more responsible ones, his entire political career being pronounced singularly free from corruption. He died at Nichols on the 30th of March, 1865, aged eighty-one years.

Among other pioneers whose early settlement entitles them to mention were Major Jonathan Platt and his father, whose name was also Jonathan, with their families, who emigrated from Bedford, Westchester Co., and settled upon what was known for many years as the Platt Homestead. The elder Mr. Platt did not survive long to reap the rewards of his enterprise. Within two or three years afterwards he died from the effects of an injury received while preparing a field for wheat. His son, Major Platt, held, among other offices of trust, that of sheriff, for three years, and died in 1824, after a life of active usefulness, and of more than ordinary success in business, highly esteemed for his substantial worth and many excellent traits of character.

Colonel Richard Sackett, Lewis Brown, Miles Forman,—the latter a Revolutionary hero and pensioner, and familiarly known for many years as Sheriff Forman, who has a numerous representation in the town, many of his descendants residing therein, notably, John and Stephen P. Forman,—Major John Smyth, also a Revolutionary soldier, all of whom arrived prior to 1795, some before 1790. Benjamin Lounsberry came in about 1790. He had five sons, namely, Platt, Horace, Benjamin, James, and William. Ziba Evans, father of Charles and Cyrus Evans, the former born in the town in 1802, the latter in 1804. Jonathan Hunt, father of Seth Hunt, who settled in the town about 1801. Richard Searles and Asahel Pritchard were among the very earliest settlers, but soon removed to the town of Owego, where they lived and died, and in the history of which town mention of them is made. Jonathan Pettis, Joseph and John Annabel, Joseph Morey. Daniel Laning settled in the town on March 15, 1796. His son, John W., is one of the oldest living settlers. John Russell, a Revolutionary soldier, whose grandson, Lieutenant Edmund Russell, graduated from West Point in 1846, and was killed by the Indians in Colusa Co., Cal., in 1853. Daniel Shoemaker, also a soldier of the Revolution, and pensioner under the act of 1832, son of Benjamin and brother of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, of Wyoming, became a resident of the town in 1801. Nicholas Shoemaker came in 1804. His son, William R., now resides in the town, and has in his possession a map of the town made in 1791, on which appear many of the names above given. H. W. Shoemaker resides on the old Maughantowano, or (as he spells it) "Mohontowongo, Farn." Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, a relative of those above named, was slain by a treacherous and ungrateful Tory, named Windecker, upon the day of the battle of Wyoming. He married a daughter of John McDowell, a generous-hearted Scotchman, of Stroudsburg, whose sympathy and aid was felt so materially by the fugitives and sufferers of the Wyoming massacre. His widow subsequently married Laban Blanchard, leaving two daughters, who became respectively the wives of Nicholas and Judge Shoemaker, two prominent settlers of this county, whose descendants are quite numerous.

Isaac Sharp, a veteran of the Revolution, who served

under General Burgoyne, was an early settler in this town. David Briggs came in 1806, and settled on part of the farm now owned by his son, David B. Briggs.

The Dunham family are quite numerous in this town, there having been, between 1836 and 1840, nine brothers of the original stock. Henry Dunham, father of Norman, settled on the farm now occupied by the latter, in 1810. Daley Dunham arrived in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by E. W., on Wappasening Creek. He is now in his seventy-ninth year, and lives on the farm he settled on in 1826. Eben Dunham's father came in 1817. Isaac Dunham was the last to come, not arriving until 1836. He settled on the Major Platt homestead, where his son, Harvey W., now resides.

George Kirby, father of Selim Kirby, Esq., of Nichols, who does business as a banker at Waverly, came in 1814, and erected the first steam saw-mill in the county, in 1833-34. This was subsequently converted into a water-mill, and stood near the site of the mill now operated by Edmund Shipman.

John Howell, father of John L. and Robert, came in from Sussex (now Warren) County, in 1806, and settled on the farm now occupied by Thaddeus Stewart. John W. was born on the farm now owned by Emanuel Coryell, in 1810. Robert is noted as a geologist and zoölogist, upon which subjects he has written several interesting works.

Joshua White, Joseph Morey, John McCarthy, the Williamson family, Joseph Densmore, and others came in prior to 1825. In the latter year Oliver A. Barstow, Esq., arrived, and has since been a prominent resident. Daniel Pearl, father of Thomas F., ex-sheriff of the county, settled in Nichols in 1826. Judge Chubbuck, whose widow resides on the river-road, was an early settler. The Palmers were among the first on the river-road. Mrs. Palmer, now in her ninety-fifth year, is still living (May, 1878), an intelligent and well-preserved old lady.

The first crop of wheat in Nichols was sowed by a man named Emmons, on Maughantowana Flats, where he, Isaiah Jones, and — Bass settled in 1791.

The first white child born in town was Daniel, son of Pelatiah Pierce, in 1787.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Pelatiah Pierce. The next one, within a few months of the first, by Stephen Mills, both in 1787.

The first grist- and saw-mill was erected by Caleb Wright, about 1794.

The first steam saw-mill was built by George Kirby in 1833-34. It is claimed that this was the first steam saw-mill erected in the county.

The first church edifice was the Methodist Episcopal house of worship, located on the river-road, which was built in 1822. It was the first church built between Owego and Elmira.

The first school was a primitive log structure, which stood on the farm now owned by Samuel B. Smith, as early as the year 1800. Among the early scholars were the Lounsberrys, Charles and Cyrus Evans (now aged seventy-four and seventy-two years respectively), the Deckers, Cortrights, and others. One of the earliest traders was James Stackhouse.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Nichols was organized by act of March 23, 1824, and was detached from Tioga. It lies upon the south bank of the Susquehanna, near the centre of the south border of the county, and contains 19,850 acres, of which 14,200 are improved, and had, according to the general census of 1870, a larger percentage of cleared land than any town in the county.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the town records, we are debarred from giving the customary proceedings of the first town-meeting, together with a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace prior to 1865. The burning of the building in which the records were kept, together with its contents, occurred in 1864, during the clerkship of Mr. Luther Conant. From 1865 to 1875 the following-named gentlemen have held the office of

SUPERVISOR.

Oliver A. Barstow, three years; John L. Howell, three years; Frederick C. Coryell, three years; Selim Kirby, three years; McKean McDowell; Robert H. Morey, present incumbent.

TOWN CLERKS.

Luther Conant, Robert H. Morey, six years; Charles H. Willson, two years; John J. Howell, present incumbent, five years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cranston V. S. Bliven, Oliver A. Barstow, seventeen years; Ezra Reed, eight years; Elijah K. Evans, twelve years; Oliver P. Harris, eight years; Stephen P. Matthews, vacancy; John B. Annable, Charles P. Lanning.

The present incumbents are Oliver A. Barstow, Charles P. Lanning, Elijah K. Evans, and Jno. B. Annable.

NICHOLS VILLAGE

was formerly known as Rushville, and received that name from Dr. Galamiel H. Barstow, in honor of Dr. Rush, the celebrated physician of Philadelphia. The village was first settled about the year 1793, by Caleb Wright, whose farm occupied a portion of the present site. Very little actual improvement, however, took place there prior to the arrival of Dr. Barstow, in 1812. A tavern was kept by Jonathan Platt, about one mile east of the village, as early as 1800, which stood on the farm now owned by Isaac Dunham.

The first frame house in the village was erected by Dr. Barstow, in 1813. It is still standing and occupied by Abraham Davenport, and is one of the venerable landmarks of the place.

The first brick house was built by Nehemiah Platt, in or about 1830. It is the one now occupied by J. P. Cady, M.D. A few years subsequent Judge Barstow erected the one in which his daughters now reside.

The first store was established by Judge Barstow, in part of his frame residence, in 1814.

The first hotel in the village was built, and kept until his death, by Jonathan Platt, about 1820. It is now kept by a grandson of the original proprietor, also named Jonathan.

The post-office was established as Rushville, probably about 1812-13, a post-office existing some years previously

at Smithboro', on the opposite side of the river, two miles from Nichols. A few years subsequent to the naming of the place it was discovered that a post-office of the same name existed in Yates County; so that in order to avoid confusion of the mails, the name was changed to Nichols, in honor of Colonel Nichols, the patentee of the site and surrounding country. In return for the compliment conferred, Colonel Nichols directed his agent, Judge Emanuel Coryell, to give \$200, to be applied towards the erection of some public building, and the sum was used in the erection of the "Free Meeting-House,"* the one now occupied by the Methodists, and, as it is claimed, absorbed by them, which was the first church edifice built in the town. It was completed in 1829.

Nichols is charmingly situated on the south bank of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Wap-pasening Creek. It contains five general stores, kept respectively by Selim Kirby, John L. Howell & Son, Harris Bros., E. W. Wolcott, and C. Bliven; one hardware, of which A. A. Swinton is the proprietor; one drug-store, by E. H. Latham; one grocery- and provision-store, by E. Dunham; one millinery establishment, by A. P. Roak; a boot- and shoe-store, by Luther Conant. There are also two blacksmith-shops and one wagon-shop, two boot- and shoe-shops, one cooper-shop, one grist- and saw-mill, operated by Beniah Vandemark. The religious interests of the village are represented by two churches, denominationally classified as Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian (and we may here remark that the church edifices and parsonages are as handsome and valuable as we have seen in any place of like size); the educational by an excellent graded school, of which a more extended notice follows. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 375. It has railroad communication within two miles (Smithboro'), surrounded by a fine agricultural region, and is in every respect a thriving and enterprising place.

HOOPER'S VALLEY

is a post-village, situated on the south bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Smithboro', on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. It was named in honor of Robert Lettice Hooper, patentee of Hooper's Patent. Some members of the Coryell family settled near the place at an early day, and Emanuel Coryell, grandson of the judge of that name, now resides in the vicinity.

Prominent among the early settlers there were the Pearsalls, Thomas, Nathaniel, and Gilbert, the former coming in 1828, and the others in 1829-1830. Ira J. Parks came in with the Pearsalls. In 1830 they commenced building the saw-mill, and, in 1831, the grist-mill was erected by them; the latter was burnt in 1860, and the present general lumber-manufacturing mill was built in 1875, by L. Burr Pearsall, son of Gilbert. In 1831, Thomas and Nathaniel built a store, the first in the place, the building now occupied by O. P. Smith as a dwelling.

A post-office was established there in 1854, and Gilbert Pearsall was appointed postmaster, and served as such until 1861. Emanuel Coryell is the present incumbent.

* See under head of Religious, page 152.

The Smithboro' and Nichols Bridge Company was incorporated in 1830, and the first bridge over the Susquehanna from Hooper's Valley to Smithboro' was built in 1831. It only stood a few months, when it was carried away by a freshet. The second one, built in 1833, shared the same fate as the first, being washed away about 1837. The third structure remained until superseded by the present one, built in 1865-68. The first President of the company was Thomas Pearsall; Secretary, Isaac S. Boardman; Treasurer, Benjamin Brooks. The original charter was granted in 1829, and expired in 1869, when it was renewed for thirty years.

Hooper's Valley contains a saw- and planing-mill, a wagon-shop, a blacksmithy, a public school, fifteen houses, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

WAPPASENING

is a hamlet, situated on the creek after which it is named, about one and one-half miles from Nichols village, near the State line. It contains a saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, a turning-shop, and about one hundred inhabitants.

CANFIELD'S CORNERS CROSS-ROADS,

situated in the northeast part of the town, a little above the Tioga Centre Ferry, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, named after Ezra Canfield, an early settler there. A post-office was established at the Corners years ago, and Ezra Canfield was appointed postmaster. It has been long since discontinued.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Nichols is almost exclusively an agricultural town, hence very few manufacturing establishments exist therein. The principal of these are the grist- and saw-mills, of which we append the subjoined information:

Barstow's Mills were erected at a very early day, probably about 1795, by Caleb Wright. Their antiquity is substantiated by the fact that as early as 1830, when Judge Barstow purchased them, the flouring part was so dilapidated by age that it became necessary for him to rebuild, and the result of his enterprise in this direction is yet standing. The property fell to Mrs. Frances Baird, daughter of Judge Barstow, whose possession of the mill-site made her familiar with its early history, and she corroborates the facts above stated. The mills are now operated by B. M. Vandemark; the grist-mill has two run of stone, and grinds annually about 15,000 bushels; the capacity of the saw-mill is 500,000 feet; actual product, 200,000 feet.

The Howell Saw-Mill.—The water-power and site of this mill have been utilized for nearly three-quarters of a century. The original proprietor was Elijah Cole, who disposed of the property to James Howell in 1814. The latter gentleman rebuilt the mill about 1824, and again in 1845. The present mill was built in 1874. It is now owned by J. L. Howell, Esq.

Dunham's Grist-Mill was originally built by Wright, Henry and Ebenezer Dunham, about 1822. It is now owned by Samuel Dunham, J. L. Howell, the heirs of Norman Dunham, and the widow of George Dunham. It is located above the Howell Saw-Mill, on Wappasening

Creek. Its annual product is 30,000 bushels of custom-work.

The Kirby & Shipman Saw-Mill was originally built in 1833-34, and is claimed as the first steam saw-mill erected in the county. In 1839, Levi Shipman and his son Edmund purchased a half-interest in it, and after digging a race of about ninety rods converted it into a water-mill. It remained until 1860, when it was partially destroyed by a freshet, and two years later was torn down. The present mill, operated by Edmund Shipman, was built during the latter year a short distance from the site of the old one. It has one circular saw, and a capacity of from 60,000 to 100,000 feet per annum.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious meetings were held at an early day in Nichols, at first principally by the Methodist itinerants, who were soon followed in their labors by preachers of other denominations,—notably by those of the Presbyterian faith. Prior to 1822 meetings were held in school-houses or private dwellings—which was the case with all—by the members of old Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church until 1829, when the "free meeting-house" was erected in Nichols for the benefit of all religious denominations. Touching this building, we quote from the records now in the possession of John L. Howell, Esq.:

"At a meeting duly notified and convened at the house of Peter Joslin, in the town of Nichols, on the 14th day of February, 1829, for the purpose of forming and arranging a religious society, and making arrangements for building a meeting-house in said town of Nichols on a lot of land given by the late Jonathan Platt for that purpose:

"Resolved, That Gamaliel H. Barstow serve as chairman of this meeting."

We further glean the fact that forty-nine slips were sold in the building, which was built during the year 1829, and completed in 1830, by Hezekiah Dunham, contractor. The prices paid for the slips ranged from \$20 to \$100; Messrs. Nehemiah Platt, Emanuel Coryell, William Platt, and Jonathan Platt paying the latter price each for one. The trustees appointed were Emanuel Coryell, Nehemiah Platt, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Peter Joslin, Jonathan Hunt, Ezra Canfield, John Cassel, Edwin Ripley, Wright Dunham, John Pettis, Sylvester Knapp, Cyrus Field, Daniel Ferguson, Justus Brown, and James Thurston. The generalistic character of the society then organized has almost entirely disappeared. The original members of it have nearly all "joined the church triumphant," while those following them have assimilated with some orthodox body, and allowed the old sacred edifice to pass into the hands of a distinct religious organization.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

located on the river-road, in the northwest part of the town, was organized in 1817, with four members, namely, Elijah Shoemaker and Phebe, his wife, and Daniel McDowell Shoemaker and Maria, his wife. The first pastor was Rev. John Griffin. The church edifice was erected in 1822, at a cost of \$2000, and will seat 250 persons; the present value of the church property is \$4000. The membership of the church is given in the last "Annual Minutes of

Wyoming Conference," together with the other two churches forming Nichols circuit, at 225; number of officers and teachers in the Sabbath-schools, 24; number of scholars, 165; present pastor, Rev. J. K. Peck. Present Trustees, Henry Coryell, John Hunt, Nathan Dean, Jacob Stewart, and A. Chubbuck.

NICHOLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

at Nichols village, was organized as a class in 1829. The society now occupies the "Free Meeting-House," which was repaired and re-dedicated by it in 1872. The original cost of the church was \$2000; its present value, with parsonage, \$8000. It has a seating capacity for 400 persons. The present pastor is Rev. J. K. Peck; Trustees, William Morey, H. H. Manchester, Robert Morey, Jefferson Johnson, John Forman, and O. P. Smith; Superintendent of Sunday-school, O. P. Smith. Membership given in history of Asbury Church, above.

RIVER VALLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

situated about four and a half miles from Nichols village, was organized as a class as early as 1815. First meetings were held in a log house, the residence of Joseph Utter; subsequently preaching was had in the school-house. Their church edifice was built in 1873. Trustees, John Smith, Jr., James Lounsberry, William W. White, Edwin T. Moore, and George S. Lane. First pastor, John Griffin; present, Rev. J. K. Peck; membership included in Nichols charge; Superintendent Sunday-school, William W. White.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NICHOLS

was organized with thirteen members in 1859. Their first pastor was Rev. G. M. Life; the present incumbent, Rev. A. D. Stowell. The church edifice was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$3000, and having a seating capacity for 300 persons. Its present value, including parsonage,—which is one of the finest in the county,—is \$10,000. The present Board of Trustees consists of William R. Shoemaker, Selim Kirby, E. Dunham, Luther Conant, L. B. Ross, O. P. Harris, S. H. Latham, Henry Cady, and G. P. Cady, M.D.; Elders, Henry Cady, William R. Shoemaker, Luther Conant, and E. Dunham. The church has a membership of 103; the Sunday-school, 68 teachers and scholars; Superintendent, S. H. Latham; Secretary, A. B. Kirby.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The facilities for education at an early day were few, hence the acquisition of useful knowledge was limited. As soon, however, as enough families had arrived to constitute a school a suitable building was erected, and the one among the pioneers whose qualifications were sufficient to "teach the young idea" was chosen schoolmaster or mistress, as the case may be, and the remuneration for whose services were cheerfully tendered from the little means the first settlers possessed. Next to religious assemblages, indeed, the school received the attention of the people, and little by little educational advancement was made, until the grand climax in this direction was achieved in the organization of the present excellent system of public instruction.

From the annual report of the commissioner of schools we subjoin the following statistics:

Number of districts, 12; number of teachers employed, 14; total number of children of school age (from five to twenty-one years), 552; number attending school, 475; average daily attendance, 255; number of volumes in school library, 629; value of same, \$810; number of school-houses, 12; value of school-house sites, \$1460; value of school-houses and sites, \$9071; assessed valuation for school purposes, \$322,675. Receipts,—Amount on hand, \$59.10; State appropriation, \$1549.63; raised by tax, \$1376.59; from all other sources, \$122.70; total, \$3513.92. Expenditures,—Teachers' wages, \$2981.31; repairs and furniture, \$132.36; other incidentals, \$241.77; balance on hand, \$158.28; total, \$3513.92.

THE NICHOLS GRADED SCHOOL,

in Nichols village, was organized with an academic department in 1874. The first examination was held February 26 and 27 of that year. The first principal was Prof. Miles Ellsworth; the present incumbent, Prof. T. J. Vose, who has held the position since the spring of 1874. The assistant teachers are Misses Cassie Wiswell and Katie Wheelhouse.

POPULATION.

Nichols contained, according to the State census of 1875, a population of 1683; of which number 1650 were native born, and 33 foreign.

MICELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Riverside Cemetery Association was incorporated, under the State law in relation to rural cemeteries, June 1, 1861. The first officers were Smith Forman, President; Stephen P. Forman, Secretary; Charles Lounsberry, Treasurer. The grounds contain one acre, tastefully laid out and neatly kept. The present officers are the same as above, except the treasurer, who now is James, instead of Charles Lounsberry.

The Nichols Cemetery Association was organized Feb. 10, 1876. The incorporators were Gilbert Pearsall, Selim Kirby, F. C. Lowman, McKean McDowell, Henry Cady, L. Burr Pearsall, O. P. Harris, and George P. Cady, M.D. The first officers were selected from the above-named incorporators. The present officers are O. P. Harris, President; George P. Cady, M.D., Secretary; Selim Kirby, Treasurer. The cemetery grounds contain eight acres, and are well laid out and carefully kept.

Westbrook Lodge, No. 333, F. and A. M., was chartered Feb. 1, 1854. The first principal officers were Abraham Westbrook, W. M.; Sylvester Knapp, S. W.; Ozias Higley, J. W.; James Fulton, Sec.; Edward Platt, Treas. The present chief officers are H. L. Knapp, W. M.; E. Dunham, S. W.; J. S. Rogers, J. W.; George P. Cady, Sec.; O. P. Harris, Treas. Membership, 109; whole number initiated since the organization of the lodge, 218.

The following persons have kindly furnished the information contained in the above history of the town of Nichols, namely: Mrs. Frances Baird, William R. Shoemaker, John L. and Robert Howell, John W. Laning,

Charles and Cyrus Evans, Oliver A. Barstow, Esq., John and Stephen P. Forman, the Dunhams, the Hunts, the Lounsberry's, L. Burr Pearsall, George P. Cady, M.D., David B. Briggs, Prof. F. J. Vose, the pastors of the various churches, John J. Howell, town clerk, and many others.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Charles M. Donavan, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of sickness acquired in service, Jan. 18, 1864.
- John Donavan, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; taken prisoner; died Feb. 9, 1864.
- James Benjamin, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded slightly in the head.
- Chauncey G. Trip, private, 157th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.
- David Campbell, private, 10th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864.
- Charles Williams, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Oren D. Nichols, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Daniel Wilber, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Wesson Wilber, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Thomas T. Lathrop, private; enl. Sept. 30, 1863; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.
- William B. Lathrop, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Albert Hanson, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Samuel Densamore, private, 104th N. Y. Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863.
- Joseph Staunton, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
- Elliot Walker, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1863.
- Aaron Walker, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1863.
- Addison Pease, private, 1st Pa. Regt.; enl. July, 1861.
- Charles E. Grant, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 30, 1863.
- Simon Grant, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- John Densamon, private.
- James Phillips, private; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Alexander Badou, private, 131st N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 18, 1863.
- James K. Mallery, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; wounded twice.
- Warren Mallery, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1864.
- Daniel Granger, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
- Eli Granger, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862.
- John Conklen, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1864.
- William H. Leonard, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
- Francis Mills, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Silas Leonard, private, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. June 17, 1863.
- Miles Briggs, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; supposed starved at Andersonville.
- Vincent Reynolds, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.
- Charles Everson, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Andrew J. Wood, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 6, 1865.
- Isaac Babcock, private, 50th Pa. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 14th N. Y. Art.; shot through left lung.
- James Yerington, private, 15th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Charles P. Laning, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 28, 1864.
- James Doland, private.
- William Doland, private.
- George Paget, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Wm. McSherry, private, 131st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1863; died of sickness acquired in service.
- Andrew Sprat, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- John L. White, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Albert Crandell, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Enderson Hunt, private, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1863.
- George Warwick, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 5, 1861.
- Harrison Atwood, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1863.
- Absalom Wiggins, private, 52d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- James Sherman, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; supposed shot in battle.
- John Campbell, private.
- Charles Wood, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Philow Eckler, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- William W. Grant, private.
- Vincent Nichols, private, 23d Pa. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Theron Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; taken prisoner.
- Firm Hoover, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 1, 1863.
- George McNeal, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
- James Reynolds, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Wm. H. Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1862.
- Willison G. Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June, 1862; shot through the head; still living.
- Henry Hagadorn, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 16, 1861.
- Augustus Quinn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862.
- Silas O. Trip, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Daniel Vangorder, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Charles Easterbrook, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- John K. Warner, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1861.
- James Quinn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Cranston Blivin, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861.
- Herbert Jones, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.
- William Curkendalls, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.
- Henry W. Vandermark, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1864; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor.
- Charles C. Coryell, corp., 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
- William Decature, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; was wounded.
- John Sullivan, private, 57th Pa. Art.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Leroy Vandermark, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; wounded in leg.
- Fred. Vandermark, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; wounded at Bull Run.
- Thomas Vandermark, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
- William Lollis, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 16, 1861.
- Sellice Waterman, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; has not returned.
- Lorenzo Nichols, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 10, 1863.
- Edgar Shoemaker, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; re-enlisted; has not returned.
- Dolphus Fox, private, 2d Mo. Cav.; enl. April, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.
- Gershon Fox, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 18, 1861; re-enl. 1864.
- Standish Fox, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded in leg.
- Jefferson Fox, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
- Charles Fox, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; missing after battle of Wilderness.
- John W. Nichols, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1861; shot in hand.
- Henry Reynolds, private, 130th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner.
- George Ellis, private.
- Owen Ellis, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Lyman Ellis, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
- Frederick Riddle, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in head; still living.
- Reuben Washburn, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Joshua Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- William Washburn, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- John Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- William Herrick, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Simon Washburn, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861.
- Russell Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Nicholas Washburn, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; taken prisoner and missing.
- Hezekiah Stephens, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Franklin Booth, private, 17th Penna. Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
- William H. Andrus, private; enl. Feb. 9, 1863.
- Lucius Vandermark, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 18, 1861.
- Richard Asburn, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- Harvey Neal, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Albert Pelin, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Albert Vandermark, private, 95th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861.
- James Vandermark, private, 172d Penna. Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1852; re-enl.
- Holsey Cole, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1862; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864, in Pennsylvania regiment.
- Sylvester Cole, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl. May 22, 1863.
- Abraham Bennett, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- John Wiggins, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Frank Wiggins, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Horace Cole, private.
- James C. Warner, private.
- William S. Goodsell, private.
- Allen Cole, private.
- Richard Coryell, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; killed at Ashby's Gap.
- William K. Coryell, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; killed near Staunton.
- Charles Middaw, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; buried on the field.
- Peter Decker, private, 96th N. Y.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; buried at Fredericksburg.
- Thos. M. Everson, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1864; buried at Fortress Monroe.
- Charles Sharp, private, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; died of disease.
- John V. Fisher, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Avery Cole, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 17, 1861.
- James Cole, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Charles Waman, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
- Bishop Herick, private, 64th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; died of disease in Washington.
- Benjamin Davenport, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Miles Davenport, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- George Averel, private (substitute), 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 14, 1863.
- Lewis Tway, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.
- Charles Lane, private.
- Matou Kelner, private.
- Alexander Stanton, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; shot at Gettysburg.
- James Leonard, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 23, 1863.
- Enoch Hunt, private; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Jeremiah Reed, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 9, 1862.

Wm. Warwick, capt., 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; shot while making a charge at Petersburg.

Andrew Sharp, private, 14th N. Y. Art.

Wm. H. Atwood, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 31, 1863; died of disease.

Silas A. Wiggins, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.

John Quinn, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1861.

George Jones, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died with heart-disease.

Albert Angel, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.

Jackson Brandon, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March, 1862.

George Waterman, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Thomas James, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Joseph D. C. Long, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.

Wm. Beal, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.

Floid Nichols, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Jackson Lunn, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Cornelius Van Sice, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Samuel Van Sice, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Joseph Nichols, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Franklin Densamon, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Smith Warick, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Frank Cole, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Ananijah Buffington, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Elijah Briston, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Vandamark, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Knupenberg, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Stephenson, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Frederick Antisdal, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

William Ciker, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

George Antisdal, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Thomas Thompson, private, 15th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Ebenezer Warner, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

James Ganington, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

James C. Forbes, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Horace Mann, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Andrew Forbes, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Franklin Towner, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Philander Towner, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Oscar T. Warner, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.

Coe Owen Coleman, corp., 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. July 31, 1862; accidental gunshot wound in left hand.

John Sweet, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

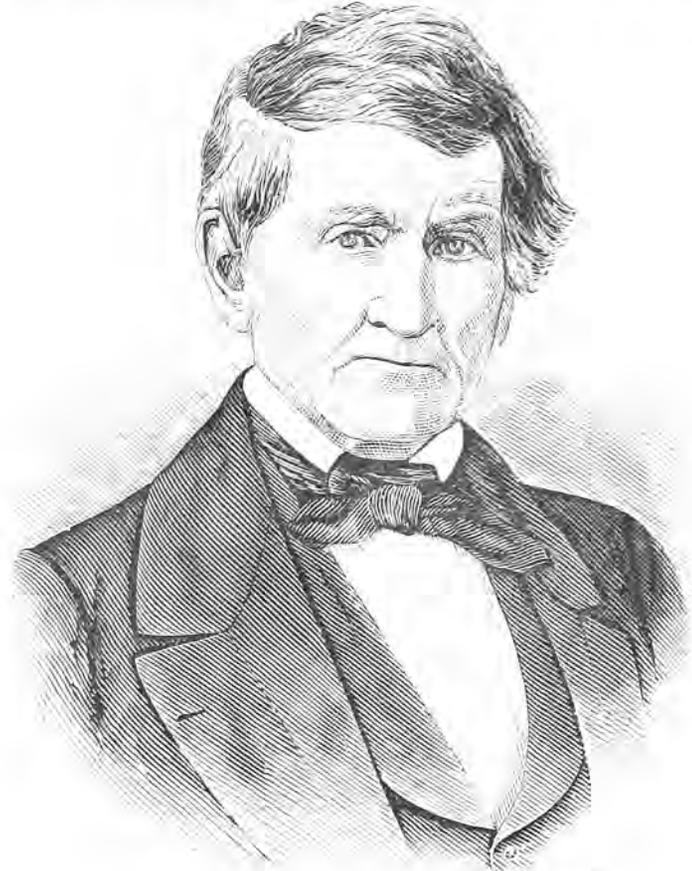
HON. GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW.

No one within the limits of Tioga County has shared more largely in public confidence, or wielded greater political influence at home and throughout the State, than Judge Barstow.

Gamaliel H. Barstow was born in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 20, 1784. His ancestors were early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in Plymouth County, the judge being the seventh in descent from William Barstow, who immigrated to Hanover, in that county, from Yorkshire, England, in 1635. Gamaliel lived with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, working at farming summers and teaching school winters. In 1809 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother Samuel, at Great Barrington, Mass. In 1812 he settled in Tioga Co., N. Y., at what is now known as Nichols village, erecting the first house at that place. This building is yet standing on the corner opposite the Jakway Hotel. From the time of his coming to this county he practiced medicine successfully until 1823, when he turned his attention to trading and farming. But from the spring of 1815, when he was first elected to the Assembly of the State of New York, through all the subsequent years until his death, he was prominently connected with the political history of his town, county, and State.

He was a member of the Assembly from 1816 to 1819,

and again in 1823 and 1826; a State Senator from 1819 to 1822, and a member of Congress from 1830 to 1832. When first elected Senator it was from what was then designated as the "Western District," embracing nearly one-half of the territory of the State,—the other districts being



G. H. Barstow

known as the Eastern, Middle, and Southern. Upon nomination by Governor Clinton, and the concurrent action of the Council of Appointment, he was appointed (June, 1818) the first judge of the court of Tioga County. Owego and Elmira were made half-shire towns in 1822, and upon the reorganization Judge Barstow held the first courts in the new court-houses at those two places. The bill of March, 1822, altering the bounds of Tioga County, so peculiar and remarkable in many of its features, was drawn up by him. He officiated as judge until 1823, when he was again elected to the Assembly. "He was at this juncture warmly supported by Judge Latham, A. Burrows, Charles Pumpelly, and others, who then claimed to belong to the Democratic organization, although not so conceded by their opponents, the Clintonians."*

In 1825 he was elected treasurer of the State of New York, and again in 1838, when he declined the office.

Subsequent to 1830 he served as magistrate and supervisor in the town of Nichols, as he had in the same offices in the widely-extended town of Owego, in 1813, and for six successive years after it took the name of Tioga. He also served one term as a member of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions.

He figured prominently in the political movements of the old Whig party, and was a firm adherent of De Witt Clinton. The author of "Hammond's Political History of New York," in the compilation of that excellent work was largely indebted to the accurate memory of his cordial

* Annals of Tioga, in *St. Nicholas*.

friend and compeer, Judge Barstow. In that work he is mentioned as "an experienced legislator, and very popular both with the Clintonian and People's party;" "a vigilant, faithful, and competent State officer;" "a man of high moral integrity, correct business habits, yet of consummate shrewdness and sagacity."* He was frugal in his habits, methodical in his business, and firm in his adherence to old-fashioned standards of morality and his early-cherished doctrines of political economy.

"During the period of fifty-three years that has passed since his settlement in the Susquehanna Valley, he has seen it transformed from almost a wilderness to a lovely and fertile country, and filled with an industrious and enterprising population. He has outlived all his contemporaries, and lived to see another, and yet another, grow up around him, all of whom would probably class him among their earliest recollections. For many years he has been like an ancient and venerable tree which stands alone of all the forest, fine and vigorous in spite of the storms of many winters, but which finally yields to the destroyer, to be long missed as a landmark far and near. He was a patriot in the noblest sense of the word; and this great and terrible Rebellion gave him sore grief and trouble. . . . He rejoiced over the victories of Sherman and Sheridan, but he was not spared to see anything more. He expired the 30th of March (1865), and before the grave closed over his remains Grant's victorious army entered Richmond."†

In March, 1865, the Susquehanna Valley was visited by one of the most disastrous inundations known within the century. All that part of Nichols where Judge Barstow lived suffered greatly, and the exposure and excitement consequent upon it caused an attack of erysipelas, which terminated fatally about two weeks after.

Samuel Barstow was the oldest son of Judge Barstow; he moved to Detroit, was United States District Attorney, but subsequently died of cholera at Buffalo, N. Y. Mary L. Barstow, his surviving daughter, is still residing in Nichols. In honor to her father's memory she contributes his portrait to this work.

THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF OWEGO.

CHAPTER XXX.

OWEGO.

A CENTURY, lacking less than a decade, has elapsed since the first permanent settlement was made in the town of Owego. Ninety-two years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed away, and there is not one now remaining whose memory extends backwards to the time of the arrival of the *first* pioneer,—to the time when an unbroken wilderness existed where now are fertile

* Political History of New York, vol. i. p. 427; vol. ii. pp. 143, 199, 510, etc.

† From an obituary published in the *New York State Agricultural Journal* soon after Dr. Barstow's death.

and highly-cultivated farms; when the face of the town was o'erspread with an almost impenetrable forest; when an old log cabin, or perchance here and there a humble frame dwelling, constituted the principal habitations of the settlers. What wondrous changes have the industry and skill of the pioneers wrought! Where was once the wilderness, is now the farm; where once the log cabin, is now the commodious dwelling wherein are enjoyed the comforts, in places even the luxuries, of life. On the hills, where once roamed the wild beast, the cattle graze. Churches and school-houses are dotted over the town, so that religion and education, the prime factors of man's success, are placed within the reach of all. To bring down, step by step, the progress and development of the town, to note the varied changes in its history, and to inscribe on its pages a tribute to those who have labored to accomplish these results, has been our aim in the brief history of the town which follows.

Geographically, Owego is located in the southeast part of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the Susquehanna River, and broken by narrow valleys and small creeks. The summits of the ridges are broad and rolling, and from three hundred to five hundred feet above the river. The intervales along the river in some places is an unbroken flat more than a mile in width. Owego Creek, flowing through a broad and beautiful valley, forms the western boundary of the town north of the Susquehanna. The other streams are Nanticoke Creek from the north, and Apalachin Creek from the south, and a great number of brooks and creeks of lesser importance. The declivities bordering upon these streams are generally steep. A well in this town is described in *Silliman's Journal*,‡ seventy-seven feet deep, yet frozen four or five months in the year, so as to be useless. Other deep wells freeze as soon as at the surface, from some peculiarity of the soil.

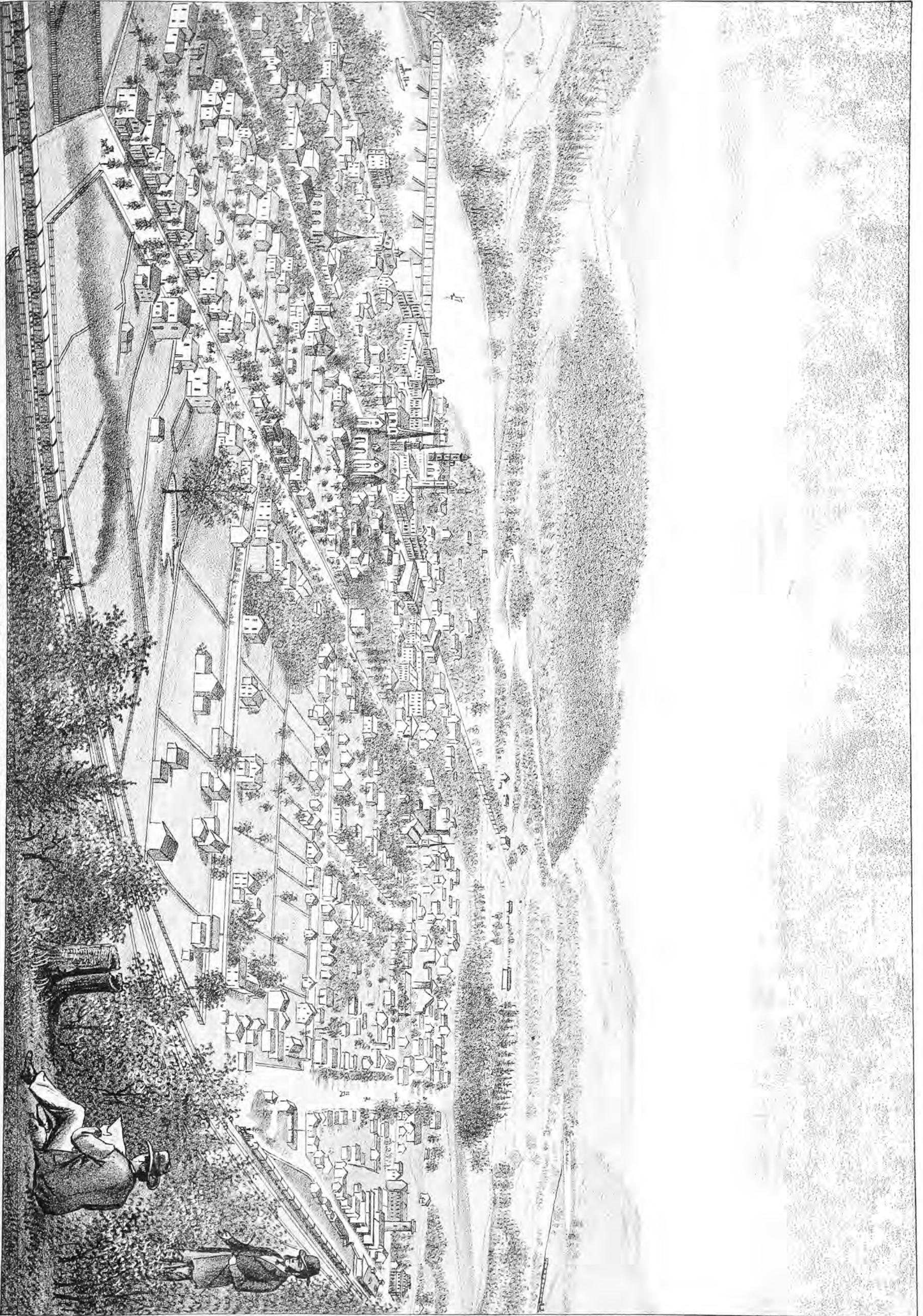
THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced in 1785, on the present site of the village of Owego, by Amos Draper, an agent and Indian trader from the Wyoming Valley. At first the influx of emigration centered around the trading-post and embryo village at Owego, but soon extended to other parts of the town. From Dr. Hough's "Gazetteer"§ we learn that "John McQuigg and James McMaster, from New England, the original patentees of the half-township on which the village of Owego stands, settled there in 1785. A clearing was made and grain sowed on an Indian improvement at Owego, in the season of 1786, by William McMaster, William Taylor, Robert McMaster, John Nealey, and William Wood, who entered the valley from the east, by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna." The town was originally subdivided into patents or purchases. Those north of the river were McMaster's Patent, Coxe's Patent, and the Nanticoke Purchase. Those south of the river were Coxe's Manor, Nicholls Tract, Edgar's Tract, Gospel Tract, and Literature Tract.

Among the earliest settlers in the town, who arrived after those above named, were Caleb and Simeon Nichols,

‡ Vol. xxxvi. p. 104.

§ Foot-note 5, p. 653, ed. of 1872.



OWEGO, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA. 1854.

Hicks Horton, and other pioneers mentioned in the history of Apalachin, which place was settled contemporaneously with Owego, but not having the same facilities did not grow as rapidly. With the exception of the land on and near Apalachin Creek, that on the north side of the river received accessions to its settlements before that on the south side, except, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of Nichols.

Among the earliest settlers of the town, on the north side of the Susquehanna, the following are worthy, as pioneers, of particular mention: Richard Searles, father of Emanuel and Chester Searles, came in from Bedford, Mass., in the spring of 1795, and settled on the farm now owned by Lucius Fleming. He first settled in Nichols in 1791. He died Sept. 9, 1849, at the good old age of ninety-six, and his remains repose in the cemetery near Flemingville.

Asahel Pritchard, father of Amzi, Salmon, and Calvin Pritchard (the latter of whom now occupies the old homestead), came in from the Wyoming Valley, first to Nichols, in 1791, to Owego in 1795, having resided there at the time of the Indian massacre of July 3, 1778.

Another pioneer, whose settlement was about contemporary with the above, was Samuel Stewart, who originally settled the farm now occupied by S. L. Barrett. He lived for a number of years in a primitive log cabin, and, when the country was yet new, he removed with all his family to one of the Western States.

Following closely the above came Benjamin and Jeremiah Brown, in 1796. None of their descendants now reside here. Solomon B., son of Benjamin, resides in the town of Union, Broome Co.

In the year 1800, Abijah Foster arrived and settled in the valley of the Little Nanticoke, at what has long since been known as "Foster's Hollow." His son, Daniel R., was born there in 1802, and now resides on part of the old place.

Two years later than the last-named pioneer came Elizur Talcott, father of Joel and George Talcott, from Hartford Co., Conn. Joel now resides on a farm on which he settled in 1830.

In 1808, Abraham Hoagland came in, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, William Hoagland.

In 1816, Aaron Truman—father of Lyman Truman, Esq., the millionaire banker of Owego, and of Charles E. Truman—came into this town, having settled in the town of Candor in the year 1800. Charles E. occupies the old homestead farm, located at Flemingville.

In 1817, Elijah Walter came in from Cheshire Co., N. H., and settled near Gaskill's Corners. He was in the war of 1812. His son William now resides on the old homestead.

Isaac Whittemore came from Vermont in 1818, and settled on what is now known as "Whittemore's Hill," near the eastern line of the town. He had eleven children, of whom eight survive. Following the above, within the decade from 1820 to 1830, came Michael Lainhart, father of Adam and John Lainhart, in 1822; Hiram Buck, father of A. D. Buck, the same year; John T. Pettigrove, in 1825; Gideon Brownell (father of P. W. Brownell), in 1826; Abraham Cole, Alvin Hollister, Jacob Becker (father

of Fayette Becker), James Phillips, Joseph Dodge, Alva Griffin, Lewis Oakley, M.D., Wm. W. Richardson, Levi and Benjamin Green, Moses Ingersoll, Judson Spencer, Jonathan and Briar Truesdell, Clark Hull, and others.

On the south side of the river, off from Apalachin Creek, settlements were made at an early day on the old Owego and Montrose Turnpike, and in what has long since been known as the "Wait Settlement." On the turnpike Aaron Steele settled in 1819. He came from Windham Co., Vt., and located on the farm now owned by Wm. H. King. He had five sons, viz., Ransom, Lucius, Aaron W., William, and James, of whom the three last named survive. He had three daughters,—Emily, the widow of Calvin Darling, who resides in Iowa, being the only one who survives. Abraham Williams, father of Jacob Williams, came in 1817 from Rensselaer County, and settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Dodge.

Adam Gould arrived in 1820. He had a numerous progeny, of which many descendants reside in the town and county. His sons were Hiram, Cornelius, Philip N., Adam C., Smith, and Joel; his daughters were Zilpha, Polly, and Abigail. Zilpha married Ezra Tallmadge, father of Ezra W. Tallmadge, now a resident of the town. Mr. Tallmadge came into the town in March, 1826, and settled on the place now occupied by his son-in-law, Charles S. Hills. James Archibald came to the town of Owego, Feb. 22, 1822. He was born on the 4th of July, 1776, thus celebrating practically the two grand events in American history,—the Declaration of Independence and the birth of George Washington. One of his sons, Almon W., now resides on the old homestead; the other, Samuel, is proprietor of the Owego tannery, on the south side of the river, in Owego.*

Caleb Lamb and Smith and Daniel Payne came in from Saratoga County in 1825. The Paynes removed to Illinois, and Mrs. Hewitt is the only member of Mr. Lamb's family remaining in the town. The next year Benjamin Gifford came in, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, David S. Gifford.

Henry Wait, the original member of that now numerous family, came in from Saratoga County in 1819, and located on 900 acres, which tract has since borne the name of "Wait's Settlement." His deed was given by Judge Coryell, through Dr. Waldo, for Colonel Nichols, the patentee. He had five sons, of whom Christian, William, Henry, Jr., and John reside in the town. The old homestead farm is now owned and occupied by Henry Wait, Jr.

Among other settlers in and around Wait's Settlement, and between that and Owego, were Captain Stephen Ward, David Briggs, Isaiah Matthews, James Newman, Joshua White, Thomas Pettis, William, Theodorus, and Willeus White, James, Henry, and Francis Blow, Timothy and E. P. Robertson, Nathan Bostwick, Olney Aldrich, Levi Thurston, Searle and Loren C. Pearl, Nicholas Groesbeck, the Beebes, the Notewares, Fosters, Leonard L. Barton, Silas Moore, and others, were also early settlers.

Nathaniel Catlin settled on the farm where he and his

* For history of tannery, see under head of "Manufacturing," in history of the village.

son George L. now reside in 1833. His father, Nathaniel Catlin, came from Deckertown, N. J., and settled in the town of Tioga, in 1803, where he died several years ago.

Other early settlers in various parts of the town were Wm. French, the Lamonts, James Clark, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Eli Gilson, from whom Gilson's Corners received that name, Clark Hull, Livermores, Smiths, in the Hollister neighborhood, G. W. Southwick, near Flemingville, the Spencers, near Hoagland's Corners, James Hill, near Campville, and his father, who is now eighty-six, and has been in the town eighty-four years.

BEGINNINGS.

The first house erected in the town of Owego was by Amos Draper, in 1785. It stood on the present site of the Ahwago Fire-Engine House, on Main Street, in the present village of Owego. Mr. Draper built this house while residing temporarily at Smithboro' the year previous to his actual settlement here.

The first frame house in the town, outside of the present limits of the village, was erected by Miel Dean, on the site of the residence of Joel Talcott, on lot 11.

The first actual improvement of an agricultural nature was made by Amos Draper, in the spring of 1787, at which time he sowed the first crop of wheat.

The first white child born in the town was Selecta, daughter of Amos Draper, June 19, 1788. She became the wife of Stephen Williams, Jr., and moved to Newark Valley, where she died.

The first school taught, outside of the village on the north side of the river, was in what is known as the "Park Settlement." The school-house was erected in 1817. Prior to that, for a number of years, those living too far distant from Owego sent their children to school in Candor, on the opposite side of the creek, near Flemingville. A school was also taught at Gaskill's Corners at an early day.

The first church edifice erected in the town of Owego, outside of the village, was that by the Free-Will Baptists, at South Apalachin, in 1844. It was destroyed by fire in 1859.

The first grist-mill of any importance in the town of Owego, outside the village, was erected by Messrs. Platt & Turner in 1820, now known as the "Red Mills." There had doubtless been mills of a very primitive character erected prior to the above date.

The first saw-mill of which any reliable information can be obtained was that erected by Willard Foster in 1826. Mills were doubtless built prior to this, but no definite information could be gained any earlier.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Owego was organized Feb. 16, 1791, and then covered all the territory between Cayuta and Owego Creeks. In the act of general division of the counties and towns in the State, in 1813, all that territory, with the exception of Spencer, which was set off Feb. 20, 1806, was embraced within the town of Tioga, and the name of Owego was then applied to its present limits.* Owego is the largest

town in the county, its area being 53,651 acres, of which 35,500 are improved. The first records relating to the town bear date April 3, 1800, and are those of the original town of Tioga.

David Pixley, Esq., was moderator of the first town-meeting, and the following officers were elected, namely: Supervisor, John Brown; Town Clerk, Lemuel Brown; Assessors, Asa Bement, Asa Camp, Henry Stewart; Collector, Jesse Gleason; Overseers of the Poor, Vine Kingsley, Lemuel Brown; Commissioners of Highways, William Roe, Asa Bement, Stephen Mack; Constables, Henry Stewart, Stephen Ball, Stephen Mack; Fence-Viewers, Vine Kingsley, Stephen Ball; Poundmaster, Vine Kingsley.

The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1800 to 1878 inclusive, have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

John Brown (4 years), Joseph Waldo, Asa Leonard, Stephen Mack (4 years), Charles Pumpelly (6 years), John R. Drake, Eleazur Dana, Anson Camp (7 years), William A. Ely (14 years), David P. Tinkham, Lyman Truman (3 years), Joseph C. Bell, James Cameron, James Ely (3 years), David Wallis, Benjamin W. Green (2 years), George Hollenbeck (11 years), John Holmes, Stephen B. Leonard (2 years), Arba Campbell, A. E. Cable (2 years), Charles K. Lincoln, Ezra S. Buckbee, William P. Raymond, James Bishop (5 years), Frederick O. Cable (2 years), Frederick K. Hull (4 years), William H. Corey, John B. Brush, Charles M. Haywood, Anson Decker, present (1878) incumbent.

CLERKS.

Lemuel Brown (8 years), William Jones (2 years), Samuel Barclay (4 years), Jedediah Fay (3 years), William Platt (7 years), Joel S. Paige, Jared Huntington (5 years), Ezra Smith Sweet, Jared Huntington (14 years), David G. Taylor, John Carmichael (3 years), C. H. Sweet, William B. Coleman, Warren E. Reeves, John Danforth, Frederick I. Fay, Gurdon G. Manning (2 years), William P. Hillard, Joseph Berry, George W. Fay (3 years), Dwight I. Bloodgood, Jefferson C. Divelle, Ezra W. Reeves (6 years), George Cameron, William F. Chitery, Calvin B. Dean (2 years), Thos. Brady, Thomas W. Dean, Levi T. Rising, Albert H. Keeler, Jonas Shays (1878).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ezra Smith Sweet (1830, and 16 years),† Robert L. Fleming, Ransom Steel, Francis Armstrong, Edmund Wood, Benjamin Tracy, Andrew H. Calhoun (8 years), George Mead, John Holmes (20 years), William T. Johnson, Lewis B. Mead, William P. Raymond, James Cameron, Benjamin Stiles, Thomas J. Ferguson (vacancy), John Ripley (12 years), Jared Huntington, Asa G. Thomas, Benjamin W. Brownell, Charles A. Munger, Charles E. Truman (16 years), George Cooper, Harry Jewett (five years), Alvah B. Archibald, James P. Lovejoy (vacancy), Nelson Brink, Charles R. Barstow (vacancy), Charles E. Parker, Eugene B. Gere, George Cooper, Henry L. Bean (5 years), Alanson Munger, William L. Bean, Thomas W. Barton, Henry H.

* See C. P. Avery's *Susquehanna Valley*, in bound volume of *St. Nicholas*, pp. 357 and 358.

† First on record; appointed by the Governor previously.

Rouse, Gilbert Newell (vacancy), Gilbert Newell, Harvey Jewett.

APALACHIN

is located on the south bank of the Susquehanna, eight miles east of Owego and about one mile south of Campville Station, on the opposite side of the river. It was named after the Apalachian system of mountains. The first settlers were John and Abel Bills, who came in from New Lebanon, Columbia Co., in 1790. About the same time came from Rhode Island Caleb and Simeon Nichols, who were both Revolutionary soldiers. William Nichols, son of the latter, was born on what now constitutes the Ransom Steele estate. Simeon Nichols had ten children, all of whom were born in the town of Owego. Of these but four survive,—Elizabeth, widow of Harvey Fox; William, now living on Apalachin Creek, one-half mile west of village; Almira, wife of Abel Bills, now resides in Michigan; Annie, wife of Uriah Short, who lives within a mile or two of the Apalachin.

Asa Camp came in from Broome County about the year 1792, having removed into that county in 1787. He located first on the Catlin farm, and in 1800 crossed the river and permanently settled on the site now occupied by the village that bears his name.*

Benjamin Tracey, the father of the noted Brooklyn lawyer, B. F. Tracey, is an old-time resident here. The lawyer was born here. Anson B. Glover was one of the earliest settlers on Apalachin Creek.

Isaac Harris, Simeon Brown, Amariah Barney, Henry and Chauncey Billings, Joseph S. Dean, Vincent Gland, Josiah Mead, David Foster, John Goodenow, Josiah Griswold, the Pearsalls, Levi Morton, the Lamontes, C. T. Bell, Deacon Armstrong, W. Foster, Charles Webster, and others were among the early settlers.

The first store in the place was kept by John Hollenback, and was a sort of a branch of the establishment kept in Owego by the same party about 1820. The first regular mercantile business was established in the village by David Beers, about 1824, who was succeeded by Ransom Steel, Esq., in 1830. This store was kept in the old building now used as a barn by Edson Edwards.

The first tavern was kept by Henry Billings, about 1822, in the house now owned by Aaron Steele, and occupied by Ira Edwards. The present "Exchange Hotel" was built by Ransom Steele, Esq., in 1830. The "Eagle Hotel" was erected by Edward Murphy in 1844, and until 1860 retained the sign superscribed with "Murphy's Inn."

The post-office was established here in 1838, and Ransom Steele was appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Aaron Steele, son of the above-named gentleman.

The first church edifice erected in the village was that of the Presbyterians, in 1856.†

The village now contains four general stores, of which the respective proprietors are W. Scott Mersereau, Edson Edwards, Edward Buffum, and W. J. Gaskill; one drug-store, three boot- and shoe-shops, one steam saw- and grist-

mill, three blacksmithies, one wagon- and carriage-shop, one cooper-shop, one livery-stable, two hotels, three churches (Presbyterian, Free-Will Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist), one public school, two resident physicians (Drs. I. W. Lewis and G. W. Beach), one justice of the peace (John Holmes, Esq., who has held the office, in all, twenty-six years). The village contains a population, fairly estimated, of 375. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, and is one of the most prosperous and thrifty villages in the county in proportion to its population.

The Linta Silver Cornet Band, of Apalachin, was organized and incorporated in 1876. The present members are William Barton, leader; George Lane Catlin, drum-major. William Jewett, Ransom Holmes, F. S. Pearsall, William Giles, E. R. Buffum, Charles Knapp, Theodore Probosco, Frank Knapp, Joel K. Marsh, Charles P. Doble, Gilbert Holmes, and Charles Giles.

FLEMINGVILLE

was so named after Captain David Fleming, a hero of the war of 1812, who came in from Trenton, New Jersey, with his family, in 1804, and settled on the site at present occupied by the residence of his son's widow, Mrs. General Robert L. Fleming. Captain Fleming died on the old homestead in 1861, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His son, General Robert L., died Feb. 26, 1877, aged seventy-six years, the last of the direct issue of the original settler of that name. Numerous members of the family in the second generation reside in the town of Owego, and one daughter of Captain Fleming resides in Nichols. He removed his family and household effects to this town in wagons, making a very toilsome journey in those days of primitive improvements and bad roads.

Flemingville is but a hamlet, the principal feature of its early importance being the establishment of a post-office there as early as, if not prior to, 1820. The first postmaster was General Robert L. Fleming. The present incumbent is Charles E. Truman. A tavern was kept here, in the dwelling of Samuel Stewart, in 1812. He came into the vicinity in 1795. The present hotel was built by Asa H. Truman in 1818, and kept by him for several years. The present proprietor is George Pease. Flemingville is located on the Southern Central Railway, about five miles from Owego. It now contains a general store, a hotel, a Methodist Episcopal church, a public school, a cooper- and blacksmith-shop, a post-office, and about 100 inhabitants.

Among the early settlers in Flemingville and vicinity, other than those mentioned under the head of "Early Settlement," were Reuben Hatch, Amzi Steadman, Walter Herrick, Captain Thomas Parks, Mason Webster, Moses Grimes, Kasie Cortwright, Ezekiel Mead, Daniel Ferguson, Ahira Anderson, Moses Darling, and Jasper Taylor. Some few of the above settled on the west side of the creek, in the town of Candor.

CAMPVILLE

was first settled about the year 1800. It is pleasantly located on the right bank of the Susquehanna, seven miles east of Owego, on the Erie Railroad. It was first named

* See history of Campville.

† See under head of "Religious," for church history.

East Owego, and a post-office was established there in 1827, and Henry Thompson was appointed first postmaster. He retained the office until 1833 or 1834, and was succeeded by Roswell (son of Asa) Camp, and the name was changed to Campville, in honor of the latter. Asa Camp was a Revolutionary hero, and settled in the town, on the farm now occupied by Nathaniel Catlin, in 1792. Roswell kept the post-office for many years, until incapacitated by age. Mr. Thompson removed from Campville to Owego, where he took an active part in local politics; was elected town collector every year until the close of his life, in 1844. He was a man generally respected. Several of his children now reside in Owego.

Among other old and respected settlers of Campville and vicinity we may mention B. D. Montonye, who came in 1807; Jacob and Joseph Heinstrough, the former now in his one hundred and third year, and the oldest man in Tioga County; Rev. Cyrenius, father of Colonel Roswell C. McNeil; Joseph Mersereau, John Camp, and others.

The first store was kept by Joshua Mersereau, about 1835.

The first tavern was erected by Asa Camp, about the year 1800, and the present hotel by Roswell Camp, in 1835. It was a stopping-place for the stages between Owego and Newburg, and used to be quite a lively place.

The stock-yards of the Erie Railroad Company were established here in August, 1855, and Colonel R. C. McNeil was appointed general superintendent of live-stock of the road and master of the yards, which position he held and filled satisfactorily until the discontinuance of the yards at this point and their establishment at Port Deposit, January 1, 1871. The removal of the stock-yards detracted materially from the general prosperity of the village.

Campville now contains three general stores, kept by Abraham Heinstrought, Colonel R. C. McNeil, and Grove Moore, respectively; one steam saw-, lath-, and planing-mill, owned and operated by R. C. McNeil; a grist-mill, three blacksmith-shops, one church (Methodist Episcopal), one hotel, a public school, post-office,—Orville Smith, postmaster,—a depot on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, telegraph- and express-offices, and about 150 inhabitants.

Colonel McNeil was appointed station-agent on the opening of the road through Campville, June 14, 1849, and has retained that office, in connection with other railroad duties, continuously ever since. He accompanied the officers of the road, Daniel Webster, and other celebrities through to Dunkirk, and presented the company with a silk flag, which is still retained in their archives at New York City, together with many others presented at that time along the line of the road. Colonel McNeil was born in the old tavern at Campville, Oct. 14, 1829, and has certainly contributed more to the general growth and prosperity of Campville than any other of its residents.

GASKILL'S CORNERS,

a hamlet situated on Little Nanticoke Creek, five miles northeast of Owego, a little north of the centre of the town. It received its name from Joseph Gaskill, who came into the town from Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., his

native place, March 20, 1789. He first settled on the farm now occupied by Peter E. Cart, and came to the Corners in April, 1822. He was born in 1780, and died June 19, 1866. The first settler in the immediate vicinity of the Corners was Elijah Walter, who came from Massachusetts in June, 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William Walter. A post-office was established at the Corners in 1867, and Clark Green was appointed postmaster; the present incumbent is James Walter. The Corners now contain two general stores, one private and one under the supervision of the grange; one butter- and cheese-factory, which receives the milk from 500 cows, established in 1866, by G. R. Curtis, Joseph A. Blanchard, and others; one saw-mill, one blacksmith-shop, two wagon- and repair-shops, and about 50 houses.

SOUTH OWEGO,

a hamlet of a few houses, in the southern part of the town, so called from a post-office having been established there in 1840. The first postmaster was Stephen B. Leonard, who was succeeded by Caleb Lamb, and he by the present incumbent, Benjamin F. Hewitt.

SOUTH APALACHIN

is a post-office located on Apalachin Creek, in the southeast part of the town. It is chiefly noted as being the seat of the Free-Will Baptist Church, organized there in 1816. The Notewares and other families settled at an early day in its vicinity. It is a settlement in a good agricultural region.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the northern part of the town of Owego are represented by the following establishments, namely:

THE FLOURING-MILLS,

known as "The Red Mills," situated on Owego Creek, were built in 1820, by Messrs. Platt & Turner. The mills are now operated by John T. Pettibone, who took possession in 1853. There are three run of stone, and the annual capacity is about 20,000 bushels, exclusively custom work.

FOSTER'S SAW-MILLS.

The saw-mill known as the "Lower Mill" was built by Willard Foster in 1826. It is still owned by the estate, and is used also as a grist-mill. The "Upper Mill" was erected by Daniel R. Foster in 1833. It stood for thirty-seven years, and in 1870 it was replaced by the present mill, owned by Leonard Foster, son of the original proprietor.

The saw-mill now operated by Messrs. Cornell & Ingersoll was erected by Cornelius Potter about 1840. These saw-mills are all located on the Little Nanticoke.

The Walter saw-mill was built by William Walter, in 1872, on the site of one built about 1830, by Joseph Gaskill. The dam was constructed in 1830 by Elijah Walter, father of William, who came in from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1817, and settled on the farm where his son now resides. The mill is located on the west branch of the Little Nanticoke.

THE STEAM SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS

now operated by John D. Weed, located on the river, about one mile from the south end of the bridge, was originally

built by James Pumpelley and John Drake, about 1826, and stood until 1865, when it was washed away by a freshet. Jacob Hand then purchased the site, and erected a mill thereon, which was destroyed by fire July 3, 1874. The present mill was built by John D. Weed in the fall of 1876. The capacity of the saw-mill is about 2,500,000 feet per annum, that of the grist-mill 30,000 bushels of feed.

THE STEAM SAW-MILL,

now owned by Burr Duane, was erected by John Duel about 1856, and has a capacity for about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

THE BOSTWICK MILL

was built by Martin Bostwick, an enterprising citizen of the town of Owego, about 1868. It is now operated by Chatfield & Coe. Capacity, about 1,500,000 feet.

APALACHIN STEAM FLOURING- AND SAW-MILLS

were erected by W. J. Gaskill, Jan. 1, 1870. The grist-mill has three run of stones, and ground last year 15,000 bushels of custom flour, 2000 barrels of merchant, 1000 barrels of buckwheat, 10,000 bushels of rough feed, 300 tons of plaster; the saw-mill, 500,000 feet of lumber.

DAVID R. GARRISON'S STEAM SAW-MILL,

located on Apalachin Creek, about three-fourths of a mile from the Pennsylvania line, is capable of sawing about 2,225,000 feet per annum.

MCNEIL'S STEAM SAW AND PLANING-MILLS,

at Campville, are the most extensive manufactory of their class in the town, and among the largest in the county. The building was erected by R. C. McNeil, in 1876, the main part being 50 by 100 feet; the extension for board-way and office, 50 by 24 feet. It is supplied with one five-foot American inserted-tooth saw; the "Climax" carriage of Barnes & Co., arranged to saw from 4 to 60 feet in length, and adjustable to any desired length by extensions; a double engine, 100 horse-power, of the New York Steam-Engine Works; a boiler of the Hawley Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, upright, about 8 by 12 feet, 630 flues; a rotating surfer and combined planer and matcher; shingle-, lath-, and feed-mills; an iron engine-lathe, back gear, 36 inches swing by 12 feet bed, and a wood lathe, for handles, with patent milling attachment; a large Wright's patent scroll-saw; and other wood-working machines. The capacity of the saw-mill is from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day (10 hours), and 20 men are required to run the establishment to its full capacity.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

at Flemingville was first organized as a class about the year 1811, with Thomas Stocky and David Fleming as its first leaders. Among the early members were Walter Herrick, Minerva Herrick, Elisha Forsyth, Frelove Forsyth, Mrs.

Parks, David Darling and wife, Richard Searles and wife. The church edifice was erected in 1834, during the ministry of Revs. Alanson Wood and Sylvester Minear. The first Board of Trustees consisted of David Fleming, Walter Herrick, Robert L. Fleming, John M. Grimes, George Mead, Robert Cole, and James Ireland. The present pastor is Rev. N. S. Dewitt. The present trustees are Asa Phelps, George Lake, John Brownell, Edward Joslin, John Searles, S. H. Phelps, Lyman Steadman, and Ezra Gage. The membership of the church is about 140; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 107; Superintendent, S. H. Phelps.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH OWEGO

was organized May 20, 1856, though a class had been formed as early as 1830. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Ezra Tallmadge, Caleb Lamb, Russel D. Gifford, Smith Gould, William G. Knight, Clark Beecher, and H. B. Gifford. Their house of worship was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1200, or about one-third of its present value. It will comfortably seat 200 persons. The first regular pastor was Rev. Joseph Whitham, though Rev. John Griffin, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of this part of the country, had preached to the class prior to that time. The present pastor is Rev. Melvin E. Bramhall. The trustees (as given by Mr. Charles S. Hills) are George Slawson, David Harris, Smith Gould, Chester Graves, and Charles S. Hills. The present membership, about 60; Superintendent Sunday-school, John Boyce; number of teachers and scholars, 80.

CAMPVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist class was formed at Campville probably as early as 1820, although no church records exist prior to 1833. At the latter date, Rev. Marmaduke Pierce was pastor of the church. The present church edifice was erected 1854. The present membership is 37; Pastor, Rev. H. C. McDermott, who is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 50 teachers and scholars. The present board of trustees consists of G. L. Severson, Michael Livingston, and Zenas Case.

WHITTEMORE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized about 1835-36, and the church edifice erected about 1853. It is a part of the Apalachin and Campville charge, the pastor of which is Rev. H. C. McDermott. The present membership of the church is 65; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 76; Superintendent, L. E. Potter; Trustees, George Walker, Virgil Whittemore, P. S. Surdam, Alexander Morgan, and A. Barton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wait's Settlement was organized about 1853, by Father Davey. Henry Wait donated an acre of land for a church site, and the present building was soon thereafter erected, at a cost of about \$1200, or one-half of its present value. Pastor, Rev. A. W. Loomis; Trustees, James Goodspeed, William White, Henry Wait, James Dunham, and William Wait; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Maurice Bolton. The

* Furnished by Rev. John M. Grimes, of Candor.

statistics, as given in last minutes of Wyoming Conference, for Mr. Loomis' charge: members of church, 103; officers and teachers in Sunday-school, 33; scholars, 180.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

at Apalachin, was organized with 13 members, Feb. 25, 1850, by Rev. Matthew Dearstine, its first pastor. Their house of worship was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1500, and was dedicated on the 11th of December of that year. The building is of wood, and will comfortably seat 200 persons. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Fessenden; membership, 53.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at Apalachin was formed with five members, in 1855, through the efforts of Mrs. Margaret Camp and the Rev. O. N. Benton, who remained with the church until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he accepted a chaplaincy in the 51st Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1864. His remains are interred in Owego, and fill a soldier's grave. The removal of Mr. Benton was a great loss to the congregation, which has not been in nearly as flourishing a condition since. In 1856 they erected a commodious church edifice, at a cost of \$3000. It is of wood, and has a seating capacity for 300 persons. The last pastor (who ceased his labors with the church this year, 1878) was Rev. John C. Calnon; the present Trustees are James F. Camp, Asher Holmes, John Townsend, Alfred Griffin, and Aaron Steele; Elders, Isaac W. Ayer, James F. Camp, and Alfred Griffin. The number of communicants is 20.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF OWEGO,

located at South Apalachin, was originally organized at Little Meadows, in the town of Apalachin, Pa. (then the town of Choconut). The society embraced two neighborhoods, one at Little Meadows, and the other at South Apalachin, where the meetings were held alternately. The church was formed in October, 1816, by Rev. John Gould, its first pastor. There were fourteen constituent members. The first church edifice was erected in 1844, and was destroyed by fire in 1859. The present one, which will seat 200 persons, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$1500. The present pastor is Rev. D. D. Brown; Trustees, F. H. Noteware, F. D. Coffin, and W. H. Coffin. Membership, 54; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 75; Superintendent of Sunday-school, W. H. Coffin. The church and Sunday-school are both in a prosperous condition.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

at Apalachin was formed in 1869, by Rev. H. S. Ball, its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$3000. It will seat 250 persons. The present membership is 45; Pastor, Rev. W. H. Witcher; Trustees, David M. Lamont, John Sherwood, William Thompson, William Sherwood, and Josiah Mead. The Sunday-school has a membership of 70 teachers and scholars; Superintendent, George Sherwood. Church and Sunday-school reported flourishing.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The educational interests of Owego, both town and village, received the attention of the settlers at an early day. In fact, as soon as a sufficient number of families settled within a radius of four or five miles, a primitive school-house was erected, and some one among the pioneers whose educational acquirements qualified him or her, as the case might be, was chosen teacher, and paid by the parents of the children attending. This was the way the youth received the modicum of learning bestowed in "ye olden time," when the services of the youth were required to clear the land and assist in tilling the soil, as soon as ever their muscular development was capable of wielding the implements of agricultural industry. On the inauguration of the present excellent system of public instruction, a greater interest was manifested in educational matters. The people were better able to dispense with the labor of the youth until such time as they had acquired at least the rudiments of a good, sound education, which by self-application could be, and very often was, bettered to a commendable extent, as is shown by the general intelligence of the passing generation.

As an evidence of the rapid growth and steady development of educational facilities, we quote the subjoined statistics, from the annual report of the Commissioner of Schools, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

Number of districts, 37;* number of teachers employed, 36; number of children of school age, 1616; number of children attending school, 2389; average daily attendance, 797; number of volumes in school library, 1952; value of library, \$630; number of school-houses, 36 (frame); value of school-house sites, \$2717; value of school-houses and sites, \$24,822; assessed valuation, \$1,424,844.

POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants in the town of Owego, according to the State census compiled in 1875, was 9729, of which 8982 were native born, and 747 foreign.

GASKILL CORNERS GRANGE, NO. 403,

was organized April 22, 1876, with 27 charter members. The first principal officers were James H. Rising, Master; Allen L. Green, Overseer; Nathan W. Gaskill, Lecturer. The present officers are W. E. Mead, Master; George Hull, Overseer; Lewis Strong, Lecturer; N. W. Gaskill, Sec.; Aaron Truman, Treas.; Mrs. Mariah Gaskill, Ceres; Delsea Truman, Pomona; Amanda Halstead, Flora. The present membership is 35.

APALACHIN GRANGE, NO. 177,

was organized in April, 1874, with a membership of 15, and J. S. Giles as Master. The present number of members is 16; Master, F. D. Coffin; Sec., Orin Beebe.

FOREST LODGE, NO. 22, INDEPENDENT ORDER PATRONS OF TEMPERANCE,

was organized in May, 1877. The first chief officers elected were L. E. Potter, Worthy Sire; Leslie Potter, Sec.; Delia

* Exclusive of the village.

Hull, Treas. The present chief officers are Thomas Leanhart, Worthy Sire; Albert Reeves, Sec.; Dollie Randall, Treas. The present membership is 60. The society own the neat and substantial hall in which they meet, which was erected and furnished in September, 1877, at a cost of about \$500.

RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH OWEGO

was organized in 1864. The grounds contain ninety square rods, and are located about one-fourth of a mile south of the church. They are regularly laid out, and beautifully shaded with spruce and maple trees. The first officers of the association were Ezra Tallmadge, President; Chester Graves, Treasurer; and Milton Slawson, Secretary. The present incumbents are Smith Gould, President and Treasurer, and Milton Slawson, Secretary.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the following persons and authorities for information and assistance in the compilation of the history of the town of Owego: Salmon Prichard, the Searles', Charles E. Truman, Mrs. General Robert L. Fleming, Joel Talcott, Paul Gaskill, William Walter, William Hoagland, Moses Ingersoll, Lewis Oakley, M.D., John M. Grimes, Benjamin Tracey, Jacob Hemstrought (the latter now in his one hundred and third year, and the oldest man in the county), William Nichols, John Holmes, Esq., Asher Holmes, Nathaniel Catlin, John Camp, Reuben Beebe, Daniel Noteware, the Waits, and many others; French's and Hough's Gazetteers, C. P. Avery's interesting articles entitled "The Susquehanna Valley," published in *St. Nicholas*, 1853-54, and to Hamilton Childs' "Historical Directory of Broome and Tioga Counties," 1872-73.

MILITARY RECORD.

3D REGIMENT—Company H.

Isaac S. Catlin, capt.; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; resigned; must. as lieutenant, 109th Regt.; lost a leg at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; promoted to brevet brigadier-general.

Willoughby Babcock, lieutenant; must. May 14, 1861, two years; resigned; re-enl. maj., 75th; pro. to lieutenant-col.; killed.

Eli W. Stone, ensign; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at New Market Bridge, June 10, 1861.

Henry R. Wells, 1st sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Frederick Fox, 2d sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Nathaniel W. Davis, Jr., 3d sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to 2d lieutenant.

Albert T. L. Amoreaux, 4th sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Wm. W. Williamson, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Timothy E. Royal, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Byron E. Carpenter, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Eli B. Hubbard, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Isaac Irvin, mus.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

David W. Avery, mus.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Oliver J. Avery, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Wm. J. Barden, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

John S. Bartlett, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Jeremiah Berry, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Andrew J. Blanchard, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

George Boyce, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Amos O. Brink, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Edward Brown, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Francis W. Burch, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Maxwell Catlin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Horace Champlin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Alfred P. Cleveland, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

John A. Corbin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Michael Cunningham, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Earnest De Valliene, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Benjamin F. Dexter, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

John Dolan, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Charles R. Eastman, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Oscar E. Farnham, private; taken prisoner Jan. 27, 1864; made his escape by jumping from the cars, while moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, between Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; he was thirty-four days in reaching General Sherman's army, assisted by negroes; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Richard Fenderson, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

John D. Frear, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Clark S. Green, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Albany in 1863.

Charles Herrick, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Geo. F. Hollenbeck, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Henry S. Jewett, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Wm. C. Jacobs, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Edward H. Kane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Edward Kerr, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863; re-enl. in 21st Cav., Co. B; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va. July 19, 1864.

Daniel T. Lane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Chester Lane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Benj. F. Mahan, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Charles A. Nash, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 5th N. Y. Cav., Oct. 1863, three years.

Henry Nash, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.

Francis Parmenter, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; died at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Wm. A. Peck, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Fred. H. Pinney, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt. and to 2d lieutenant; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Wm. H. Spencer, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Benj. Springsteen, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Edward J. Stout, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Geo. Stratton, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Chester M. Taylor, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Nathan S. Truesdell, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; died at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Lewis W. Truesdell, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; first man credited in Tioga County; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; pro. to captain, Co. C; pro. to brevet-maj.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

James E. Leddis, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Edward L. Fletcher, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Geo. N. Lindsay, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.

Sayman Powell, private; must. Aug. 3, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Alanson L. Vermilyea, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Nathaniel W. Green, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.

Joseph H. Albright, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Lewis A. Beers, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Wm. M. Ferguson, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Hervey P. Lane, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Angelo McCollum, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Edward Partle, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Herschel A. Padgett, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
 Sanford M. Powell, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
 Joseph Lane, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Franklin Cafferty, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Albert Springstead, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Albert Barford, private; enl. Oct. 3, 1861, three years.
 Benjamin F. Truesdell, private; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, two years.
 Stephen Ulrich, private; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, two years.
 Chas. W. Boyce, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.
 Lorenzo Waterman, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.

5TH CAVALRY REGIMENT—*Company G.*

Eugene B. Gere, 2d lieut.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st lieut. July 1, 1862; wounded at Orange Court-House, Aug. 2, 1862; resigned, Nov. 19, 1862; re-enl. as capt. Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; was in skirmishes at Rappahannock, New Market, Thoroughfare Gap, and Warrenton.
 James Bryant, 1st sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John H. Phelps, sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Edward M. Gatefield, sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Horace P. Johnson, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1864; wounded at Ashby's Gap, July 19, 1864; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Charles A. Phelps, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; was employed as scout in the secret service by Generals Stahel, Kirkpatrick, Pleasonton, and Meade.
 Peter Conlan, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Allen Barney, blacksmith; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 William Butman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 James D. Billings, must. 1863, three years.
 W. Harrison Camp, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Byron R. Carpenter, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Michael Dunn, private; must. 1863, three years.
 John Doyle, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Asa S. Noble, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Charles A. Phelps, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John H. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Jeremiah M. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Theodore A. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 S. P. Rhinevault, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Daniel Sullivan, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Joseph Tierney, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Thorn, private; must. 1863, three years.
 John B. Witter, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Charles White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Barney H. White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Peter H. White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Le Roy Adams, private; enl. 1863, three years.
 — Adams, private; enl. 1863, three years.
 Egbert B. Davidson, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Dingman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Daniels, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Abram Dingman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Samuel Gordon, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Wheeler C. Green, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 William H. Knight, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Knuppenburg, private; must. 1863, three years.
 David Lane, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Chester Lane, private; must. 1863, three years.
 William Moran, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Cornelius Maracle, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Marvin A. Narsh, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John W. Narsh, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.

Company I.

RECRUITS.

Asa Gray, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 James McNollen, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Wm. H. Varbinder, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Wm. White, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Isaac Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Kelsey W. Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Robert E. Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.

Company M.

Charles Delano, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Charles Moran, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Benjamin Mahan, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

21ST CAVALRY—*Company B.*

Theodore Gere, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.
 George F. Lane, 2d sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1864, three years; pro. to 1st sergt.
 Thomas Pearl, corp.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to q.-m. sergt.; must. out in 1865.
 Cornelius Groesbeck, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to sergt.
 Alexander Barden, teamster; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.

Horace Adam, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to chief bugler; pro. to 1st lieut., 1st N. Y. Cav.
 Wm. Chaples, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Seymour B. Eldridge, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 4, 1864; disch. by reason of wounds, May 11, 1864.
 George W. Garrison, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.
 Aaron Henrys, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Wm. Henrys, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to corp.
 Albert R. McDowell, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Rood's Hill, Nov. 22, 1864.
 Allen W. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Frank A. Phelps, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Robert Palian, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; served in the 4th N. Y. Inf.
 Albert Travis, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va.
 George W. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Lemuel Clift, private; must. 1864, three years.
 Richard Hayes, private; must. 1864, one year.
 Ephraim Willson, private; must. 1864, three years.
 Omer Harder, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 David Willson, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 This company was in twenty engagements.

23D REGIMENT—*Company C.*

Sumner Barstow, capt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded in head at second Bull Run.
 Moses M. Van Benschoten, lieut.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to capt.
 Chas. O. Durland, ensign; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Wm. V. Bailey, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to 2d lieut.; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., 1863, Co. G; captured at Wilson's Raid; prisoner eight months.
 George Warwick, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 David Bailey, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; captured near Spottsylvania; nine months in prison.
 Harrison Camp, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., 1863, Co. G.
 Nelson J. Wright, corp.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died at Arlington Heights in 1861.
 Andrew J. Towner, fifer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 John W. Camp, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died in hospital, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Lewis Manning, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., 1863.
 Israel Marquart, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died at Upton's Hill, Va., in 1861.
 Charles E. Moran, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G.
 John Manehan, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B.
 Hiram Morse, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 George K. McNeill, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in hospital sick, and crippled while there.
 George W. Probasco, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Alfred Rhinevault, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st N. Y. Cav., Co. B; taken prisoner at Martinsburg, sent to Andersonville, and died there.
 Geo. W. Truesdell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.; com.-sergt.
 Fayette Truesdell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Albert G. Wright, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863, Co. B.
 Vincent De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Lewis De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Charles F. De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863; missing in action at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864.
 Ira A. Gould, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Daniel Ogden, must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 John Zehr, must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863, Co. B.
 Wm. H. Catlin, corp.; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Charles H. Young, private.

50TH REGIMENT—*Company I.*

Peter E. Reynolds, 1st lieut.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Tillman Wiles, 2d lieut.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Alonzo Whitmore, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 George F. Forsyth, musician; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Elisha Forsyth, musician; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Enoch B. Chadbourne, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Hansen G. Champlin, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg.
 Jefferson Ferguson, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Thomas Z. Ferguson, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Orton Guile, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.

Charles W. Ingersoll, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 David Kehoo, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Michael Kelly, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.]
 Burdett Moon, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Orville L. Newell, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Theodore Probasco, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 William S. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 John Conrson, corp.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Philip R. Goodrich, 1st sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Peter T. White, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Thomas J. Owen, sergt.; must. Aug. 1861, two years.
 Albert B. Beers, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Charles D. Ledyard, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 John Malone, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Isaac W. Newton, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Pease, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Mortimer Searles, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Egbert Whitmore, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Newton E. Wheeler, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Young, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Benjamin W. Wilson, wagoner; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Fisher, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William H. Maslen, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Daniel N. Perry, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Anthony C. Shopp, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Eugene F. Camp, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years; re-enl. for the war.

109TH REGIMENT.

B. F. Tracy, colonel; must. in June 1, 1862, three years.
 James S. Thurston, q.-m.; must. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
 Wm. A. King, q.-m.-sergt.; must. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
 Dr. Seymour Churchill, surg. of the 23d and 109th Regt.; must. in June 1, 1862.

Company C.

John Gorman, capt.; must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. S. Bean, 1st lieut.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 Solomon Oakley, 2d lieut.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 Edward C. Jones, 1st sergt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Stephen Haner, sergt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 John T. De Groot, sergt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Amos E. Dewell, sergt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Charles B. Hoag, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Smith B. Kimball, corp.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Lyman B. Trnman, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Herman L. Chidsey, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Lewis A. Beers, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles F. Terwilliger, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles Anson, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 David P. Brink, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Frank Dewell, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Tetterly, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Joel Gould, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Bengier Guile, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Francis M. Hyde, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Henry Head, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Hiram Haner, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 James Loder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Asa C. Mead, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Edward J. Malone, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Oscar T. Probasco, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Stephen D. Phelps, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Samuel Swick, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Vinelot, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to the Navy.
 Abram W. Van Gorder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wesley Vanover, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Ephraim B. Yost, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Almon A. Van Gorder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Myron Knight, musician; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Arnold, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. Belden, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. Bird, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 James M. Benjamin, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Cannon, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died of smallpox at Georgetown.
 James Dodge, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Jesse Jennings, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George E. Morton, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Edward M. Newton, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died in the Wilderness.
 Wm. H. Newton, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Williston Preston, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Robinson, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Thomas M. Reading, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Hiram D. Shaw, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded in the foot in the Wilderness.
 Elisha Tallmadge, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.

Company B.

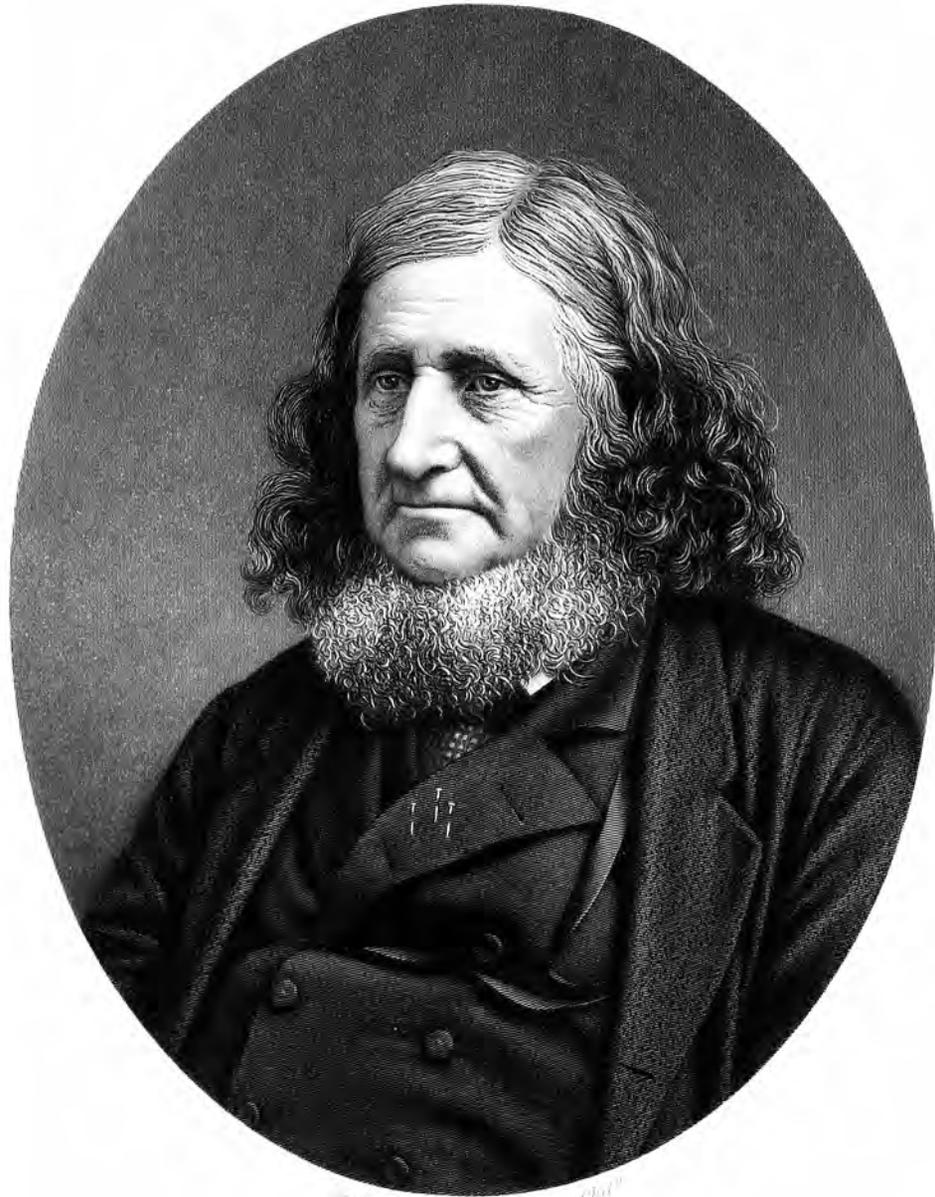
James Wattles, corporal; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Jephtha Crance, corporal; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Samuel Brumagen, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Robert E. Duygan, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Franklin E. Osborn, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Geo. N. Phillips, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

Company E.

Hiram Manning, private; must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.

Company H.

Austin W. Alvord, captain; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. to accept commission in U. S. C. T.
 John S. Giles, 2d lieutenant; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 14, 1864.
 Frank L. Olmstead, sergeant; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. to accept 2d lieut. Co. B.
 Warner W. Ayre, sergeant; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. to accept commission as 1st lieut. U. S. C. T.
 Simeon Dorman, sergeant; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Clifford, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George Mayhew, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Almon W. Gould, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded in arm May 6, 1864; first man wounded at first battle of the regiment, while supporting a battery in the Wilderness.
 Charles Coffin, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. to sergt., Feb. 16, 1863; to 1st sergt., Nov. 24, 1863; wounded and taken pris. May 12, 1864.
 Henry G. Hall, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died Oct. 9, 1864, from wounds received May 12, 1864.
 Alfred Fairbanks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 David Brown, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Barney, must. Aug. 12, 1863, three years.
 Frank L. Brown, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Robinson W. Barton, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; prom. Feb. 10, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner May 12, 1864.
 Orin F. Chidester, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Hiram J. Cooper, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Albert Chidester, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. Feb. 16, 1864; missing in action, May 12, 1864.
 Harrison H. Card, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; killed June 27, 1864.
 Frederick Dean, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles Dyer, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Peter Dyer, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 23, 1863.
 Asa Dewel, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; died Aug. 2, 1864, from wounds received July 7, 1864.
 James O'Dowd, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Jacob Engle, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. to corp.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Patrick Tenn, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Chester Goodenou, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Nelson Gowin, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 William Gale, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 William Hillas, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.
 Pardon F. Jones, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Pulask Kent, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Augustus Leutzene, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at the explosion of mined fort, July 30, 1864.
 James Lillie, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Charles Lillie, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Wm. J. Maloney, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; May 18, 1864, badly wounded, and died a prisoner.
 John Miller, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Charles Mayhew, drummer; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Davis Osford, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Anson Phillips, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Levi E. Potter, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Halsey Snooks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Abram Schutt, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 16, 1864.
 Isaac Schutt, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 David Sherwood, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.
 Andrew J. Spatt, private; must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Royal Wood, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 James H. Wood, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George M. Weeks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John E. Maloney, must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 James Cory, must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 William D. Hall, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; died at Arlington Heights, of fever from wound.



Engraved by Samuel Sartain. N.Y.

Lyman Brown

Daniel Probast, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Wm. E. Terwilliger, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 George W. Talcott, private; must. Sept. 4, 1862, three years.
 Wesley Winans, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Daniel J. Williams, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Abraham Winfield, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 William Yerks, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; mustered out of service in 1865.
 Henry Young, private; must. Sept. 13, 1862, three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walter A. Nixon, private, Co. A, 144th Regt.; in battles of James Island and Honey Hill, S. C.; wounded in the head, at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864.
 Thomas Ayers, private, Co. A, 144th Regt.; killed at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Samuel Barstow, capt., 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Merritt L. Coffin, private, 64th Regt.; Co. K, must. Dec. 4, 1861, three years.
 Dennis R. Cole, private, 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Dec. 4, 1861, three years.
 Ephraim Lanehart, private, 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Nov. 18, 1861.
 Isaac L. Morton, private, 44th Regt., Co. E; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
 Sherwood F. Cary, 5th sergt., 44th Regt., Co. E; enl. Aug. 20, 1861.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, No. 16.

Thomas Collins, sergt.; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Henry Maslen, artificer; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 William J. Bowen, corp.; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 John Brockham, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 John Carney, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Philip Carrigan, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Allen Whalen, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.

NAVY.

Richard S. Stout; enl. in vessel "Isaac S. Smith."
 Adelbert Cameron; enl. on gunboat "Freeborn"; wounded Jan. 30, 1863, at Stone River, S. C.
 Theodore Barnes; enl. on gunboat "Freeborn."
 Edward W. Muzzy, private; enl. 1861, two years, U. S. frigate "Santee."
 Cicero B. Curtiss, engineer.
 Albert Kenyon, engineer, and still in service.
 James H. Tinkham, surgeon in regular navy.
 Geo. H. Avery, lieutenant commanding steamer "Sassacus."
 Boynton Leach, still in navy.
 Wm. Lord; enl. in 1861, on board steamer "Richmond."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. LYMAN TRUMAN

is at the present time the leading business man of Tioga County, and its wealthiest citizen. He was also, until a recent period, the leading Republican politician of that county. His life is a remarkable example of what one can accomplish, unaided and alone, without any external advantages of wealth or family, in working out for himself a successful personal career by force of character and a temperate, moral, industrious, and economical habit of life.

He started a poor boy, on a farm remote from any business locality, the eldest of a family of ten children, of whom Aaron Truman was the father.

Aaron Truman was born in Granville, Mass., and came to Owego in the year 1804, where he married the year following Miss Experience Parks, of Candor. Lyman Truman, the brother of Aaron, came in 1808, and Asa H., another brother, followed about 1814.

Lyman Truman, the subject of this memoir, was born March 2, 1806. His brothers and sisters were Charles, born in 1807; Dorinda, in 1809; Orrin, in 1811; Francis W., in 1813; Charlotte, in 1814; George, in 1816; Fanny, in 1818; Mary, in 1820; and Adaline, in 1822.

Aaron, the father of this large family, died in 1822, when Lyman, the oldest, was but sixteen years of age.

The only property left by the deceased to his family was a small farm of sixty acres, incumbered with a debt greater than its value; and it was due to the sympathy of creditors only that the household was not driven from its humble shelter, which was but little better than a cabin located on the farm. By the blessing of Providence, the mother, who was endowed with remarkable sagacity and energy, so admirably stimulated and directed the efforts of the young but industrious and untiring family, that within three years she not only succeeded in paying the heavy debt, but erected a comfortable house, that still remains as a monument of their thrift. From the death of his father until the year 1830, Lyman continued to follow the drudgery of day and farm labor, raising and carting the produce of the farm to market, making shingles, and sawing and selling boards.

Of course the intervals of labor in such an overtasked youth left but a few scanty weeks for schooling, at the district school before, and none after, his father's death. These brief intervals were improved, however, with the same energy that has characterized all of the subsequent career of the man.

In 1830 he left the farm and became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Asa H. Truman, at the village of Owego. He rapidly acquired the skill and tact in trade that made him desirable as a partner, and enabled him soon to start in business for himself, though without capital, as a member of the firm of Greenleaf & Truman, composed of John M. Greenleaf and himself.

In January, 1838, he married Emily, daughter of Anor Goodrich, by whom he had four children, three of whom still survive, to wit, Adaline, married to John B. Stanbro; Emily, wife of Hon. E. B. Gere; and Dora, wife of Clarence Thompson.

In 1836, with a magnanimity and love for his family that have characterized all his subsequent arrangements, he brought three of his brothers—Orrin, Francis, and George—from the farm, and sharing with them what he had earned, associated them with himself, under the firm-name that has since become distinguished in the locality for its credit and solidity, of "L. Truman & Brothers." This firm, for certain purposes, continues to the present day. The next older brother, Charles, was left to manage, and still resides on the farm. He is now and has been for years the leading magistrate of the locality.

From 1836 onward, uniform success, unchecked by any considerable reverse or misfortune, has marked the business career of Lyman Truman. That success has been largely due to the strong native sense and almost unerring sagacity that has rapidly solved, with instinctive accuracy, every business problem that presented itself; he having never engaged in any speculation, except an extensive purchase, at government prices, of Illinois lands in 1856, in company with Gurdon Hewitt, Jr., Esq., which proved very remunerative. These lands were skillfully located before any settlement of the region, in the vicinity of streams and along the lines which their sagacity predicted prospective railroads must take. In the profits of this enterprise he generously associated the other members of the firm of L. Truman & Brothers with himself.

In 1856 he was elected president of the Bank of Owego,

and continued to hold that office until that institution became the First National Bank of Owego, of which he is still the president and principal stockholder.

In 1857 he was elected State Senator from the senatorial district composed of the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, and Broome; and continued to be elected to that position for three successive terms. His strong native sagacity, and his known integrity, gave him a commanding influence in that body; and although he made no pretension to skill as a public debater, yet, even in that capacity, the directness with which he addressed himself to the subject under debate, the promptness with which he laid open the real point at issue, and the personally independent, frank, and outspoken fashion in which he treated all the influences at work to defeat measures that he favored, made him a formidable antagonist in debate. His original style and manner had a certain peculiar relish, and his home-thrusts remarkable point and force.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Truman was, as a matter of course, one of the foremost in favor of every measure calculated to bring that war to a speedy issue, and from its very commencement he contributed largely to the support of the families of ten volunteers.

During all Mr. Truman's active life his pecuniary help, and his invaluable personal direction and superintendence, have been often sought, and largely and successfully given to carrying business friends over difficult and embarrassing emergencies in their affairs. When, in 1849, a fire nearly destroyed the principal business portion of Owego, he was largely influential and active in rebuilding it, expending a large part of his own means, not very profitably, for that purpose. He has always been a ready contributor to public enterprises, and very helpful to many in the way of private charities.

Since he left the Senate Mr. Truman has retired from political life, the cares of his large property interests, now estimated by his neighbors at upwards of a million of dollars, demanding his exclusive attention. Recently a nervous disorder, which seriously affects his ability to go from place to place, whilst it leaves his mental faculties entirely unimpaired, has obliged him to somewhat withdraw his attention from the minute details of his business. These he has devolved largely on his nephew, William, the son of George Truman. His brothers, Orrin and George, aid in the supervision of the bank, and of his more distant and extended property interests. The brother Francis, as a member of the firm of Johnson, Gere & Truman, is the principal capitalist in the largest manufacturing interests in Owego.

Over all, however, that bears the name of "Truman," the ex-Senator, as the head of the house, still extends, as ever, his supervisory care, and from time to time, as needed, his kindly and never-failing pecuniary and personal help.

HON. WILLIAM SMYTH

was born in County Derry, Ireland, June 19, 1819. His ancestry, both on his father's and mother's side, were among the defenders of Londonderry, strongly supporting King William, Prince of Orange, in the struggle for Protestant

ascendency, which at that time caused such intense bitterness in Ireland.

The subject of this memoir, having received a thorough classical education, entered the Royal Academic Institute, Belfast, from which he was graduated in 1842, having taken second honors in the Greek and Moral Philosophy



Photo. by Churchill.

W. Smyth.

classes. He also spent two years in Edinburgh University. For the next three years he was engaged as a private tutor in a gentleman's family, and prepared three young men for entering Glasgow University. He was afterwards employed as principal of a classical school in County Derry.

In 1847 he married Martha, eldest daughter of Daniel Stuart MacKay, of Moss Side, County Antrim. The same year he emigrated to America, landing in New York the 27th of November. For a few months his time was employed in writing contributions to the *New York Sun* and *New York Observer*. March 4, 1848, he visited Owego, and was engaged by the trustees of the Owego Academy as principal, entering upon his duties the 12th of April following, which position he retained until June, 1854, when he resigned on account of ill health. The most successful period in the history of the Owego Academy was during his administration. The management found it necessary to add three departments, and he had engaged six assistants, having an average attendance of 250 pupils.

In 1854 he purchased the *Owego Advertiser*, and soon thereafter changed the name to the *Southern Tier Times*, and subsequently to the *Owego Times*, which name it has since retained. As a journalist Mr. Smyth occupies quite a prominent position.

In 1857, Mr. Smyth was elected school commissioner of

Tioga County, and re-elected in 1860, this time by the exceeding large majority of 1012 votes. The same year he was appointed village clerk; in 1864-45 he served as trustee of the village, and from 1866-69 was its president; in 1867 was appointed justice of the peace; in 1872 he represented Tioga County in the Assembly; in 1873 was appointed deputy superintendent of the State Insurance Department, which office he held for three years, and at the resignation of the Hon. O. W. Chapman he became acting superintendent, and held the office for one year, until his successor was appointed. It was during his incumbency that a rigid examination of insurance companies commenced, which resulted in the indictment of the officers of the Security Life Insurance Company, of New York. Pending this examination, frauds were discovered, and Acting Superintendent Smyth energetically pressed the case, and secured the indictment and conviction of its president and vice-president, being the first instance in the history of life insurance in this State where the president of a life company was convicted.

Mr. Smyth has always taken a commendable interest in the material development of the village. During the time he was its president many desirable improvements were consummated. Among other items, the first steam fire-engine was purchased during his administration. In 1862, '63, and '64 he was chief engineer of the fire department, which organization owes much of its present success to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Smyth is now, and has been since its organization, an active member of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His has been, so far, an active and useful life, and now, in the prime of manhood, he has the prospect of many years of future usefulness.

THOMAS IVES CHATFIELD

was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 16, 1818. His father, John Chatfield, came from Oxford, Conn., where he was born in 1792. He held the rank of major in the old Massachusetts militia, and died in Tioga Co., N. Y., at the residence of his son, Thomas I., in the summer of 1865.

Mr. Chatfield (Thomas I.) received his education at the public schools of his native town, which he generally attended during the winter months, working in the summer. He continued to work on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the baker's trade. This he thoroughly mastered, and worked for about five years at that trade as a journeyman. In March, 1839, he removed to Owego, where he permanently settled. He engaged with Gad Worthington as an assistant in his bakery, and in October following he purchased the business, and added thereto a grocery branch; which resulted in a regular retail grocery business, and finally to the wholesale establishment which he at present carries on. In 1868 the old store which he rented was destroyed by fire. The site was afterwards purchased by Mr. Chatfield, and he built the present substantial brick block thereon. The virtue of perseverance has been ad-

mirably illustrated in Mr. Chatfield's long and successful career as a merchant. For nearly forty years he has been engaged in business.

Mr. Chatfield has frequently been honored by his fellow-citizens with that distinguished mark of confidence—election to office. He has filled a number of responsible positions, and has always acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those whom he has represented, and to his personal credit. He has been supervisor of the village, one of its trustees, and for two terms its president. In 1852 he was selected to represent the county of Tioga in the Assembly. In 1868 he was a delegate to the memorable Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant to the Presidency. In the politics of the past he was a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent member of that body. In 1872-73 he was a member of the State Senate, having been elected by the almost unprecedented majority of 4169. He was chairman of two committees,—roads and bridges, and grievances,—and was a member of the committee on canals and public health. His official life has been marked by sound judgment, large capacity for public affairs, and incorruptible integrity. (See illustration and portrait elsewhere in this volume.)

CHAPTER XXXI.

OWEGO VILLAGE.

OWEGO: this name has descended to us from one of the *Iroquois* nations. According to a map dated 1665, it was written "Owegy;" according to the *St. Nicholas*, March, 1854, "upon Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it was written the same way, and also on the map in use at Fort Stanwix." By the early settlers, according to tradition, it was pronounced as if written "O-wa-go," the *a* being pronounced as in fate. In a document of 1791, and letters written in 1799, 1801, and 1805, it is so written. Mrs. Whitaker, who was acquainted with the locality of Owego village during her captivity with the Indians, and became a resident in its immediate vicinity previous to the extinction of the Indian claim, has sanctioned the last orthography. In "Morgan's League" it is spelled Ah-wa-ga, the *a* in the second syllable being pronounced as in fate. Some have spelled the name indifferently either way, so that it is probable that the orthography is to be determined by the intelligence of the person doing the writing at the time; be this as it may, there is no dispute about the locality or the significance of the name, meaning "Where the valley widens." The narrows below and above, and also upon the creek about two miles from its mouth (to which this name—Owego Creek—was also given), render that meaning peculiarly significant, as applied to this extended valley or basin, the outlet to which, on all sides, is through narrow gorges or passes.

Amos Draper, the pioneer settler of Owego, came in the spring of 1788, according to Mrs. Williams, his daughter, and began to reside with his family. She also states that an Indian chief and his wife, who bore the title of queen,

passed the first winter with her mother at Owego, under the same roof, while her husband was yet trafficking at Choconut; and at this time there was no other white family here, her Indian guests, who were christianized and well-disposed *Oneidas*, acting as protectors. Their house was in the western part of the village. According to Judge Avery, who has paid great attention to the pioneer settling of this country, Mr. Draper "moved into a house built by him the year previous, while residing temporarily at Smithboro', to which place he gave the name of the Wyoming country, in 1786." The house erected by him was the first in the town. The following year (1788) McMaster and McQuigg moved their families to the site of Owego: they became the patentees of the West Half Township; they came from New England. William Taylor, who died in Candor, Tioga Co., in August, 1849, aged eighty-two years, said he accompanied James McMaster to Owego as a bound boy, and there was in the company also John Nealy and William Woods. It was through the influence of Draper, who had the confidence and friendship of the Indians, that McMaster and his little party were allowed to settle at Owego unmolested. A further mention of Draper and McMaster will be found in the chapters on Land Titles and Indian History.

The first white child born in the town of Owego was Selecta, daughter of Amos Draper; she was born June 19, 1788; she became the wife of Stephen Williams, of Newark Valley; her great intelligence and worth made her a general favorite. Her father died May 20, 1808. His father, Simeon Draper, was one of the forty settlers, or proprietors, of the township of Kingston, in the Wyoming Valley, under the Connecticut claim.

The family of John McQuigg came from Massachusetts, and entered the valley by way of Otsego Lake. They lived in a log house, which stood on the site of Mr. H. Camp's furnace; it fronted towards the river, and the road ran between it and the river. It had two square rooms; it was "the best house in town;" it was built of logs filled in with bits of wood and "mudded." A square hole in the outer wall for light, but, lacking sash or glass, would occasionally let in cold also. Split pine logs, hewed pretty smoothly, made the floor; there was a wide hearthstone, and sufficiently high chimney-back of stone, with an opening in the roof of ample dimensions, and above it a chimney made of sticks, the crevices filled with clay and "mudded," a wooden fastening on the door, with "the latch-string out," honest welcome presiding at the threshold, peace and hope at the hearthstone, and genuine hospitality at the board.

From the moment of the first infant effort at settlement to the beginning of internal improvement, commencing with the issuing of the first commission in 1797 "to lay out the road from the Catskill landing upon the Hudson to Catharine's Town, in the county of Tioga," down to the projection and completion through the "Southern Tier" of the New York and Erie Railroad,—that crowning triumph of this era,—the pioneer struggles, from first to last, have been strengthened by sympathies and heartfelt mutuality shared in brotherhood. History, with its practical philosophy, has taught us that moral and social usages uniformly assimilate

to those of the region from which the first settlers of that country emigrated,—in which they were educated and reared.

The father of Mr. Otis Lincoln settled at Owego village at an early day; he came from Worcester Co., Mass., in 1804; he removed to Newark.

The pioneers in 1788, at Owego, found no mill nearer than Wilkesbarre, which was reached by canoes as their means of conveyance until the establishment of Fitch's mill, four miles above Binghamton, or that at Milltown, (they were constructed about the same time), whither they all took their grain to be ground until Colonel Pixley built his mill about 1799, somewhere near or perhaps on the same site occupied by the plaster-mill, a few rods west of Owego Creek.

Mr. Jacob Catlin came in 1800; he is now (1878) in his eighty-fifth year, vigorous in body and mind, above the average strength. His wife has been dead nine years. Her father was Daniel Mercereau, who came from Staten Island. Mr. Catlin came to the place where he now lives through rugged pathways,—brush and brambles. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, a great hunter, and an accurate shot. In those days of rattlesnakes, panthers, and wolves this was a necessary accomplishment. They cured their snake-bites with whisky, their aches with whisky, and made merry with whisky; got up their courage to kill black bears (then numerous in some parts) with whisky.

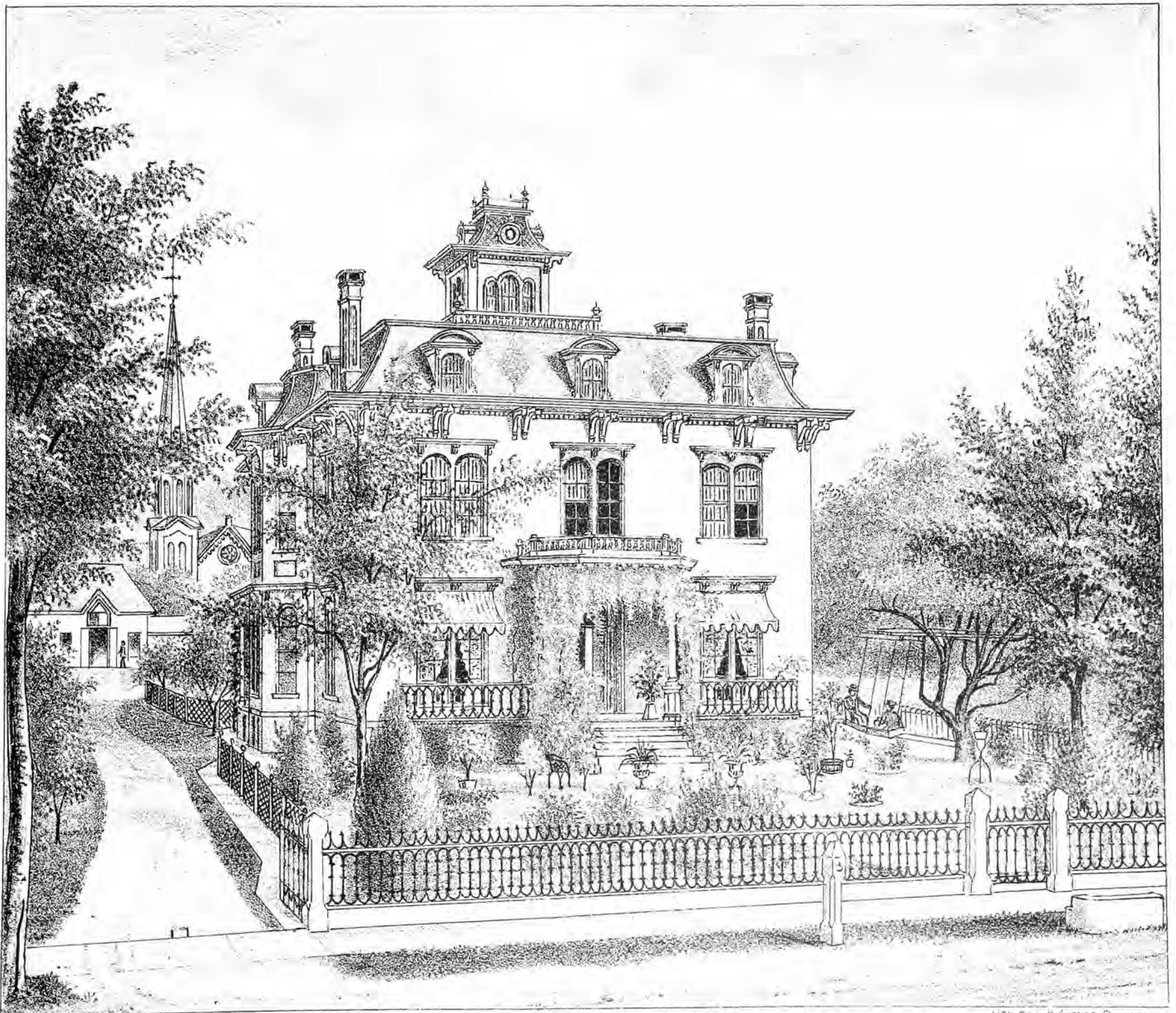
David Pixley, father of the colonel, died in 1799, and was buried in the woods. They had not started a graveyard.

Jesse McQuigg, one of the sons of John McQuigg (the pioneer), gives the following touching incident: "An Indian chief of the *Oneida* tribe was often seen at Owego with his family, accompanied by a young man of about twenty years, who had been taken captive in early youth from a white settlement on the North River, during the war. They sometimes remained a month or more. During one of these visits some of his relations, including the father of the captive, who had been apprised of his temporary residence at this place, endeavored to induce him to return to his kindred. The interview between the father and son was very affecting, but not more so than the parting scene between the captive and his foster-parents. A mutual attachment, the result of reciprocal kindness during a long captivity, had taken root, which it was difficult to eradicate. The adopted son had been treated with more than parental kindness. His dress was similar to that of the chief, richly worked and ornamented with the same brooches, and in every particular he was his apparent equal. In this interview the young man assured his foster-parents of his affection, and alluded to many of their evidences of kindness, one of which was, that they never put upon him the burden of carrying even a deer-skin from the hunting-ground. His arm was around his Indian mother's neck, and he wept bitterly. The scene of the interview and parting was near the bank of the river, a short distance above the Indian burial-mound" at the foot of Paige Street.

The custom of adopting young captives into some family of the tribe was practiced among the *Iroquois*, and very generally by the other Indians. It was usually done when

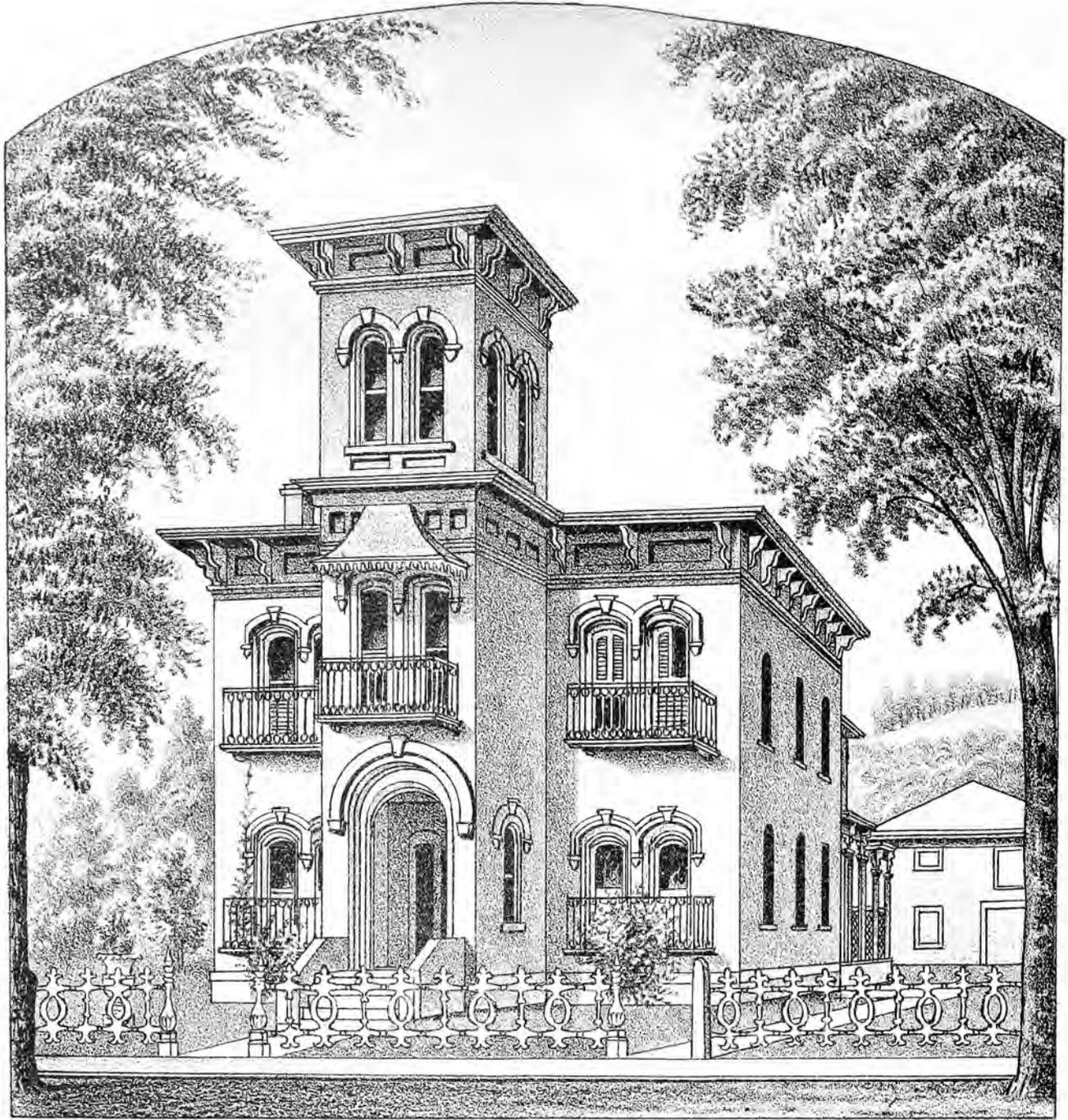


T. I. Chatfield



RESIDENCE OF T. I. CHATFIELD, OWEGO, N. Y.

LITH. BY H. FRENCH, PHILADEL.

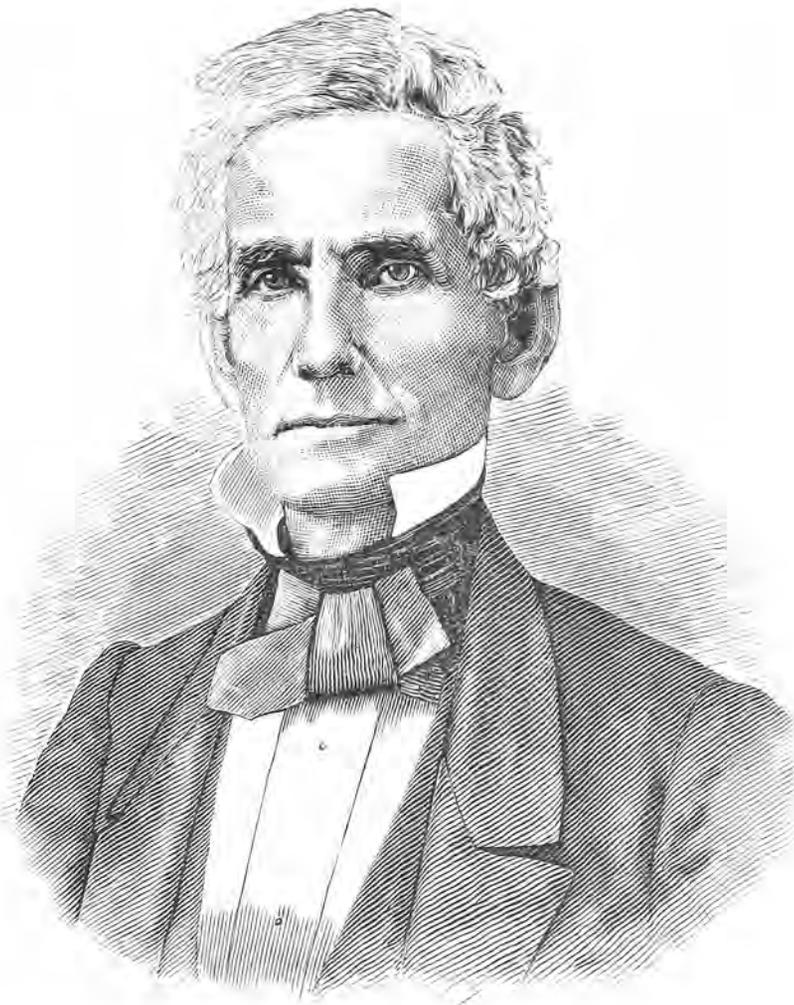


RESIDENCE OF HON. STEPHEN B. LEONARD, OWEGO, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF C. H. KEELER, OWEGO, N. Y.
 "PUBLISHER TIOGA COUNTY RECORD."

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



S. B. Leonard

This name stands for a man who was for many years a leader in the politics of Southern New York, and who started and conducted what is now the oldest newspaper in the Southern Tier. He was pre-eminently a self-made man. Born in the first years of the Republic, setting out in life at an early age, without the advantages which wealthy parentage or liberal education afford, by an industrious, honorable, and useful career he achieved not only distinction, but has left an impress of his character upon the section where he lived which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Leonard was of English descent, his ancestors having been ironmongers in England. He was born in New York City, April 15, 1793. He came to Owego in early boyhood, with his parents (Silas and Joanna), and began to learn the "art preservative" in the office of Stephen Mack, at that time publishing the *American Farmer*. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he purchased an interest in that paper, and then went to Albany, where he worked in the office of Mr. Southwick, a well-known journalist of that city, contemporary with the Hon. Thurlow Weed, who was there employed as a journeyman printer. We quote from a letter of Mr. Weed, written in 1873:

"I went to work for Mr. Southwick in February, 1815, where I used to hear the journeymen talk of yourself, Davis, and others. . . . Of all the journeymen printers in Albany of that day, John O. Cole and yourself only survive."

After leaving Albany Mr. Leonard worked for a time in the book establishment of the Messrs. Wood, of New York, and then returned to Owego, where, taking possession of the *Farmer* office, he changed the name in 1814 to *The Owego Gazette*, which he continued to publish until 1835, when he was elected to Congress.

As the editor of an influential political journal he attained a decided prominence in politics, and was early elected by the Democratic party, with which he always affiliated, to represent the district then composed of the counties of Tioga, Chemung, Cortland, and Tompkins in the popular branch of Congress. He was first elected in 1834, served with distinguished success, and was re-nominated in 1838 for a second term, which expired March 4, 1841. A re-nomination was tendered him for a third term, so well had he represented his constituency; but, having promised not to be a candidate against a friendly competitor, he declined. His course in Congress was uniform, honorable, successful.

Mr. Leonard held the office of postmaster of Owego for several years while editing the *Gazette*, and afterwards during the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Polk. He was also a Deputy United States Marshal for this district under President Buchanan. Local offices, such as trustee of the village of Owego, supervisor and commissioner of excise, were often bestowed upon him. He took a deep interest in the cause of education, being one of the trustees of the Owego Academy from the time of its incorporation until it was merged into the free-school system, and his labors in this department were assiduous and valuable. As a business man he was also successful, being for many years an extensive mail contractor and stage proprietor. In 1818, Mr. Leonard carried, on horseback, the first mail

ever taken through this section. He was a venerable member of the Masonic fraternity for a long period of years, was Master of Friendship Lodge, No. 153, and held various offices in the Royal Arch Chapter.

By the practice of honesty and economy he amassed a competence which secured him a beautiful home,* surrounded with plenty and comfort, and cheered to the end of his days by the presence of children who venerated their sire. He died suddenly, from an attack of pneumonia, May 8, 1876, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The surviving members of his family are his widow—Esther Henrietta Sperry, a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., who attended the celebrated school of Miss Pierce, at Litchfield, contemporaneously with Catharine Beecher—and three sons and two daughters, viz.: William B., a banker in New York City; Hermon C., located at Portland, Oregon, where he is connected with the Portland Gas-Light Company and the Portland Water-Works; and George S., a resident of Owego. The two daughters reside with their mother, at the family home, in Owego.

Rev. William A. Leonard, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y. (who is alluded to in the letter of Hon. Thurlow Weed), Lewis H. Leonard, merchant, New York, and Mrs. Louise Leonard Van Nostrand, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the children of William B. Leonard and the grandchildren of the subject of this sketch.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed, in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, dated May 9, 1876, thus speaks of Mr. Leonard:

"The Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, a venerable printer and editor, died on Sunday, at his residence in Owego. Mr. Leonard established the *Owego Gazette*, in 1814, and conducted it for more than thirty years with marked ability and devoted patriotism. He was twice during that period elected to Congress, serving creditably and usefully there, as he did in other positions of trust and responsibility. My acquaintance with Mr. Leonard dates back to 1814, when we were both journeymen printers. He established himself at Owego two years after I broke ground editorially at Norwich, a neighboring village. Though seeing each other less frequently than would have been pleasant, we have always been friends. . . . The Rev. W. A. Leonard, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is a grandson of my deceased friend."

In politics Mr. Leonard was firmly attached to principles, and never swerved from what he believed to be duty; at the same time he was always considerate of the feelings of others. His private life was singularly pure and irreproachable. He was one of the people in heart and feeling, and, as a result, had a large acquaintance and many friendships; he was, in fact, one of the few remaining links connecting us with the memories of the early days of the Republic, when honesty, integrity, and patriotism were requisite to entitle a man to the esteem and confidence of the people,—the days of pure statesmanship and honesty in the administration of public affairs.

* See view, on another page.

there had been a death in the family of some favorite child; the adopted one being received in the place of the deceased and treated with the utmost kindness. The romantic case of Mary Jameson and the wonderful Frances Slocum, and quite likely Queen Esther, are cases in point. After the adoption it was considered displeasing to the Great Spirit to allow a separation, which added strength to the attachment so sure to spring up between the foster-parents and the adopted child.

At the first session of the Sixth Congress, held in 1799–1800, a mail-route was established from the Hudson, by way of the *Kaatskill*, Harpersfield, Oulanout, Unadilla, and Windsor, in New York, to Tioga Point (Athens), Pennsylvania. The same act provided a mail-route from Wilkesbarre, by way of Wyalusing, Tioga Point, Newtown (Elmira), Painted Post, and Bath, to Canandaigua. It is difficult to conceive how a mail could have been conveyed over these routes, where there were neither roads nor bridges. For fifteen years, however, the pioneer had been dependent upon private hands and chance ways for receiving by letter or verbal communication news from distant friends, until 1801, when a post-office was established at Owego, with David Jones as postmaster. In 1814 the mail was carried between Chenango Point and Tioga Point in a one-horse wagon. This continued until 1816, when Conrad Peter commenced carrying the mail between Owego and Newburg on the Hudson, in a wagon drawn by four horses. In 1825, Stephen B. Leonard established a line of coaches running twice a week between Owego and Bath, Steuben County; subsequently Lewis Manning and his son, Chester J. Manning, of Owego; Major Morgan, of Chenango Point; Cooley & Maxwell, of Newtown (Elmira); and John McGee, of Bath, became the proprietors of the Great Southern Tier Mail and Passenger Coach Line, between Newburg and Bath, which became a daily line, and was continued until the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad in 1849. Thus the first fifty years of this century were a period in which were made three marked advances in the mail service: *first*, from the irregular and chance service to one at intervals of two weeks; *second*, a mail twice a week, and improving to a daily delivery; *third*, the present mail service, beginning in 1849.

The changes wrought in the facilities for travel, commerce, transportation of mails, and by telegraph, within thirty-five years, are marvelous.

The first school-teacher was John Kelly. He taught in a log school-house that stood where the academy now stands. Mrs. Carmichael (who was born in Connecticut, Sept. 11, 1794, and came to Owego with her parents a child in arms) remembers the school-house and the teacher; and from her we glean the thought also that he was a thorough teacher, imbued with the love of his profession, and sowed seed that laid the foundation for the stability and integrity of the characters that have brought about the excellent state of public instruction of which Owego may so justly boast.

About 1824, Philip Goodman was the publican of the old Owego tavern, built previous to 1800 by Captain Luke Bates, and the first in the county. Soon after, the Franklin House was opened. It stood near the corner of Front and Court Streets, and was consumed by fire in 1849, an account of

which will be found elsewhere. The next lot west of the Owego Hotel was vacant until 1840, when the Log Cabin was built for the Whig headquarters in the presidential campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," or the "Hard Cider" campaign, of great importance in this as well as many other parts of the county. Beginning at the southwest corner of the Park, going west on Front Street, the residence of Wm. Pumpelly, still there; then that of Wm. Camp and the small house occupied by the widow of Eliakim Goodrich; then the James Pumpelly mansion and land-office stood as now. Below McMaster Street, on Front, were the residences of Dr. Charles White, Isaac Lillie, and Daniel Turner. The old court-house, with its dove-cote and bell-tower, was then a familiar object. The David Tinkham building was the only building between Mrs. Mary A. Lanning's dwelling and "the Ithaca Turnpike" (now North Avenue). Dean & Valentine occupied the corner of Lake and Main Streets as tin and stove dealers. Jared Huntington's residence and harness-shop, on west side of Lake Street, survived the fire of '49.

The Owego Academy opened in 1828, with Joseph Ely as principal. The ground occupied by the academy was the early burying-ground of the village, and was thus used about 1810.

On Front Street above Church were the residences of Judge Latham, A. Burrows, Widow Mack, John H. Avery, Charles Pumpelly, Eleazer Dana, Stephen B. Leonard, Asa H. Truman, John Hollenback, now the residence of Wm. Pumpelly; but here the enumeration would be that of to-day—or their descendants.

On the corner of what is now Temple Street and North Avenue "the Old Brewery" stood. The residences of David Thurston, Asa Dearborn, and two maiden ladies named Dwight were on the east side of the turnpike, between Temple and Main Streets. On the north side of Main Street, facing Lake, was the residence of Isaac B. Ogden and his furniture-shop. Jas. Ely and Amos Martin had residences on Park Street, then without a name; the Park was then called "Public Square."

No material change took place in the village until 1849, when the whole business portion was swept away by fire. In the autumn of that year the New York and Erie Railroad was completed to Owego, which at once changed the whole aspect of the town. The old-fashioned stage-coach and the memorable stage-driver, with his whip and horn, disappeared. The new impetus aided the rapid rebuilding of the burnt district; nearly every building standing in 1830 had either disappeared or been so transformed as not to be recognizable. The village has excellent railroad facilities; openings exist to the east and west and in two directions northward. Here all the wooden bridges of the Erie are made, and the timbers prepared for all repairs.

The Bank of Owego was chartered in 1836, with a capital of \$200,000; reorganized in 1864 as the First National Bank. The Tioga National Bank was organized in 1865. There is also a private bank.

The postal service, as now known, was established at Owego, Oct. 7, 1806. The first postmaster appointed was John Burt, who held the office until Jan. 24, 1815, when he was succeeded by William Dolloway, who was succeeded

by Nathan Sage, June 17, 1816; and he by Jedediah Fay, May 15, 1820; and he by Daniel Ely, Feb. 4, 1842; and he by Stephen B. Leonard, Nov. 20, 1844; and he by Chas. R. Barstow, April 18, 1849. The office became a Presidential appointment April 18, 1849. Hiram A. Beebe was appointed May 4, 1853, and Charles Stebbins June 30, 1862; and the present incumbent, Frank L. Jones, Feb. 17, 1871.

In 1790 the entire length of the post-roads in the United States was only 1875 miles; on the 30th of June, 1875, the post-roads had extended to 277,873 miles.

James Pumpelly was prominent among the citizens of the county, not only on account of the magnitude of his dealings in real estate but his uprightness, genial manners, and many excellent qualities. He was born in Glastenbury, Conn., settled in Owego in 1802, and with his two younger brothers surveyed the twelve townships. His land-office for fifty years and more was a well-known place. His unexpected death produced a deep gloom in the community. Charles Pumpelly, his brother, settled at Owego about the same time; he was for half a century one of the active business men of the county, had a pleasant temper, and was highly respected. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1822. William Pumpelly, another brother, settled in Owego in 1802; was for many years a surveyor, subsequently a merchant, and also connected with the Bank of Owego as its president: his career has been honorable. Harmon Pumpelly, another brother, settled in Owego about the same time; was also a surveyor and became a wealthy land-owner, but removed to Albany about 1842.

William Platt was one of the earliest lawyers of the county. "His was a blameless life, without guile." He was agent for "Cox's Manor." He was son of Jonathan Platt, of Nichols, and died in 1865, aged sixty-three. There were Jonathan and Nehemiah Platt, men of strong and good character also. Other of the prominent men of Owego will be found written more in detail in the recital of members of the bar and the medical profession.

Hon. Charles P. Avery was the first judge elected after the change of the judicial system by the constitution of 1846, making the office elective; he was elected in 1847, and held the position during two terms. He was very zealous and active in reviving an interest in the early history of the county, and in 1854 published in the *St. Nicholas* several important papers on the History of the Susquehanna Valley, from which some extracts for this work have been made. Though his influence mainly several pioneer festivals were held in this and adjoining counties in 1852, 1853, and 1854, bringing together the early settlers of Tioga, Chemung, Broome, Bradford, and Susquehanna Counties, and at which addresses were made and much valuable data collected. He was also active in tracing Indian history of those tribes who had frequented here. About the year 1855 an Indian of the *Mohawk* tribe in Canada, by the name of Loft, with two sisters, came through this part of the country giving musical entertainments for the purpose of obtaining funds to publish the Bible in the *Mohawk* language. They were entertained for some time by Judge Avery. A few days after leaving Owego, *Sa-sa-na*, the eldest sister, a very beautiful and intelligent girl, was

killed by a railroad accident at Deposit, Broome Co. Judge Avery erected to her memory a monument in "Evergreen Cemetery."

Some ladies in Auburn, Albany, Binghamton, and Oxford manifested their sympathy for the bereaved and their regard for the deceased by contributing \$109.75 towards a monument; Hon. Charles P. Avery delivered a lecture at the court-house, "Tioga County and its early History," which netted \$34.27, which he donated to the same purpose; and the ladies of Owego made up the rest; so that a monument was obtained for \$201.58—value much more—and placed on her grave. It is a handsome shaft, 17 feet high, and is inscribed:

"SA-SA-NA LOFT.

"By birth a daughter of the forest;
By adoption a child of God."

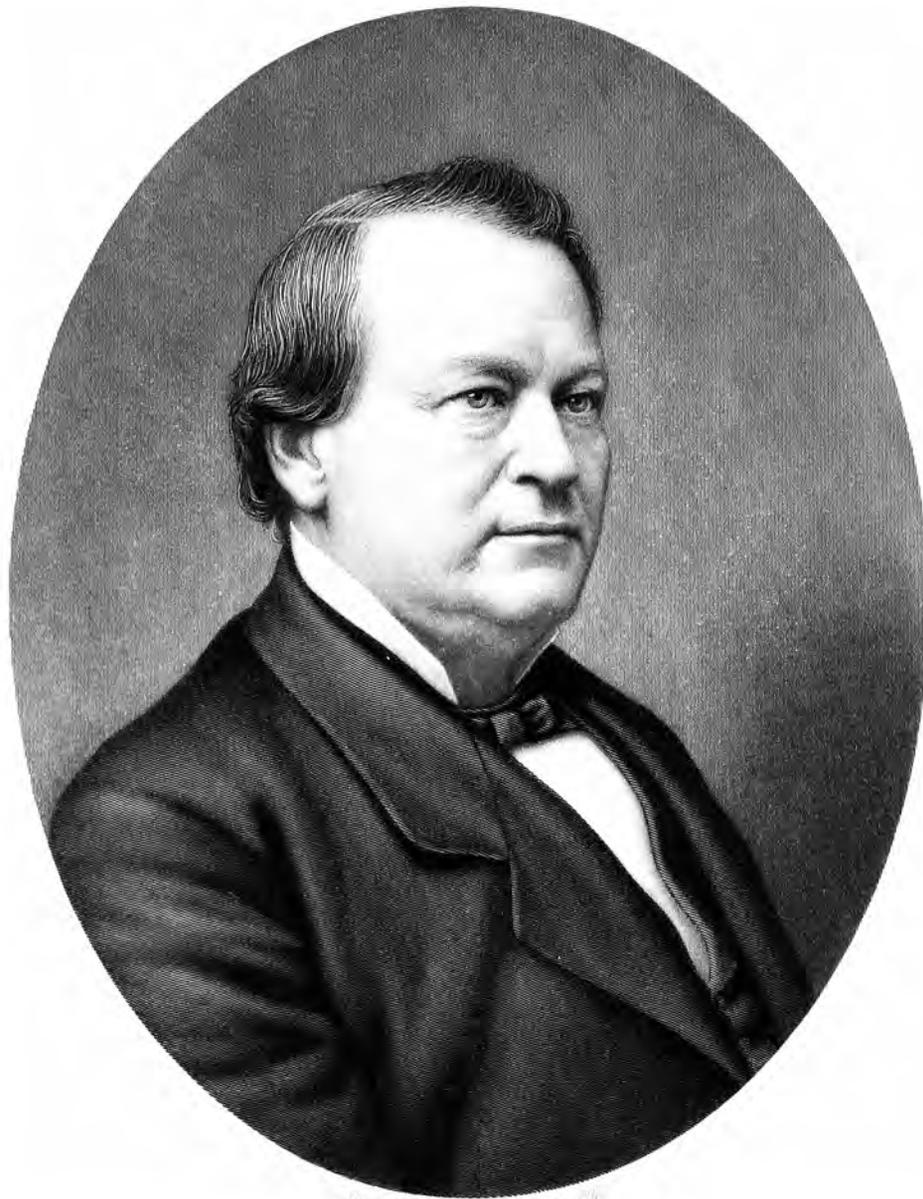
The site is one of the most commanding, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, with its bright and shining river laving the shores where once her ancestry bathed their blood-stained forms, danced on her verdant banks, and recounted their victories, or prepared for new deeds of valor. Now a beautiful village, filled by the sounds of industry, with embowered streets, and here and there a church-spire peering through the umbrageous foliage of trees grown since that day, bespeak of peace and quiet to them unknown; while on yonder mountain, high up, o'er-looking the lovely valley as if contemplating the fruits of industry, she sleeps, and through the native forest-trees that surround her we hear the refrain of the angel-choir murmuring,—but

"Hark! in the holy groves of palms,
Where the stream of life runs free,
Echoes, in the angels' psalms,
'Sister spirit! hail to thee!'"

Owego, historic Owego! Here is a remarkable combination of bold scenery and habitable plain, fast being filled up by the industries and homes of intelligent citizens. Near by is one of those small, bright rivers which are called creeks in this country, and which comes in with its valley at right angles to the vale and stream of the Susquehanna, forming a plain with three radiating valleys,—a city with three magnificent exits and entrances. The angle is around a mountain near five hundred feet high, which kneels down at the meeting of the two streams, while another round mountain of an easy acclivity lifts gracefully from the opposite bank, as rising from the same act of homage to Nature's God. Below the town and above it, the mountains for the first time give in to the exact shape of the river's short and capricious course; and the plain on which the town stands is inclosed between two amphitheatres of lofty hills, shaped in the regularity and even edge of a coliseum, and resembling the two halves of a leaf-lined vase, struck apart by a twisted wand of silver.

Owego Creek should have a prettier name, for its small vale is the soul and essence of loveliness. A meadow of a mile in breadth, fertile, soft, and sprinkled with stately trees, furnishes a bed for its swift windings; and from the edge of this new Tempe, on the southern side, rise three steppes or natural terraces, near the highest of which the forest rears its head and looks in upon the meeting of the





Engraved by Samuel Sartorius. 2/18

Charles A. Clark

HON. CHARLES AUSTIN CLARK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Guilford Centre, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 28, 1830. His father, Austin Clark, is still living in the town of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Ann Phelps, died Oct. 3, 1845, at South New Berlin.

At an early age Charles manifested a desire to obtain an education. He was endowed with an excellent memory, and in many respects gave evidence of possessing a fine order of mind. While a good scholar in all his studies, he particularly excelled in mathematics. His parents were anxious to give him a liberal education, but unfortunately they were poor. With them their son had to share all the labors and disadvantages of poverty. This he did cheerfully. Not discouraged however by adverse circumstances, he pursued his studies zealously. Throughout his boyhood he attended school during the winter months, but during the summer it was necessary for him to work with his father on the farm. When seventeen years of age he had so far succeeded in his earnest endeavors as to receive a teacher's certificate, and enter upon his labors as the teacher of a district school.

While attending a Teachers' Institute the following year, he met Dr. Calvin Cutter, of Massachusetts, author of a work on physiology, and lecturer on that science. He made an engagement with the doctor to travel as his agent, and, in the discharge of his new duties, visited institutes and academies throughout the State of New York, introducing Dr. Cutter's work on physiology. While thus engaged his attention was attracted particularly to the subject of medicine. At length he entered the office of Stanford C. Gibson, M.D., of South New Berlin, and commenced his studies for a physician. Afterwards he went to the University of Michigan. He graduated from the medical department of that institution in the spring of 1853. While prosecuting these studies he taught school in winter, except while attending medical lectures.

During his school-boy days, as well as afterwards, he was accustomed to engage in debates at lyceums, and wherever favorable opportunities invited, in which contests he obtained a gratifying degree of success, often winning the laurels.

He commenced the practice of medicine as a regular physician at Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., in April, 1853.

On the 30th of May following he was married to Evelyn Amelia Hodge, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.

The young couple had little to depend upon but their own health, energy, and firm determination to succeed in life. Having spent the summer in Berkshire, Mr. Clark was induced to move to Bainbridge, Chenango County. Here he followed his profession for a time, but his hopes were not fully realized. The practice of a new physician in Bainbridge was not sufficiently remunerative. He therefore opened a select school in the spring of 1854.

In this enterprise he was successful, and at the next annual town-meeting he was elected superintendent of common schools, which office he continued to hold so long as he resided in Bainbridge, at the same time keeping up his select school, which remained in a flourishing condition.

While residing at Bainbridge his only son, Henry Austin, was born, March 31, 1855. He is now an attorney, having been admitted to the bar at Binghamton at the general term, May 5, 1876. He practices his profession with his father at Owego, where he already holds a prominent position among the younger members of the bar.

In the spring of 1856, Mr. Clark made an engagement to teach in New Jersey.

After remaining a year in New Jersey he returned to Berkshire, to which place his father had removed in the spring of 1856. Here he engaged for three years in mercantile business; then hoping for greater success, he tried successively Marathon and Oneonta.

While residing at Berkshire his only daughter, Emma L., was born, April 16, 1859.

Having purchased a farm in the town of Newark Valley, he decided to retire from mercantile life. Accordingly, he went to his farm, where he lived during the years 1864 and 1865.

In early life it was Mr. Clark's ambition to become a lawyer. Many obstacles, however, stood in his way. Now at length there seemed an opportunity for him to gratify his long-cherished desire. Accordingly, he devoted himself to the study of law while carrying on his business, and, overcoming all obstacles, was admitted at the general term at Binghamton, May 15, 1867, to practice in the State of New York, and shortly after was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

His energy soon secured for him a prominent position at the bar. He resided at Newark Valley, but his practice extended largely into the neighboring counties of Broome and Cortland.

In 1869 he was elected supervisor of the town of Newark Valley, and the next year was re-elected without opposition.

In the fall of 1871 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the office of county judge, and after an exciting canvass was elected by a majority of 822. He entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1872. On the 29th of August following he removed his family to Owego, where he still resides.

During his first term as county judge he held court in his county every term except one, and also held terms of court in Broome, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties, and so careful was he in all his rulings and decisions that not one of them was ever reversed.

In the fall of 1877 he was unanimously renominated for the same office and elected by a majority of 1256, though no special effort was made in his behalf. He is now serving his second term, with every prospect of giving as general satisfaction as he did during his first six years.

In 1876, Judge Clark was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Owego, in which church for several years he had been an active member.

Much of his success in life Judge Clark attributes to the assistance and advice of his wife. Uncomplainingly and heroically she shared with him all the vicissitudes of his early struggles and disappointments, and she enjoyed, though all too briefly, the success she had so materially helped to achieve. On March 17, 1878, she passed to her home in heaven. Still she lives upon the earth, cherished in the hearts of her own people, and fondly remembered by neighbors and friends as a lady of force of character and amiable disposition, full of charity and good works, most beautifully illustrating in her quiet home-life those Christian graces that make mortals immortal.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, Judge Clark reluctantly yields his consent to have this brief sketch of his life, so varied in its experience as teacher, doctor, farmer, lawyer, and judge,—now troubled with the adversities of poverty, and now blessed with abundant prosperity; a life in so many respects worthy of heartiest commendation, as honorably ambitious and honestly successful,—appear, together with the steel portrait accompanying it, in this history of Tioga County.

WILLIAM CAMP.

The grandfather of Mr. William Camp resided at New Milford, in the State of Connecticut, and had four sons. First, Elisha, a physician, who settled at Catskill, and was the father of Colonel Elisha Camp, of Sacket's Harbor, and Bogardus Camp; second, Daniel; third, Enos; fourth, Nathan. These were all farmers, and settled at New Milford. Nathan was the father of two daughters, who afterwards became, by marriage with gentlemen who were brothers, Mrs. Anne and Patty Stone, and remained in the town of New Milford; and four sons, Nathan, William, Anson, and Herman Camp, all of whom came to Owego, about the year 1806, with their mother, Mrs. Esther Sperry (who had then become the second time a widow), and with their half-sister, Henrietta, afterwards Mrs. Stephen B. Leonard. William was at this time twenty-nine, and Anson twenty-two years of age. Nathan and William established themselves at once in the mercantile, and Anson in the pottery business. Nathan died at Owego, about the year 1818, leaving Frederick, the father of Hon. John H. Camp, at present member of Congress, George, and Nathan; and of which three children the latter only now survives. Anson always remained an inmate of his brother William's family, and died a bachelor, universally respected and beloved, May 18, 1838. He was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and filled other important and responsible offices. Herman Camp, after a very brief residence at Owego, was established in the mercantile business at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, by his brothers Nathan and William. He was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of that county, taking a very efficient part in every benevolent work, and died at a very advanced age in 1878.

All of the brothers at Owego were among the foremost in every public enterprise; engaging actively with their pecuniary means and personal efforts in opening routes of travel through the then unfrequented and uninhabited country, in organizing and supporting the first church (Presbyterian) at Owego, and encouraging and supporting public and private schools. Nathan was particularly active in founding a public library, many of the volumes of which have served the public even to the present time. William Camp was for several years an associate judge of the Broome County Court of Common Pleas.

June 27, 1801, a few years before coming to Owego, William Camp married Abigail Whittlesey, who was born, April 30, 1777, at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., and whose father, Captain Asaph Whittlesey, a resident of the Valley of Wyoming, perished at the head of his company in the famous Wyoming massacre. Before going out to meet the Indians, Captain Whittlesey had sent his wife through the wilderness to Connecticut on horseback, in company with the Rev. Mr. Wattles, the clergyman of the valley, who

carried one of her young children before him on horseback. The future Mrs. Camp, then a babe, was placed on a raft, with a trusted man and woman servant, and floated down the Susquehanna. These servants both dying of small-pox, the young child was sought for a year after the battle by her Grandfather Whittlesey, who came from Connecticut for that purpose, and taken home and reared by him.

Mr. William Camp was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Susquehanna, on which he was a passenger, in an attempt to ascend the Susquehanna River, at Berwick Falls, May 6, 1826. On the 10th day of July, 1838, Mrs. Camp married Hon. Stephen Strong, and died, Oct. 29, 1858, from the effects of a paralytic attack.

Two of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Camp were born before they came from Connecticut,—Eliza (who afterwards became the wife of Hon. Ira Clizbe, and died, leaving no children, January, 1871), and Henry W., who died in January, 1874, leaving a family of five. Juliette M., the third child, is the widow of Mr. Joseph M. Ely, and resides, with several of her children, at Athens, Pa. Abigail W., the fourth child, was married to Hon. Charles C. Noble; has been left a widow, and resides at Unadilla, Otsego Co. Laura, the fifth child, was married to Dr. E. B. Phelps, of Owego, and died January, 1863. The two younger daughters are married; Frances A., the elder of them, to A. P. Storrs, of Owego, and Charlotte C. to Jared C. Gregory, of Madison, Wis.

George Sidney Camp, the second son and child, next oldest to Mrs. Phelps, was born at Owego, Feb. 5, 1816. Having made his preparatory studies at the Owego Academy, he entered, in February, 1832, the last term of Freshman year, Yale College, from which, at the close of Sophomore year, he removed to the University of the City of New York. Leaving the university at the close of his junior year, he entered upon the study of the law, at first in the office of Stephen Strong, of Owego, and subsequently in the office of Gerardus Clark, of the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney, May 18, 1838. He practiced law the first years of his professional life in the city of New York, a portion of the time (from Nov. 18, 1839) as a partner with Judge Thomas W. Clarke. Dec. 16, 1841, he returned to Owego and entered into partnership with Mr. Strong. That arrangement continued (with the exception of the two years, 1846 and 1847, that the latter was in Congress) until the year 1856, when Mr. Strong was elected judge of Tioga County. During Mr. Camp's residence in the city of New York he contributed to the then popular Harper's Family Library a volume on "Democracy." He has never held any public office except that of district attorney of Tioga County, to which he was appointed about the year 1845.

rivers, while down the side terrace by terrace leap the streamlets from the mountain springs, forming each again its own smaller dimple in this loveliest face of nature.

There are more romantic, wilder places than this in the world, but none more habitably beautiful. In these broad valleys, where the grain-fields, and the meadows, and the fruitful farms walled in by glorious mountain sides, not obtrusively near, yet by their graceful outlines giving a perpetual refreshment and an hourly-changing feast to the eye,—in these valleys a man's household gods yearn for an altar. Here are mountains that to look on but once becomes a feeling necessary to future happiness; a river at whose grandeur to marvel; and a hundred streamlets to lace about the heart. Here are fertile fields nodding with grain, "a thousand cattle" grazing on the hills. Here is assembled in one wondrous centre a specimen of every most loved phase of Nature. Give me a cottage by one of those shining streamlets, upon one of those terraces that seem to step to Olympus, and let me ramble over those mountain sides, and grow weary with joy. He whose household gods would not be content here has no heart for a home, nor sense for the glory of Nature.

The beautiful and flourishing village of Owego, now covering the major part of the valley, numbering large enough to be termed a city, was incorporated as a village April 4, 1827. The charter was amended in 1835, '37, '40, '42, '44, and '47. By this charter the first election was held in the courthouse, corner of Main and Court Streets, on the first Monday in June, 1827. Five trustees were elected annually thereafter, and at their first meeting one of their number was chosen to serve as president of the board during the year.

The annual elections were held in June of each year until a new charter was passed by the Legislature, on the 9th of April, 1851. By this charter the first election was held on the first Monday in June, 1851, and thereafter on the Tuesday next after the first day of January in each year.

By an amendment to the charter passed April 15, 1854, the election of a president of the village was authorized by the people, and by the same act the village was divided into five wards, from one of each of which a trustee has since been annually elected.

The charter of 1851 was amended by act of the Legislature in 1853, '54, '57, '60, '61, '63, '64, and '72.

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF OWEGO.

1827.—President, James Pumpelly; Eleazer Dana, Harmon Pumpelly, William A. Ely, James Pumpelly, Jonathan Platt; Clerk, Ezra Smith Sweet.

1828.—President, James Pumpelly; Jonathan Platt, James Pumpelly, Joel S. Paige, William A. Eli, Amos Martin; Clerk, Ezra Smith Sweet.

1829–31.—Some leaves are missing from the record book, and the officers for these years cannot be given.

1832.—President, Anson Camp; Henry McCormick, Anson Camp, Sylvanus Fox, James Ely, Stephen B. Leonard; Clerk, Stephen B. Leonard.

1833.—President, Anson Camp; Sylvanus Fox, Anson Camp, James Ely, Stephen B. Leonard, Henry McCormick; Clerk, Stephen B. Leonard.

1834.—President, Jonathan Platt; James Ely, Jonathan Platt, Sylvanus Fox, Harmon Pumpelly, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1835.—President, Harmon Pumpelly; Jared Huntington, Harmon Pumpelly, Sylvanus Fox, Lyman Truman, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1836.—President, Latham A. Burrows; Alanson Dean, Latham A. Burrows, Asa H. Truman, Isaac B. Ogden, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1837.—President, Latham A. Burrows; James Ely, Latham A. Burrows, Cyrus Dana, Prentice Ransom, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1838.—President, Latham A. Burrows, Geo. Bacon, Latham A. Burrows, Isaac B. Ogden, Jos. C. Bell, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1839.—President, Latham A. Burrows; Nathaniel W. Davis, Latham A. Burrows, Joel S. Paige, Isaac B. Ogden, Thomas Farrington; Clerk, Nathaniel W. Davis.

1840.—President, Sylvanus Fox; Charles Ransom, Sylvanus Fox, Joseph C. Bell, Ezra S. Sweet, John R. Drake; Clerk, John M. Parker.

1841.—President, John R. Drake; Samuel S. Tinkham, John R. Drake, Timothy P. Patch, William Platt, Charles R. Coburn; Clerk, Charles R. Coburn.

1842.—President, James Wright; Charles R. Coburn, James Wright, Thomas I. Chatfield, Nathaniel W. Davis, Abner T. True; Clerk, Charles R. Coburn.

1843.—President, John R. Drake; Joseph C. Bell, John R. Drake, John J. Taylor, James Ely, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, James H. Storrs.

1844.—President, John R. Drake; Sylvanus Fox, John R. Drake, David Wallis, Aaron P. Storrs, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, James H. Storrs.

1845.—President, John R. Drake; Sylvanus Fox, John R. Drake, Isaac B. Ogden, David Wallis, Aaron P. Storrs; Clerk, Aaron P. Storrs.

1846.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; William P. Raymond, Isaac B. Ogden, David Wallis, William Duncan, Franklin Slosson; Clerk, none appointed.

1847.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; Franklin Slosson, Isaac B. Ogden, Nathaniel W. Davis, Anson Garrison, Thomas I. Chatfield; Clerk, T. R. Dana.

1848.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; John J. Taylor, Isaac B. Ogden, William H. Bell, Bissel Woodford, Henry N. Hubbard; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1849.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; Timothy Patch, Isaac B. Ogden, Henry N. Hubbard, William P. Raymond, William H. Bell; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1850.—President, Thomas Farrington; Odell Gregory, Thomas I. Chatfield, William P. Stone, Thomas Farrington, William P. Raymond; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1851.—President, Charles R. Barstow; Newell Matson, Charles R. Barstow, Walter Ogden, John Cameron, Wm. B. Calhoun; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1852.—President, Hiram A. Beebe; Geo. W. Hollenback, Bissel Woodford, Chauncey Hungerford, Edw. Raynsford, Hiram A. Beebe; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1853.—President, Chauncey Hungerford; Newell Matson, Chauncey Hungerford, John Gorman, Abraham T. Hyde, Orin Truman; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1854.—President, George W. Hollenback; George W. Hollenback, John R. Chatfield, James A. Dean, Moses Stevens, Abner T. True; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1855.—President, William F. Warner; Orin Truman, John R. Chatfield, James A. Dean, Sylvanus Fox, Abner T. True; Clerk, Isaac Garvey.

1856.—President, William F. Warner; Charles Wallis, Thomas I. Chatfield, Walter Ogden, James S. Thurston, Robbins D. Willard; Clerk, George S. Leonard.

1857.—President, William F. Warner; Thomas Farrington, Bissel Woodford, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, Abner T. True; Clerk, William Smyth.

1858.—President, Nathaniel W. Davis; John Gorman, Samuel Archibald, John M. Greenleaf, James Hill, Robbins D. Willard; Clerk, George W. Fay.

1859.—President, John J. Taylor; John Gorman, Samuel Archibald, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, Joseph W. Cole; Clerk, E. L. Clark.

1860.—President, N. W. Davis; James N. Eldridge, John Ferguson, Oscar F. Saunders, James Hill, Benjamin D. Terwillager; Clerk, E. L. Clark.

1861.—President, Isaac S. Catlin; James N. Eldridge, John Ferguson, Oscar F. Saunders, James Hill, Benjamin D. Terwillager; Clerk, Henry R. Wells.

1862.—President, Henry L. Bean; George W. Hollenback, Abram H. Miller, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, James Robbins; Clerk, Henry R. Wells.

1863.—President, Charles Platt; James M. Reed, Henry P. Crane, Albert H. Keeler, William Smyth, James Robbins; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1864.—President, Charles Platt; John S. Ross, Henry P. Crane, Albert H. Keeler, William Smyth, James Robbins; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1865.—President, William Smyth; John S. Ross, Francis A. Bliss, Albert H. Keeler, Charles P. Goodrich, George W. Babcock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1866.—President, William Smyth; John S. Ross, Alanson P. Dean, John J. Hooker, Anson Decker, George W. Babcock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1867.—President, William Smyth; Frederick K. Hull, Charles C. Thomas, John J. Hooker, Anson Decker, Geo. W. Babcock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1868.—President, Thomas I. Chatfield, Frederick K. Hull, Samuel Archibald, Warren Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Miles F. Howes; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1869.—President, Frank L. Jones; Frederick K. Hull, Samuel Archibald, John J. Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Jacob Van Houten; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1870.—President, James Bishop; Frederick K. Hull, James Robbins, Charles M. Haywood, Wakely Spencer, Ira A. Post; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1871.—President, Hiram A. Beebe; Frederick K. Hull, Charles E. Parker, Charles M. Haywood, Wakely Spencer, Anthony D. Thompson; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1872.—President, Charles M. Haywood; John B. Stanbrough, John Jones, Warren Hooker, John Barry, Anthony D. Thompson; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1873.—President, F. K. Hull; John B. Stanbrough, John Jones, Warren Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, Clarence A. Thompson.

1874.—President, Ephraim H. House; Stephen Chamberlain, John R. Chatfield, George H. Strang, Le Roy W. Kingman, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

1875.—President, Asa N. Potter; Allen Curtis, Charles Wall, Benjamin W. Brown, Le Roy W. Kingman, Orin T. Gorman; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

1876.—President, Dr. Jas. Wilson; Charles P. Starr, Thos. F. Pearl, Benj. W. Brown, William A. Smyth, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, John McCormick.

1877.—President, Frank M. Baker; Edgar P. Holdridge, John Morton, Benj. W. Brown, Wm. A. Smyth, Foote N. Mabee; Clerk, John McCormick.

1878.—President, F. N. Mabee; John Decker, John Morton, Hiram Shays, W. H. Maynard, George A. King; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 7th day of August, 1810, a religious society was organized under the name and style of the "Owego Congregational Society," and the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: Solomon Jones, Caleb Leach, Abraham Hoagland, William Camp, James Pumpelly, and Eleazer Doud. On the 10th day of the same month the trustees entered into a written contract with Rev. Daniel Loring "to preach for themselves and their successors in office for one-half of the time for the term of one year." No church was organized in the place until July 24, 1817. On that day a Congregational Church was formed, consisting of eleven members, viz.: Solomon Jones, Ruth Goodrich, William Jones, Sarah Goodrich, Nathan Camp, Clarissa Jones, Lorenzo Reeves, Sally Penfield, Dolly Talcott, Mary Perry, and Marjery Jones. Present, Rev. Hezekiah May, Jeremiah Osborn, and William Wisner. The church united with the Cayuga Presbytery, on the plan of union, as it was then called, in August, 1817. The church transferred its relation to the Tioga Presbytery on the organization of that body.

On the 10th of October, 1817, in consideration of \$100, Charles Pumpelly conveyed by deed to Solomon Jones, James Pumpelly, Caleb Leach, William Camp, John H. Avery, and Eleazer Dana, trustees of the Owego Congregational Society, one acre and twelve perches of land. On this lot a house for public worship was erected in 1819, and in 1831 it was enlarged by an extension of twenty feet to its length.

In the summer of 1854 the old edifice was taken down, and the present one was erected in its place.

In consequence of a resolution adopted in the General Assembly, at its session held in Philadelphia in the spring of 1831, declaring that *no lay delegate, other than an ordained ruling elder, could have a place on the floor of that body*, this church in July, 1831, "unanimously agreed by vote to abandon the Congregational mode of governing the church in this place, and adopt the Presbyterian mode, as laid down in the Presbyterian Directory."

At the same time the church made choice of the following persons to be set apart in a constitutional manner as ruling elders, viz.: Deacon Solomon Jones, William Platt, Eleazer Dana, and William Pumpelly. "July 31, 1831, elders set apart."

HON. STEPHEN STRONG,

who was for many years the foremost advocate in Tioga County, and who for forty years maintained an extensive practice in the courts of the neighboring counties of New York and Pennsylvania, was born Oct. 11, 1791. His parents removed from his native State (Connecticut) when he was yet very young to Jefferson County. He acquired his education at Clinton Academy. About the year 1814 or 1815 he came to and settled at Owego. He at first taught a select school there, and afterwards engaged in the study of law. Having been admitted to practice, he soon acquired very great popularity as an advocate. He had great natural gifts as an orator, and uncommon tact in cross-examining witnesses. He was particularly sought for in desperate and difficult cases, and no lawyer in this section of country, before or since his time, has been employed in so large a number of murder trials as he. He was never a profound lawyer, but he had an unusual command of language, a great fund of humor, was remarkably quick at repartee, and a good judge of human nature. He had great kindness and goodness of heart. Added to all this were great sociability, and a geniality of temperament that continued to the

end of his life, and that made him a most acceptable companion to old and young, learned and unlearned. He was a man of very extensive reading, and very general intelligence and information.

In 1838 he married Mrs. Abigail, widow of Mr. William Camp.

He filled for several years the office of district attorney of the county of Tioga. In 1845 he was chosen to represent the then Twenty-sixth District of the State of New York in Congress, and about the year 1856 he was elected county judge of Tioga County.

A few years after the death of his first wife, which took place in 1858, he married Mrs. Woodruff, of Watertown, and removed to that place. The marriage proved to be an eminently happy one to both of the parties, though contracted by them at an advanced period of life. He was as welcome, and made himself as beloved, by the family of the second wife as he had been by all of the members of the family of the first one.

He died, of typhoid pneumonia, an exemplary Christian man, universally esteemed and regretted, April 5, 1866.

GURDON HEWITT.

Gurdon Hewitt was one of the leading capitalists of the southern tier of counties of the State of New York. He was the first president of the Bank of Owego, chartered in 1836, and subsequently, for a number of years, its cashier.

He was born in New London, in the State of Connecticut, on the 5th day of May, 1790. His parents removed to a farm near the village of Oxford, in the county of Chenango, N. Y., when he was six years of age. His early life was spent in the active labors of the farm, from which, however, he contrived to find sufficient intervals for study to allow him to acquire a more than usually good common education at the then flourishing Academy of Oxford. His father, whilst living at Oxford, was ruined, pecuniarily, by an unfortunate indorsement of a friend's paper. As Mr. Hewitt approached his majority the ambition for more profitable employment prompted him to find his way to the city of New York, in search of a clerkship. Without an acquaintance or a friend in the great metropolis, and with hardly means enough in his pocket to reach the city, he associated himself with a man who was going to Newburg on horseback in a plan to "ride and tie,"—an arrangement by which one of them, after riding a few miles ahead, tied the horse by the roadside, and then went on afoot until the other, who had thus been left in the rear, taking his turn on foot, should come up, unhitch and mount the horse, overtake and pass some miles beyond the first, and hitch; and so on, alternately, each going over a brief route of a few miles, first on horseback, and then another on foot, until the journey was accomplished. From Newburg he took passage, by a sloop, to the city. Once there, he readily found employment in a store by leaving his compensation to the option of his employer. The engagement proved to be a satisfactory one to both parties. Having thus remained in New York about a year, he was engaged in the capacity of book-keeper, by Mr. Burr, a celebrated bridge-builder, then about to undertake the construction of the bridge over the Susquehanna River, near Northumberland. He continued in Mr. Burr's employment until the bridge was completed, when he removed to Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., and established himself, with his then limited means, in business as a merchant. In the conduct of this business he was eminently successful. During his residence at Towanda he filled, for several years, the position of county treasurer.

He married for his first wife the daughter of Mr. Means, of that place. She having died and left no children, he married, on the 17th day of May, 1821, Miss Charlotte Platt, daughter of Major Jonathan Platt, of Nichols, Tioga

Co., N. Y., and in the spring of 1823 removed to and settled at Owego, where he continued to reside until his death.

For many years after his removal to Owego he followed the business of a merchant. But he interested himself actively in all the enterprises that, at that early period, laid the foundation for the subsequent prosperity of the place.

He was always especially prominent to sustain and carry forward every educational effort, and from the time of the foundation of the Owego Academy until near the period of his death, he took the foremost part in its management as a member of the board of trustees, of which he was, during most of this period, the president. He gave diligent personal attention to everything that related to the success of the institution, and was a frequent inspector of its classes. He was a man of large reading and more than ordinary literary taste and culture. As a business man he was of much more than ordinary sagacity and skill, far outstripping his neighbors and contemporaries. Settling by the side of them after they were long established, he soon acquired, by the ascendancy of his personal qualities alone, the means of retiring from business, and, after about the year 1847, devoted himself to the safe and successful investment and management of the large property he had thus acquired. He never speculated, and he never made any bad debts. To the latter circumstance he himself was in the habit of attributing a large share of his success as a business man. His judgment never failed him on a business question, and he formed his opinions of men with instinctive quickness and accuracy. He had no vanity to gratify and did not care for display. He always rejoiced in the success of others, and cared but little for the envious criticisms of those who were made jealous by his own good fortune. He never forfeited his word, nor was he ever false to a trust reposed in him. He was always ready to listen patiently to the plans of others who sought him for that purpose, and to place at their service all of his experience and sagacity, that made him invaluable as a counselor. His general intelligence, extensive information, quick observation, and keen and caustic style made him a most agreeable man in society, either to the learned student or the unlearned practical man. As a business man he was the ablest of the many able citizens possessed by Owego during his active period of life.

He died the 24th of December, 1871, leaving two sons, Gurdon, Jr., and Frederick C. Hewitt; and two daughters, one of them the widow of Frederick H. Pumpelly, of Owego; the other, the wife of Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira.



Gudon Hewitt

In 1826, nine years after its organization, the church had increased to 70 members. In 1830 it numbered 137, in 1843 there were 291, and in 1850 there were 332 members. In the year 1850, 46 members withdrew by certificates and formed the Congregational Church in Owego. In 1852 the session erased from the records the names of 31 members, of whom nothing could be learned. August, 1877, the whole number of members was 375.

At a meeting of the male and female members of the church held at the lecture-room on the 13th of March, 1877, Rev. L. A. Ostrander, moderator, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the system of rotation in the office of ruling elder in this church, the whole number to be classified so as to allow one class to be elected annually. At the same time six persons were elected by a majority of all the members present.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served this church since its organization: Rev. Daniel Loring, employed from Aug. 10, 1810, for half the time for one year. Rev. Hezekiah May, from July, 1815, to the spring of 1818. Rev. Horatio Lombard, from Oct. 28, 1818, to August, 1827. Rev. Aaron Putnam, from Dec. 6, 1827, to Dec. 28, 1831. Rev. Charles White, from April 19, 1832, to May 25, 1841. Rev. Samuel C. Wilcox, from May 24, 1842, to April 30, 1846. Rev. Seth Williston, D.D., a supply from July, 1846, to April 4, 1847. Rev. Philip C. Hay, D.D., settled from Sept. 15, 1847, to September, 1855. Rev. Samuel H. Coxe, D.D., supply from Oct. 10, 1855, to Sept. 6, 1856. Rev. Samuel H. Hall, settled Feb. 24, 1857, to May 3, 1864. Rev. Solon Cobb, supply from Nov. 4, 1864; settled Nov. 8, 1865, to September 7, 1869. Rev. Samuel T. Clark, pastor, elected Feb. 1, 1870, to June 27, 1875. Rev. L. Allen Ostrander, pastor elect, Sept. 28, 1876, to the present.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, George W. Buffum.

The present membership is 380, and the number in Sunday-school 200. The church is valued at \$15,000. The organization is subject to the Binghamton Presbytery.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was formed by John Griffin, about 1813, according to the memory of Deborah Williams, who was a member of the class, with David Thurston (leader), Mrs. Thurston, and Calvin Darling.

The first convert was Daniel Mercereau, then Nathaniel Catlen and Daniel Mercereau, Hannah Broadhead and George Matson. Elder Payne, preacher in charge, started the subscription that ultimated in building the first church some years afterwards, for they were too weak at this time, having only 130 members in the charge, which extended over a large territory.

Owego belonged to what was called Tioga circuit from the year 1803 to 1817, when it was organized into a charge by itself, including several other appointments. Rev. Seth Mattison was the pastor in 1818, Rev. Ebenezer Doolittle in 1819, and for two years after Owego was connected with Tioga charge; in 1822 it was separated and supplied by Rev. Horace Agard. In 1823 the new charge had 73 members, and Rev. John D. Gilbert was pastor; in 1825

Owego had 124 members; in 1827 there were 175 members; and this year the Methodist people built their first church, which was on the corner of Main and McMasters Streets, at a cost of \$2000.

The present church is on Main Street, in the central part of the city, and was built in 1870 at a cost of \$53,000. The membership is 406, probationers 57, total 463. The Sunday-school has grown equally fast, and now numbers 300. The present pastor is A. D. Alexander. This church is in the Wyoming Conference.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF OWEGO

was organized on the 28th of September, 1831, composed of 30 members. Prior to the organization of the church there were but few of the denomination in this part of the country. Before and after this period Southern New York and Pennsylvania were occupied by the New York Baptist State Convention as a missionary field. Two of the missionaries of this convention—J. Wise and J. Clark—made Owego their field of labor, where by alternation they preached once in about four weeks. These men came from Madison County, N. Y., distant 100 miles, to meet their appointments. Mr. Clark died about three years ago, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Wise died about 1840, at an advanced age. There was no member of the Baptist denomination within three miles of Owego, and they were scattered over a distance of ten miles from Owego. An incident of prejudice on the part of an old man, now about ninety years old, then sheriff and justice of the peace, is worthy of mention. Mr. Clark, the missionary, had spent a short time in the village, and, as was his custom, talked on the subject of religion. He was about to cross the river on his journey, when the old man just alluded to followed him across the river and warned him not to return, saying he was not wanted here. This treatment, so undeserved, was not kept secret, and had a contrary effect from what was intended; it created a sympathy for the good old man, and gave an impetus to his work, greatly to his encouragement.

The first place of worship occupied by the Friends was an old wagon-shop, situated on Park Street, about where the new Congregational church now is. H. H. King became pastor in 1854. The present elegant building was erected in 1857; was dedicated Jan. 14, 1858. The building is worth about \$60,000, and will seat about 900. The present membership is over 800. It is worthy of mention that this was the first anti-slavery church in this country, and the people were mobbed twice for allowing a Quaker to preach there on the subject of human rights. This was in 1840. The crowd threw rotten eggs at the preacher. Hon. Lyman Truman was in office, and this act made him an abolitionist. Fred Douglass was chased out of Owego about the same time, to which he made allusion some years after when addressing abolition people in the new church. In reverting to those historic days many of the present members, including the pastor, Rev. W. H. King, speak in fervent terms of Philetus B. Peck, who was pastor of this church from 1838 to 1847, the year of his death, as one of nature's noblemen whom every one respected.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized about forty years ago. The lot on which the first church, and also the present church, was built was purchased of Charles Pumpelly. The church was founded by Elder Spicer. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Prince Vanness, William Pearl, Frederick Whittam, James Hollensworth, and John Boyer. The membership was 25. The present membership is 48. The present Board of Trustees are Albert Jones, George W. Jones, Daniel L. Harris, Calvin Johnson, Enoch Cheeks, Thomas Glasgow, and William H. Benson. The present pastor is George W. Bailey. The old church is yet standing. The present church is 40 by 30 feet, one story and basement, valued at about \$2500. The Sunday-school is well attended, and has 34 scholars.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized Feb. 10, 1834. There were three communicants when this parish was organized, viz.: Mrs. Charles Frederick Johnson, Mrs. Augusta Rockwell, and Mr. G. Worthington. Sept. 10, 1836, the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, bishop of the diocese, visited the parish and confirmed two persons. In November, by advice of the bishop and on invitation extended through Gad Worthington, Esq., the Rev. John Bailey, deacon, visited Owego and held his first service for the parish in the Presbyterian session-house, a small building on the east side of the park; service was continued throughout the winter once in two weeks. In March, 1838, the vestry called the Rev. John Bailey to become the settled pastor. In May he entered upon the duties as minister to the parish. The use of the court-house was obtained for service. In August, Bishop Onderdonk visited the parish and confirmed 12 persons.

The first church edifice was erected in 1839, situate on the south side of Main Street, near the corner of McMaster Street; it was 38 by 58 feet, and frequently enlarged; the number of sittings is about 400, the number of communicants 125.

Following is a list of rectors:

Rev. Isaac Swart, from 1840 to 1841; Rev. Alfred Louderback, from 1841 to April 15, 1844; Rev. George Watson, from Oct. 5, 1844, to Sept. 24, 1854; Rev. James Rankine, from Oct. 1, 1854, to April 7, 1861; Rev. Morrelle Fowler, from April 14, 1861, to April, 1863; Rev. George D. Johnson, from Easter, 1863, to Easter, 1866; Rev. Thomas W. Street, from June 12, 1866, to July 1, 1868; Rev. James H. Kidder, Aug. 1, 1868, to the present.

During the last pastor's term most of the old membership have passed into eternity, and the present flock is almost entirely new.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The history of this church during its earlier life, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Wilcox, has not been recorded. The first manual was printed in 1857, and contained the names of the membership, arranged in alphabetical order. The next appeared in 1867. Both are said to be full of errors, many of which are here corrected. It is now impossible to know how many members were admitted during

the ministries of Revs. Wilcox, Kidder, Corning, Bartlett, Gould, Tyler, and Page. "Until the year 1838 there was no rivalry between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; they preached and prayed and won souls and built Christ's Church with remarkable brotherly kindness."

Among the results of the labors of Levi Hart, of Yale, Seth Williston, of Dartmouth, was the organization of the "Owego Congregational Society," Aug. 7, 1810; under this name it continued 43 years, or until June 4, 1853, more than three years after the formation of the "Independent Congregational Society of Owego." Its name was then changed by Legislative enactment to the "First Presbyterian Society of Owego." In connection with this Society a church was formed July 24, 1817, by Revs. Hezekiah May, Jeremiah Osborne, and William Wisner, "called the Owego Congregational Church." In July, 1831, it partially adopted the Presbyterian Church polity, and elected ruling elders; for some years, however, the members were allowed to hear and decide upon cases of doctrine and discipline after the Congregational mode. The "close sessions," however, were always displeasing to many of the church, who were still firmly attached to the freedom of action and open discipline of its earlier history. Between 1831 and 1849 vigorous efforts were frequently made to return to pure Congregationalism; failing in this, several members resolved to take steps towards forming a new church of the Congregational order.

From the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Owego it appears that on Monday, Dec. 31, 1849, "the session held a special meeting, at which were present Rev. Philip C. Hay, Moderator; William Platt, William Pumpelly, Francis Armstrong, Joseph A. Beecher, Jared Huntington, Marcus La Monte, Lambert Beecher, Elders. The following 46 persons were at their own request dismissed for the purpose of forming a Congregational Church, viz.: Andrew H. Calhoun, James W. Lamoreaux, Newell Matson, Flora M. Matson, Abner T. True, Lydia True, Erastus Meacham, Betsy Meacham, Erastus Dodge, Mercy Dodge, James Hutchinson, Minerva A. Hutchinson, Benoni B. Curry, Maria C. Curry, Gilbert Williams, Anne E. Williams, La Forest B. Cooley, Caroline E. Cooley, Noah Goodrich, Charlotte L. Goodrich, Beriah H. Truesdell, Catharine H. Truesdell, John Perry, Mary Perry, John A. Leffler, Lucia E. Leffler, John Frank, Sally Frank, Joseph Dodge, Charity Dodge, Erastus Goodrich, Gordon Bliss, Laura Bliss, Henry W. Camp, Phoebe H. Truesdell, Mary M. Hollister, Starr B. Smith, Charlotte Dodge, Jane Dodge, Sarah J. Williams, Minerva Beebe, Huldah Munson, Jerusha Ketchum, Jane True, Jane Kimball True."

The Congregationalists organized a district church Feb. 19, 1850, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn, preaching an appropriate discourse in the afternoon, and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New York, in the evening. The charge to the church by Dr. Storrs was very affecting. Rev. Samuel Corylus Wilcox was the real founder of this church. He was immediately engaged as acting pastor, and services held in the court-house until their church was completed, Jan. 2, 1851. The society bought of Hon. T. I. Chatfield, for \$900, a lot on Park Street for a church, May 17, 1851. Their church was dedicated Feb. 3, 1852.



P. F. Tracy

It cost \$5100. This church was burned in the morning of Dec. 3, 1877. The congregation now worship in the court-house, and have a fine new structure under way, which, when completed and furnished, including the organ, will cost about \$13,500. The present membership is 160; the number in Sunday-school, 100. The present pastor is Rev. William C. Scofield.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

In compiling the history of Owego we of course do but little beside arranging in a presentable form the data obtained, and yet we claim the right to remark in passing that the Roman Church, so often the pioneer in new fields of Christian labor, was slow to come into this valley, and the confused state of the records rendered it next to impossible to get a straightforward account; but it seems a church was established about 1843, and in 1854 had a membership of 100. The property, including parsonage and school buildings, is valued at \$26,000, on which there was a debt of \$10,000 in 1871, which has since been paid.

In 1863, Father Clark organized a temperance society, under the patronage of St. Patrick.

The first society in the church was "the Sodality of the Living Rosary," organized in 1855, the object being to supply the altar in candles and flowers. The second society, "The Sacred Heart of Jesus," organized in 1868, by Rev. Francis Clark. The third society, "Children of Mercy," organized in 1870.

St. Patrick's School was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Nicholas Burrel.

The Convent of Sisters of Mercy, instituted in 1865, was changed into St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Clark. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who during his term of six years enlarged the church and made other improvements. The priest in charge at this time is Rev. John O'Mara. This church is in the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Catholic Benevolent Temperance Association of Owego was organized March 17, 1868, by the Rev. Father Clark, with the usual officers, elective annually. "This society in its special feature of benevolence has a committee for visiting the sick, and when a member dies the sum of thirty dollars is appropriated for his burial expenses, and this association shall have high mass said for their deceased brother. Every member of this association shall be required to attend the funeral of a deceased brother under the penalty of one dollar, unless he give satisfactory excuse to the association.

"Any member seeing another violate the pledge of this association, and not reporting the same, shall be fined not less than two dollars, and stand expelled until the fine be paid.

"All members belonging to this association are strictly bound to go to their duty (confession and communion) three times a year, respectively at Christmas, Easter, and the 15th of August; and for the benefit of this association there will be a mass once a month."

Saint Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Owego was organized April 17, 1870. The founders were Francis Clark, Mary Gertrude Bradley, Patrick Leahy, and Edward Colgan, who were also trustees the first year and now.

THE UNION SCHOOLS.

"An act to consolidate the several school districts within the corporate limits of the village of Owego, and to establish free schools in the same," was passed April 23, 1864; three-fifths being present. This, after consolidating the schools and providing for the government in detail, the maintenance in suitable school-buildings, establishes the grades as known in other parts of the State.

The consolidation here alluded to was, besides the organization of a uniform system of public schools, designed to embrace the Owego Academy, which was among the earliest institutions of learning in the southern tier of counties. It was organized by a number of gentlemen at great expense, and sustained by them from 1828 till 1869, when, by a voluntary act of the trustees, it was transferred into the hands of the school commissioners of the union schools.

On the 12th of April, 1848, William Smyth, pursuant to engagement with the trustees, as principal, took charge of the school, with Charles R. Coburn as assistant. In 1850 it became necessary to build an addition to the old building, which was then divided into three stories; this was changed to two, making more capacious apartments, and the addition adapted to the change. The institution steadily grew in favor, having at one time 253 students and six assistant teachers. Mr. Smyth resigned on account of ill-health; and the present school system, soon after instituted, more fully met the wants of the rapid increase of the population. The public schools now occupy six different buildings, two of which are of brick and four of wood. These are in good condition, and well adapted for their purpose. The academy will probably be replaced by a new building to meet the demands on that department.

The number of children of school age residing in the village is 1309. The number who have attended school during the year is 958, non-residents 82,—making a total of 1040; the average daily attendance was 645; the schools were taught 41 weeks; the aggregate expense was \$11,613.33, of which \$9500 were paid for teachers' salary. The highest amount paid to the principal, who is also superintendent, being \$1600; the lowest for assistant teacher being \$350.

The philosophical and chemical apparatus, nearly all new and in good condition, is valued at \$1300. There is also apparatus for demonstrating anatomy. The musical department is supplied with a fine piano and melodeon.

During the last five years 110 students have successfully passed the Regents' examination, 64 of whom have attended the academy during the current year.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

It would seem that the earliest settlers were members of this brotherhood, for as early as Aug. 27, 1804, *Friendship Lodge, No. 140, F. and A. M.*, was formed, and elected the following officers: Mason Wattles, W. M.; Joshua Ferris, S. W.; John Murphy, J. W.

A petition for a warrant, recommended by Union Lodge, No. 30, located at Newtown (Elmira), and Tioga Lodge, No. 79, located at Chenango Point (Binghamton), was read in Grand Lodge March 6, 1805, and refused because the recommending lodges had not paid their dues. Again

read in Grand Lodge June 19, 1806, and granted. Warrant and dispensation dated June 24, 1806. Aug. 7, 1806, the officers were installed by Joshua Whiting, a Past Master of Tioga Lodge, No. 79, at the house of Titus Chapman. (Owego at this date was in Broome County.) The last report made was June, 1825, to June, 1826, at which time the following were the officers: Joel S. Paige, W. M.; Stephen T. Smith, S. W.; Edward S. Madan, J. W.; Henry McCormick, Sec.; Lorenzo Reeves, Treas.

The lodge reorganized in 1849, with the name and title of Friendship Lodge, No. 153; E. S. Madan, W. M., E. S. Sweet, S. W., and S. B. Leonard, J. W.

The following are the officers of the lodges named for 1878:

Friendship Lodge, No. 153, F. and A. M.—R. M. Billings, W. M.; W. F. Paine, S. W.; J. A. Wilcox, J. W.; George A. King, Treas.; G. W. Buffum, Sec.; S. B. Griffing, Chaplain; E. Fitzgerald, S. D.; Thomas Andrews, J. D.; Daniel Crabb, S. M. C.; Austin Waite, J. M. C.; William Knoblow, Marshal; J. Greenwood, Tyler.

Ahwaga Lodge, No. 587, F. and A. M.—J. B. Stanbrough, M. W.; A. S. Parmelee, S. W.; M. D. Watkins, J. W.; W. S. Truman, Treas.; G. F. Benton, Sec.

New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.—A. D. Buck, H. P.; C. R. Heaton, K.; N. A. Stephens, S.; George A. King, Treas.; R. M. Billings, P. S.; C. M. Haywood, Sec.; M. D. Watkins, C. of H.

Owego Council.—J. H. Coppins, T. I. M.; A. D. Ellis, D. M.; W. F. Paine, P. C. of W.; G. F. Benton, Treas.; G. W. Buffum, Rec.; J. A. Wilcox, C. of G.

The first Grand officer in Tioga County was Richard M. Billings, who was appointed District Deputy Grand Master June, 1876.

New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.—This chapter is under the jurisdiction of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York. The officers are A. D. Buck, H. P.; C. R. Heaton, K.; N. A. Steevens, S.; George A. King, Treas.; C. M. Haywood, Sec.; M. D. Watkins, C. of H.

Owego Council, No. 30, of Royal and Select Masters, of the State of New York.—Instituted Aug. 19, A. D. 1867; chartered April 2, 1867. This council, having been duly chartered and legally constituted by the Most Puissant Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New York, under the name and style of "Owego Council, No. 30," had the following charter members: R. A. Allen, D. E. Comstock, J. B. Stanbrough, J. S. Hough, C. M. Haywood, J. B. Judd, H. A. Brooks, A. D. Ellis, A. R. Cole, H. P. Crane, E. J. Miller, Isaac Leech, J. S. Dewitt, George F. Benton, L. M. Worden.

The following are the present officers: James H. Coppins, T. I. M.; A. D. Ellis, D. M.; Watson F. Paine, P. C. of W.; George F. Benton, Treas.; George W. Buffum, Rec.; John A. Wilcox, C. of G.; Edward S. Johnson, Steward; George Snyder, C. of the Council; Henry W. Billings, Sentinel.

The *Centennial Chapter, No. 100, O. E. S.*, was organized (as its name indicates) in 1876. Its present officers are as follows: J. H. Coppins, W. P.; Mrs. B. J. Davis, W. M.; Mrs. C. P. Starr, A. M.; Miss Mary Casterline, Sec.; Mrs. J. H. Coppins, Treas.; Miss Lucy Warren,

Conductress; Mrs. J. B. Gilson, Asst. Conductress; Mrs. James Webb, Warder; Miss Hattie Field, Adah; Miss Lucy Johnson, Ruth; Mrs. W. F. Paine, Esther; Miss Lottie Ryan, Martha; Miss Iva Every, Electa; Miss Lena Raff, Organist.

The following organization, working under the dispensation of the Phila d'Afrique Grand Lodge of the State of New York, named the *Evening Star Lodge, No. 9, of F. and A. M.*, was instituted in Owego in 1852: Charles King, W. M.; Mose Habrun, S. W.; Tom Williams, J. W.; Dick Thompson, Sec.; Frank Pairce, Treas.; James Taner, S. D.; Frederick Whitom, J. D.; Henry Benson, Tyler.

OWEGO LODGE, NO. 204, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master E. J. Horn, Feb. 6, 1846, with the following charter members: C. J. Manning, F. C. Steele, B. C. Whiting, and E. S. Johnson.

The first officers were B. C. Whiting, N. G.; C. J. Manning, V. G.; E. S. Johnson, Treas.; F. C. Steele, Sec.; S. Churchill, W.; C. P. Avery, C.; John C. Dean, O. G.; E. S. Sweet, Chap.; W. H. Bell, R. S. S.; E. S. Gibson, L. S. S.; Lucius Truman, R. S. N. G.; Charles Platt, L. S. N. G.; A. H. Miller, R. S. V. G.; Alanson Munger, L. S. V. G. The lodge continued in a prosperous condition until Sept. 27, 1849, when the lodge-room and contents was burned. The lodge never fully recovered its loss and prosperity. The last lodge-meeting on record was June 29, 1852. They had initiated about 170 members, many of whom were of the best class of citizens.

TIOGA LODGE, NO. 335, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted in Masonic Hall, Owego, by Grand Master T. P. St. Johns, Oct. 28, 1872, with the following charter members: Gilbert Newell, C. M. Haywood, B. D. Tuthill, William Ira, Newell Hyde, H. A. Brooks, and A. B. Beers.

The following were the first officers: G. Newell, N. G.; W. Ira, V. G.; C. M. Haywood, Treas.; B. D. Tuthill, Sec.; N. Hyde, W.; O. L. Newell, C.; O. B. Hyde, I. G.; G. White, R. S. N. G.; L. T. Goodrich, L. S. N. G.; E. S. Lyons, R. S. V. G.; J. Frank, L. S. V. G.; F. L. Benedict, R. S. S.; H. B. Benedict, L. S. S.

The present officers (June, 1878) are G. W. Storm, N. G.; E. S. Williams, V. G.; B. D. Tuthill, Treas.; O. L. Newell, Sec.; John Fields, W.; J. A. Voorhis, Chap.; W. F. Briggs, I. G.; O. B. Hyde, O. G.; Elias Storm, R. S. S.; Andrew Carter, L. S. S.; C. M. Haywood, J. Frank, and L. T. Rising, Trustees.

OWEGO LODGE, NO. 54, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

was instituted in G. A. R. Hall, Front Street, by D. Wilson, S. D., Dec. 30, 1874.

The following were the charter members: C. M. Haywood, D. C. Anthony, G. A. King, James Wilson, O. T. Gorman, N. A. Stevens, T. Holder, W. A. Bandler, S. F. Fairchild, A. H. Keeler, C. J. Stevens, D. Tripp, C. White, B. F. Field, P. Kelley, T. S. Armstrong.

The following were the first officers: C. M. Haywood, Dictator; G. A. King, V. D.; W. A. Bandler, A. D.; A. H. Keeler, Treas.; O. T. Gorman, Reporter; N. A. Stevens, F. R.; Thomas Holder, G.; Charles Williams, Chap.

The present officers are T. G. Newell, D. ; J. A. Wilcox, V. D. ; N. R. Bennett, A. D. ; J. J. Vankleek, Rep. ; B. Bandler, F. R. ; S. F. Fairchild, Treas. ; W. Mawhiney, G. ; D. Tripp, Chap. Present membership, 58.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

This organization embraces all classes ; those who work with the head as well as those who work with the hands. It is a beneficiary society, and has "a positive guarantee of two thousand dollars to the heirs or assigns of a deceased member." The term *Ancient* is evidently misused, as it "is essentially a modern institution." The conditions of membership are, "No person shall be admitted to membership unless he be a white male of the full age of twenty-one, and not over fifty years ; of good moral character, able and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family, a believer in a Supreme Being, a Creator and Preserver of the universe."

STARR LODGE, NO. 91, OF OWEGO, N. Y.,

was organized May 23, 1877. The charter members were C. P. Starr, C. R. Heaton, F. C. Coryell, W. Millrea, E. W. Muzzy, E. H. Owens, C. W. Evans, J. B. Gardner, D. S. Legg, G. A. King, V. Ellis, A. W. Gould, J. H. Coppins, F. M. Baker, E. H. House, J. M. Smith, B. H. Davis, R. J. Carr, C. F. Parmelee, G. M. Writer, F. N. Mabee, D. C. Burgess, C. Bunce, W. Cairnes, T. F. Pearl, E. B. Davison, J. B. Jones, C. S. Gardner, C. H. Wilson, F. R. Green, F. O. Cable, H. E. Spring, B. R. Jones, M. E. Hollister, H. B. Adams, B. J. Davis.

The following officers were duly elected and installed for 1877, and re-elected and installed January, 1878, except H. B. Adams, Overseer, in the place of J. B. Gardner : C. P. Starr, P. M. W. ; C. R. Heaton, M. W. ; C. W. Evans, F. ; J. B. Gardner, Overseer ; C. F. Parmlee, Recorder ; D. S. Legg, Financier ; G. A. King, Receiver ; J. H. Coppins, Guide ; William Millrea, J. W. ; J. B. Jones, O. W.

OWEGO BRASS BAND.

This was formed in the fall of 1857, under the leadership of S. B. Skinner, with seven horns and two drums, and continued to practice about six months, when the members united with a new organization, all numbering seventeen instruments, under the leadership of L. W. Ferris, till 1861, then under Nathaniel Jenks, until the fall of 1862, when the band was reorganized under the leadership of Prof. Joseph Raff. He resigned in 1868, when F. E. Wildman was chosen leader. Subsequently H. B. Adams took charge until the spring of 1873, when Raff again led, and gave way to Mr. Adams, who led until the spring of 1878. About this time the band consolidated with Raff's silver cornet band, which was originally "The Wave House Band," started about 1870. The new band has twenty-two members, consisting of the best players contained in the two from which it was formed. Prof. Joseph Raff is musical director, and H. B. Adams assistant.

In October, 1877, Prof. Raff, in connection with the best musical talent of the city, started "The Philharmonic Society of Owego." The musical talent of the city is now fully awake to the culture of "the art divine."

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

It may be surprising, yet it is true, that the medical fraternity is seldom represented in society form except in the old school or that of the allopaths. This is true in Owego, and even this is denominated a county organization. This society was organized Oct. 13, 1806, when perhaps the majority of physicians were in the county, an account of which will be found elsewhere, and in full ; hence, in this mention it will be unnecessary to say more than that the meetings are now mainly attended by city physicians, and we will be excused if seemingly disposed to praise, for having spent the most of our life in the active practice of medicine and surgery, it came natural to find our way to their meeting, to which we were most cordially invited. And it affords us no small gratification to state that "the business of the evening" was not only strictly professional, but highly instructive. It has ever been our pride to hold up the standard of medicine and to foster its true interests ; and it is with no less pride that we record the advanced state of medical and surgical knowledge evinced by the members of "The Tioga County Medical Society" at their meetings, held at the residence of Dr. Phelps. It must be gratifying to the citizens of Owego to realize such gentlemanly deportment and continuous studiousness with such fraternal friendship as we found in her physicians.

STEAMBOATING AT OWEGO.

The steamer "Lyman Truman," built in the fall of 1875, and launched the following March, is the largest steamer ever launched at Owego, and has a capacity of seven or eight hundred passengers. It was built for excursions to the island, four miles up the river, known to the early settlers as "Big Island," and on which the steamboat company have built a hotel for the accommodation of their patrons.

The little steamer "Clara," capable of carrying thirty-five or forty passengers, just suited for small parties, owned by the same company, is a very pleasant boat to ride in.

The boating season opens about the 5th of June, and closes the 1st of October. The trip is a pleasant one.

THE OWEGO BRIDGE COMPANY.

The importance of trade at Owego has long since necessitated a means of crossing the Susquehanna River, which at this point is broad and often very deep. This want was met as long ago as 1826, when a bridge was built, and of such proportions that it was not finished until 1828. It was then as now a toll-bridge, which is undoubtedly a mistake, as a free bridge would now, at least, invite trade that goes elsewhere. The contract was let to Ephraim Leach. The capital stock of the company was then \$13,150, and James Pumpelly was the first president. The bridge was partially destroyed by fire Sept. 27, 1849, was rebuilt, and destroyed by fire Oct. 5, 1867, and rebuilt in the spring of 1868, and soon after nearly all of it was carried away by ice and high water. The present structure was finished Nov. 4, 1868, and cost \$54,550.01. The superstructure was designed and built for the company by Hon. W. H. Bristol. The capital stock was raised when the new bridge was built to \$50,000. The president of the company is

A. P. Storrs. The stock now pays a dividend of seven per cent. The superstructure 920 feet long. The road-bed 32 feet above low-water mark.

OWEGO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Villages, in common parlance, do not reckon such luxuries as gas among their necessities, and consequently its introduction marks the eventful donning of "city airs;" and while this beautiful place still wears the name of "Owego village," we find that a change came o'er the spirit of her dream as far back as March 20, 1856, for then the following-named gentlemen, Wm. F. Warner, W. H. Bell, Prentice Ransom, A. P. Storrs, Orin S. Truman, S. S. Truman, F. E. Platt, John Danforth, L. N. Chamberlain, T. I. Chatfield, assembled in Wm. F. Warner's office and organized the Owego Gas-Light Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and elected William F. Warner president.

The gas-works were built by contract by Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, Pa., and gas was first let into the street mains about the 15th of October, 1856. This has been a paying investment, and the stock is now valued at \$60,000. The president of the company is A. P. Storrs.

INTEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE.

In the early settlement of Owego village liquor was almost as free as water; nearly every one drank. Whisky was the common drink. In some instances a pail of free whisky and a tin cup were left on the counters of the stores of the leading merchants to encourage if not enliven trade.

In 1795, Captain Luke Bates built his tavern on the present site of the Ahwaga House, which he kept until 1803. This tavern was the only one at the time in the settlement of Owego, and was the scene of many drinking-bouts and wild pranks of the rough jokers who were wont to congregate there. Captain Bates subsequently moved two miles up the river, where he had a still-house, near the little Nanticoke Creek, and where he died.

There was another distillery in the vicinity in early times, just above where the Southern Central shops now are; it was close under the bank, and a favorite resort for tipplers. Tansy was planted near by, which grew so rapidly in a few years as to be a nuisance. The patrons of the still were accustomed to mash tansy in their tumblers, pour whisky upon it, and drink. Who owned or conducted this distillery cannot now be found out, although the fact of its existence was mentioned to the writer by the late Wm. Pumpelly, who came to this country in 1802, and who had passed by it when a boy. Another still-house was located on the west side of the turnpike-road (now North Avenue), just west of the railroad, on the premises of Lemuel Brown, deceased. Later, a distillery built by John Laning, in what was then a swamp, back of where James Hill's planing- and saw-mill is now located, on Central Avenue.

A brewery, the first one in Owego for many years, stood on the west side of North Avenue, opposite the Presbyterian church, and the pond near by was known as the Brewery Pond. This was the property of Chas. Pumpelly. The last of the still-houses was that of Curtis, located about two and one-half miles east of Owego, and closed at the

breaking out of the war in 1861, and the Pettigrove distillery, two miles north of the village.

The beginning of Temperance in Owego.—The Washingtonian movement originated among a club of six hard drinkers in Baltimore, Md., in 1840. After a hot dispute with the landlord of a tavern on the temperance question, they formed the "Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society," and adopted a pledge of total abstinence. Nightly meetings were held, and thousands signed the pledge. John B. Gough was converted at this period (1842), and in the first year of his work delivered 383 addresses on temperance. The Washingtonians organized in Owego in 1844, and commenced work in Washington Hall, situated on the corner of Main and Liberty Streets. David C. Burdick was president, and Samuel C. Clizbe (now of Athens) secretary of the association. Mr. Burdick had reformed from drink about this time. He died in Owego, March 18, 1861. Mr. Burdick delivered many temperance addresses in Owego and other places. On one occasion he brought in incidents from his travels among the Pennsylvania Dutch, regarded as vast in its way. Among the speakers at the meetings of the Washingtonians were Dr. L. H. Allen, Colonel B. B. Curry, H. A. Beebe, Joel L. Pinney, Isaac Lillie, Edward S. Madan, Silas Totten, Anson Garrison, and James Macbeth. In October, 1845, the Owego Division Sons of Temperance was established, and proceedings published in the *Gazette*.

On the 12th of September, 1853, Neal Dow, author of the celebrated Maine Anti-Liquor Law, spoke here in defense of the principles and effects of the law, and set forth the reasons for its adoption in this State. He was received "with marked enthusiasm."

A convention of delegates from every town in Tioga met in the village hall May 12, 1854, and organized the "Tioga County Temperance Society." Gilbert Pearsall, of Nichols, was chairman of the meeting, and subsequently elected president of the society. One object of the organization was to elect a candidate for member of the Assembly who was in favor of the Maine law. At the fall election, however, Rev. James M. Coley, the temperance candidate, was defeated. The Maine law was adopted in the town of Owego by a vote at the town election. The law proved a failure, and was finally repealed.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT,

in which the pledges were printed on cards, signed, and kept in possession of the signers, came next. The question assumed an entirely new phase. The lower and more disreputable the convert the more valuable his services were esteemed, provided he was able to speak in public and relate his experience as a means of reform. The more disgusting his previous life, and the more crude his efforts at describing it, the greater the enthusiasm of the audience. The Murphy movement has been productive of much good, however; it has given some men who were moderate drinkers an excuse to shake off old associations and become temperate, although the risk of being advertised as reformed drunkards was not always overlooked. Unlike meetings during the Washingtonian movement, "the Murphys" have been largely religious, and in place of stirring temperance songs, modern hymns of the Moody and Sankey order are sung.



J. M. Parker

HON. JOHN MASON PARKER represented the Twenty-seventh (now Twenty-eighth) Congressional District of the State of New York in the United States House of Representatives two consecutive terms, from 1855 to 1859. In 1859 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was continued in that exalted position until his death, in 1873, having been, by the designation of Governor Hoffman, during the last six years of that period, a justice of the General Term of the Third Department.

He was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., June 14, 1805; obtained his preliminary education at Granville Academy, of which institution the distinguished teacher, Salem Town, LL.D., was then the preceptor, and graduated with high honor at Middleburg College in 1828. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Cushman, in the city of Troy; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon after settled at Owego in the practice of his profession.

The bar of Tioga County was then an unusually able one, of which the most skilled in the trial of causes were Stephen Strong, John J. Taylor, E. S. Sweet, and N. W. Davis. Judge Parker, by his thorough legal training and severe application, soon took rank with the foremost. Marked deference was at once universally accorded to his legal opinions by all his rivals in the profession, both in his own and in neighboring counties.

Judge Parker married for his first wife Catharine Anne, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, in September, 1835. She died in December, 1845, leaving four children, of whom two only now survive,—Charles Edward, who is engaged in the practice of law at Owego, and is one of the most prominent lawyers of the Tioga County bar; and Francis Henry, who is a major in the United States army, at present having charge of the ordnance department at Fortress Monroe.

On the 1st day of March, 1854, Judge Parker married for his second wife Stella A. Pumpelly, who still survives him. She was a sister of the first wife.

As a member of the bar, Judge Parker's opinions were characterized by great thoroughness of research, and his preparation of causes by an absolute completeness that left

no point unprovided for. At all times he bore a personal character not only exempt from reproach, but absolutely above all suspicion. His conversation and personal demeanor were always cultivated and refined, uniformly exempt from anything that would have offended the most delicate and fastidious.

On the bench he was invariably courteous to all. He heard with the utmost patience and equanimity everything that suitors had to urge. He never impatiently interrupted or captiously criticised counsel. He never availed himself of his position on the bench to demonstrate his own personal superiority to those who were before him. He never consciously allowed any extraneous considerations to bias his opinions, or tolerated officious and irregular attempts to influence him. A temperament naturally and constitutionally nervous was subdued to equanimity by severe control, and suitors uniformly went from the tribunal presided over by him with the conviction that, if not successful, their cases had at least been thoroughly examined and considered, and fairly, impartially, and honestly decided.

The numerous opinions delivered by him, and spread through the volumes of reports from 1859 to 1873, are, after all, his best memorial.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Middleburg College in 1865. In his personal history he has thus added lustre to a long line of legal celebrities with which his ancestry abounds. His father, John C. Parker, was a distinguished and able jurist of Washington County; the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is his second cousin, and the genealogy of the Parker family for a century back abounds with lawyers.

Judge Parker was an active member of St. Paul's Church of Owego, and at the time of his death its junior warden.

On the evening of Dec. 6, 1873, Judge Parker died of apoplexy, at his residence in Owego. He was thus called away by death in the midst of his activity and usefulness, universally esteemed and much regretted. Future generations will regard him as the great lawyer, the wise counselor, the impartial judge, and the honest man.

THE TURF.

A fancy for improved stock has long been one of the channels through which men of almost every occupation in life have sought recreation from business cares and perplexities. It has become a common thing for men of eminence in the various professions and mercantile pursuits to devote to the study of improved live-stock not only the advantages of ample capital, but the same discrimination and business tact that raised them above their fellows in other respects. Perhaps no subject is capable of rendering as much gratification to the mind that has a natural bent for that kind of investigation as the reproduction of the better styles of domesticated animal life, unless we except the beautiful kindred study of the improvement of fruits, flowers, vegetables, and cereals. Just as surely as that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, so is he a helper of mankind who improves the forms and capabilities of domestic animals.

There is a quaint and beautiful old tale of Abou Ben Adhem, the patriarch of his tribe, and an improver of its herds, to whom the angel appeared in his dream, writing in a book of gold. When asked its mission the presence replied, "I write the names of all who love the Lord." "And is mine one?" asked Abou Ben Adhem. "Not so," was the reply. Then said the sage, sorrowfully, yet cheerily, "Write mine as one *who loves his fellow-men.*" The presence vanished, but came again to show the names of those whom love of God had blessed, "and lo! Ben Adhem's name *led all the rest.*"

As long as association for laudable objects counts for anything, therefore, there is no more worthy amusement, combining profit, than the improvement of the breeds of domestic animals, and to this end we represent what Owego has done.

BLOODED HORSES.

About 1863, George J. Pumpelly brought into this county imported Sweetmeat, a running horse of good stock but unknown lineage; he was taken out of the State on account of not meeting the expected patronage. The next horse brought here was Ahwaga Chief, owned by Armstrong, Corey & Thompson. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Belle Brino, and was a horse of good speed, but met with an accident which resulted in his death.

In the fall of 1868, Dr. Armstrong visited D. B. Erwin, of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., and bought Venango, of the same stock. He is a favorite with horsemen and the people generally. During the few years since the introduction of blooded horses, the beauty and power of the thoroughbred and the magnetism of his speed has had its influence, and enthused the people generally to such a degree that the

OWEGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

was formed in March, 1871, by Dr. T. S. Armstrong, W. H. Corey, A. D. Thompson, G. M. Writer, R. C. McNeal, George Kipp, and others, who procured a charter from the Legislature, and leased grounds for a track. The track is as fine a half-mile track as any in the State,

beautifully situated in the west part of the village. In 1874 the Tioga County Agricultural Society was attracted to this handsome park, and made arrangements for holding their annual meetings there, which they continue to do.

Frederick C. Hewitt has a fine young horse got by Ahwaga Chief from a fine mare brought from Ithaca.

G. H. Pumpelly has some promising colts by Venango.

Geo. Mercereau has a mare got by Venango, and an unknown mare,—very promising.

Dr. T. S. Armstrong has a full sister to Venango Chief, son of Venango, and is a handsome animal; also a brown gelding by Venango, and dam by Dr. Kane, a noted sire of Brown County; also a bay gelding by Venango dam, by Backus, brought from Long Island; also a mare by Royal George, of Buffalo; also a mare, called May Harris, a fine animal; and two fine colts by Venango.

W. H. Armstrong has seven colts got by Venango,—very promising.

D. H. Hayner, near Campville, has a very fine mare by Venango dam,—Mambrino stock.

John Brown, of Owego village, has a very nice horse by a horse brought from Virginia, and dam American Eagle,—“a lively one.”

G. H. Pumpelly has a mare, by Venango, that shows 2.35½. “Gurd” feels proud of her.

W. H. Corey owns a mare by Wilkie Collins, dam (the old trotting mare) Empress,—a fine family mare, and speedy.

Dr. W. L. Ayer has a Venango mare that could do a better business than hauling physic.

“Ad” Cortright has a gelding by Venango dam, by American Star. “Ad” thinks that if he don't break when he goes, other horses will break their necks and not catch him.

A. D. Thompson has Idaho, a son of American Star, dam Abdallah; he is attracting merited attention.

There are a number of stylish roadsters having good stock in them.

THE FIRST TANNERY

was built about 1795, by Lemuel Brown, who died in Owego in 1815. The tannery was built of logs, near where Geo. B. Goodrich & Co.'s dry-goods store now stands (on Front Street). The river-bank caved in until the tannery slid in about the year 1801. It was then removed about one-quarter of a mile north of the railroad, on North Avenue, a few rods south of the residence of Abram Brown. The tannery was in operation until about 1819.

The next tannery was started by A. P. Dean, about 1825. This passed into the hands of Parmenter & Munsell, and then to Jeremiah Dunn.

In 1838, Samuel Archibald erected a tannery on the present site of the Owego tannery; it stood until Jan. 31, 1860, when it was destroyed by fire, and was soon after rebuilt with increased capacity, and for all grades of work. Its new location is on the south side of the river, near the bridge.

In 1871, Mr. A. Campbell built his tannery, and began operations under the firm-name of A. Campbell & Co., Jan. 1, 1872. This is a sheep-skin tannery, of the capacity of 200,000 skins per year, the average of skins pulled per

year being 100,000. The amount of wool pulled during last year was 250,999 pounds. The number of men employed, 20. The amount of bark (hemlock) used, 1000 tons, worth \$16,000.

This has been a good region for tanning, on account of the abundance of hemlock-bark so easily had. The three tanneries now in operation are doing well.

PIANO MANUFACTORY.

This was started in May, 1857, by E. Hosford, dealer in pianos. In the fall of 1861 a firm was organized, consisting of H. Norton, F. Sporer, and O. M. Carlson. They subsequently associated with them Mr. J. Berry. In 1867 they were burned out, but started again in 1868. They have manufactured nearly 900 pianos since the opening of the factory, and can turn out one every week. Their pianos combine the improvements now in use, and are praised by musicians generally.

ORGANS.

Mr. Daniel Tripp, of Owego, has secured letters patent for an improvement in the adjustment of the reed or valve, by which a single one may be removed without disturbing the others, thus greatly simplifying repairs to that part; this does not change the quality or volume of sound. He is engaged in the manufacture of organs.

THE OWEGO FREE LIBRARY

is composed of books of the old academy and the several district libraries which were merged into the Union District Library of Owego village, together with such books as have been purchased specially for reference in the academy since it came into possession of the board of education of the village.

All these libraries have been kept with little reference to system, rule, or the public good. Many valuable books have been lost or badly damaged, and sets have been broken. Fines have not been imposed as the law directs, and matters have gone at loose ends. Successful efforts have been made to recover lost books, complete sets, and make additions by purchase and donation. These efforts will be continued, with a desire to make the library as extended as our means permit, and valuable as a library of useful reading and reference to all our people, and especially to those who attend schools.

The attention and interest of the intelligent and the wealthy is especially solicited with reference not only to using what valuable books we have, but to seeing and supplying what we need. Ithaca has its Cornell. What man or woman, what men and women together, in our village will imitate his worthy example?

Our library is to be strictly subject to rule in obedience to the instructions of the Regents of the University and of the State Superintendent, who by law make general regulations for all libraries in schools subject to them, or supported in whole or in part by funds derived from the public moneys.

The Regents have at their disposal, for distribution among academies subject to their visitation, \$3000 annually, which sum is distributed as equitably as possible to those which,

conforming to the regulations, raise an equal amount of library or apparatus. The old academy has at some time received \$500.

In 1838 the State appropriated \$55,000 from the income of the United States deposit fund, to be set apart and distributed annually, upon certain conditions, for establishing and sustaining school district libraries. This money is distributed by the State Superintendent to the several counties and cities having special charters according to population at last census, and the money received into each county treasury is subdivided to the districts by the school commissioners according to average daily attendance upon public schools for the preceding school year of at least twenty-eight weeks. Our union district now receives annually between \$60 and \$70. If our youth attended more regularly, we should, of course, receive a much larger amount. We have a right to increase the amount by public tax.

The foregoing is from the prefatory chapter of the catalogue of the Owego Free Academy Library, with by-laws, for June, 1871. This library has floated into more public use, and now has 2240 volumes; the selections and contributions have been made with reference to the higher attainments of its readers, and it is germane to the question of the proper use and influence of a library to say that its influence is most felt when it reaches the greatest number. This is too plain to need demonstration, the only barrier to its ready admission and complete establishment being the bigotry and selfishness of a few persons, who in small communities are apt to get the lead, and so control whatever public spirit may show itself as to serve their own narrow-minded purposes, not realizing that intelligence begets liberality, and liberality intelligence, and that the true and enduring basis of the social fabric is intelligence,—the power that civilizes and refines, elevates and ennobles, begets and perpetuates our institutions of which we are so proud, and without which we could not claim a place worthy of the respect of mankind. It is when we realize this grand power and breathe its intellectual inspiration that our being expands into its philanthropic capabilities and throbs with the pulsations of duty, conserving the good of community, banishing from it ignorance and vice, and drawing towards us the benedictions of our race. Our public libraries in our larger cities have done more to educate the masses than all other agencies, not excepting common schools; for here independence of thought is born or nurtured and cultivated,—and to think independently is to become self-reliant. And, happily for our age, there is no subject too sacred for investigation, and few that have yet need of elucidation; so that a well-selected library is not only the most potent engine in breaking down the ignorance and prejudice that linger as the relics of the barbaric past, but the bulwark of freedom, for truth alone is freedom.

There is in Owego a book club and a magazine club. The former was organized by Mrs. Charles Frederick Johnson twenty years ago; she was librarian, secretary, treasurer, and committee on selections and purchase, and passed the books from house to house of the members. The club was started by twenty members, and a subscrip-

tion of \$2 per annum, with which books were purchased. The present membership is about thirty; the books having been read by all are auctioned off annually to the members. The largest number of books on hand at one time was 120 volumes. The membership is limited.

The Magazine Club of Owego was organized Jan. 1, 1877, on call of Dr. Jas. H. Tinkham and Raphael Pumpelly, with the usual officers and code. The terms of membership include a subscription of \$5 per annum, which is expended for magazines by subscription. The most of the members being subscribers for the American magazines the subscriptions are chiefly for foreign publications, and all are put in circulation. The membership consists of C. F. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. F. L. Jones, Mrs. A. H. Miller, Dr. J. H. Tinkham, Mrs. Hamlin Jones, Miss Frances Platt, Mrs. C. E. Parker, Mrs. T. D. Gere, Mrs. A. B. Storrs, Rev. O. L. Ostrander, F. C. Hewitt, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly, Mrs. E. W. Stone, Mrs. F. M. Maybee, Mrs. Battersby, and Mrs. Dr. Ayer.

Two members are appointed at the annual meeting to circulate the magazines from house to house of the members. Among the subscriptions we found *Westminster Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Blackwood*, *Gazette des Beaux Artes*, *Orton's Portfolio*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *International Review*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Punch*, and *Atlantic*.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

In our researches we have had abundant evidence of the minuteness of Mr. Kingman's details in almost every department of local history in Tioga County, and the village of Owego particularly, and have no hesitation in citing his authority, and do so in this instance with entire confidence in the correctness of his statements. The general reader will, however, excuse us for not rehearsing the history of the fire department in detail, as only the prominent points are needed for our purpose. The author fittingly shows the necessity of a fire department by tracing the ravages of the fire king. He says, "The first really destructive fire that visited Owego was early in the morning of Aug. 5, 1841, which destroyed General Isaac B. Ogden's cabinet-shop, which was located on the north side of Main Street, opposite where the Central House now stands. The fire burned all the property to the corner of Ithaca Street (now North Avenue). General Ogden's dwelling, James Conklin's wagon- and carriage-shop, and Gad Worthington's residence were also burned. The 'Tioga County House' and barn were on fire, but saved by the exertions of the firemen."

There was a destructive fire "on the 27th of April, 1846." "In acknowledgment of the vigilance and exertions of the firemen at this fire, a dinner was given by the citizens of Owego to 'Neptune,' 'Rescue,' 'Croton,' and 'Deluge' fire companies, at the old Owego Hotel, on the 6th of the following May."

"The most destructive conflagration occurred at about three o'clock in the morning, Sept. 27, 1849. The fire broke out in the hall of the Sons of Temperance, over the

store of James and William A. Ely. on the south side of Front Street, and destroyed the entire business portion of the village. Only three stores were left, and one hundred and four buildings, exclusive of barns, were burned,—loss about \$300,000. All of the buildings on both sides of Front Street, from Church Street to the Park, were burned, and all on Lake Street to the Central House on one side, and Jared Huntington's residence on the other. The bridge across the river was partly destroyed." There were numerous fires besides those spoken of, before and afterwards, but these were most destructive, and demonstrated the need of a fire department. Here, however, as ever in the beginning, the appliances were but poorly adapted, and a generation passed away while they were going through the various developments of the fire-engine, but now the village is equipped with efficient steam-engines and hook-and-ladder and bucket companies.

WATER SUPPLY.

This all-important question had but little attention given to it until 1841, when the first public cistern was constructed. "At the time of the annual election for village officers (in June, 1841) a tax of \$300 was voted for building two reservoirs to hold water for fire purposes. The trustees decided to build one cistern on the north side of Main Street, opposite Lake Street, and the other on the north side of the same street, just east of Paige Street. The former held 175 hogsheads, and the latter 75 hogsheads; the walls were 18 inches thick; they were built by contract by John Cross for \$300, and finished in October. The cistern near Paige Street was filled up, and a new one constructed, in 1871; it holds 250 hogsheads. Other cisterns have been built.

WATER-WORKS.

Several attempts have been made to secure some system of water-works, but nothing further than taking preliminary steps towards their introduction has yet been done.

THE FIRST FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The first parade of the Owego Fire Department took place on the 10th of October, 1842. Engine companies Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 3, and Bucket Company No. 5 came with brass bands from Ithaca, over the old horse-railroad. They were commanded by Robert Halsey, chief engineer, and arrived in the afternoon. Two fire companies also came from Binghamton; the latter came in wagons. They brought an engine with them drawn by horses. The Owego Fire Department, under command of Prentice Ransom, foreman of No. 1, and Lucius Truman, of No. 2, went with two four-horse teams and met the Binghamton firemen at Dougherty's, now the residence of Stephen W. Smith, about two miles east of Owego, and escorted them to the village. Ezra S. Sweet, Esq., of Owego, from the balcony of the Owego Hotel, delivered an address of welcome, and General Bartlett, of Binghamton, responded in behalf of his city; cannon were fired, and there was great enthusiasm. A dinner was served at the Owego Hotel and at the Tioga House. In the evening there was a grand torch-light parade, music, toasting, and a good time generally. The fire department has passed through its infancy and youth,

* The Owego Fire Department,—Fifty Years of its History, 1828 to 1878,—by Le Roy W. Kingman.

and is now "an institution," and can afford to smile on the foibles of early days, and joke over "the breezes," for the "boys" were sometimes disappointed in their aspirations. There were frequent changes in company organization, and "the music in the air" rivaled, if it did not surpass, some choirs. Sometimes their jealousies wore a serious aspect,—instance, when "the old members of Croton Engine Company kept their word in refusing to assist in extinguishing fires." When F. H. Pumpelly's barns were burning, some of them sat on the fence amusing themselves in watching the awkward method of their successors in managing the engine. The new company worked hard at the brakes, but their machine would not draw water. They jeered at them for a time, but finally Abram De Witt jumped down and turned a valve under the engine, which allowed the water to flow into the pumps, and she worked as well as ever.

INCORPORATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This was by act of the Legislature, April 17, 1862, by which it was constituted a body corporate, and authorized to hold and convey real estate and personal property for the use and benefit of such corporation to the extent of \$10,000. The management of the department is vested in a board of trustees; the election of trustees occurs on the last Wednesday of each year, and two are chosen from each fire company.

The first steamer was brought to Owego in 1866; others followed in rapid succession. The first alarm-bell, and the one now hanging in the northeast tower of the court-house, was purchased by the village in the winter of 1867. This bell cost \$1395.18, and weighs 3033 pounds; was brought to Owego by the Erie Railroad Company free of transportation charges.

The Fire Police of the village of Owego was organized Feb. 20, 1869, at a meeting of which Henry N. Hubbard was Chairman and Charles H. Sweet Secretary. It was composed of leading business men, and was organized as follows: Captain, Henry N. Hubbard; First Lieutenant, Brinton W. Spencer; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Sweet; Third Lieutenant, Watson L. Hoskins; Secretary, Henry R. Wells; Treasurer, Frank A. Bliss.

The organization was an independent one, not authorized by the charter of the village; its purpose the removal of property from buildings in time of fire, and the protection thereof until placed in the possession of the owners. It was the duty of the members to arrest any person detected in stealing goods in time of fire; they had the same authority to make arrests that any citizen has under the general law of the State.

THE PHILOSOPHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

was formed November, 1876, for "the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Colored Citizens of Owego."

The present officers are W. R. Scott, President; Mrs. D. S. Eddie, Vice-President; Mrs. F. Carter, Secretary; Miss B. Whittam, Assistant Secretary; C. H. Moore, Assistant Secretary; A. T. Hollensworth, Treasurer.

The number of members is 50, and the attendance is good; the society meets every Tuesday evening.

THE RESTING-PLACES OF OWEGO'S DEAD.

The first grave-yard in the village of Owego was located on the lot where the academy now stands, and where the dead who occupied that ground are, or when they were removed, is not on record; but "the oldest inhabitant" is of the opinion that they were *nearly* all removed to the yard of the now Presbyterian church; and we note some of the occupants found there, as they are among the *earliest* inhabitants of the village: "In memory of Mrs. Abigail, wife of General Oliver Huntington, and daughter of Gad and Abigail Talcott, of Hebron, Connecticut, who died June 18, 1815, aged forty-three years;" "In memory of General Oliver Huntington, who died Nov. 13, 1823, aged fifty-one years;" "Elgin, son of Elgin and Elizabeth Talcott, died Nov. 2, 1842, aged thirty years;" "Elizabeth, wife of Elgin Talcott, died Jan. 15, 1848, aged sixty years;" "Elgin Talcott, died Jan. 27, aged eighty-seven years;" "Dorothy Talcott, died April 14, 1838, aged eighty-five years and seven months;" "Elgin Talcott, died Nov. 28, aged eighty-one years;" "Stephen B. Leonard (the editor), born April 15, 1793, and died May 8, 1876;" "Abel Curtis, died 1849, aged forty-four years;" "Olive Curtis, born 1770, died 1859, 'Dear Mother';" "Samuel Curtis, died 1833, aged sixty-six years;" "Sarah, wife of Geo. Curtis, born 1798, died 1859;" "Oliver D. Curtis, died 1854, aged thirty years;" "Dr. Jedediah Fay, died on Easter Sunday, April 22, 1848, aged sixty-two years, two months, twenty-four days;" John H. Avery, Jos. Avery, Humphrey, Jesse, and Fanny, in the vault.

Here in this old grave-yard repose two generations of the earlier citizens of Owego,—the pioneers who helped to mould the character of the village, and whose names are associated with every event of her early history. Some who slept here have been removed to "Evergreen Cemetery," but quite a village still remains, and those owning lots here are wont to continue burying here, that the dead may not be separated; and for their sakes we hope that this sacred place may remain for all time protected from invasion by the demands of commerce.

The Old Catholic Grave-yard.—Just over the railway, at the foot of the mountain, is the old grave-yard. Some of the inscriptions date back to 1847, and a few as late as 1868. The grounds are generally neglected. The only lot in good condition is that of David Donnelly, who died August 7, 1855, in the forty-sixth year of his age; in the same inclosure are three graves, one with a plain slab, on which is inscribed "Charles McNama."

Evergreen Cemetery.—Away back among the ages it was a hallowed thought to ascend a mountain when nearing dissolution, and when we try to discover why, the answer comes through the custom of burial there; and in this custom we see pre-eminent fitness in a mountain for a last resting-place; for then surely we ought to be at peace with God; and a mountain is an anthem of praise to the mighty God: it imparts an inspiration that attunes the soul in harmony with its author. Away, far away in the distant past, mountains were the chosen place of communion between God and man. "The Lord, our God, made a covenant with us in Horeb." And that covenant has not only descended to us, but will be handed down to the gen-



H. A. BROOKS.

James Brooks, the grandfather of our subject, fell in the war of 1812. He was a native of New Jersey, being born near Easton, Pa., and was a tailor by trade. He was a man of brilliant intellect, and a proverbial wit and humorist. He married Amy, daughter of Esquire Ludowick Light, who resided near Smithborough, N. Y. He enlisted as an artificer in a regiment commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Pike, and was killed in action, at La Coles Mills, Canada. His wife was quite a remarkable and lovable woman. She supported herself and three children by following the trade of her husband, built herself a house quite respectable for those days, and which is still standing on what was for many years known as "Meeting-House Hill," one mile east of Smithborough. She also succeeded in having a large Methodist Episcopal church building erected near her dwelling,—the first one built between Owego and Athens, or Elmira,—but it was demolished years ago. She was a fervent, devoted, and active Christian woman. She died of paralysis, June 28, 1856, aged seventy-nine years. James and Amy Brooks had three children,—Patty, Benjamin Van Campen, and Chloe. Patty was born in Tioga, N. Y., March 13, 1795, and died Jan. 9, 1822.*

Benjamin, father of Horace A., was born at Tioga Centre, Jan. 22, 1797, and died in Owego, Dec. 27, 1873. He married Lucy Green, daughter of Amos and Polly Miller, May 31, 1824, who was born Sept. 14, 1803, and still survives. They had eleven children, all of whom are living except Eliza, who died in infancy, viz.: Horace Agard, Martha, George Henry, Eliza, Eliza Amelia,† Charles Benjamin, Chloe Minerva,‡ Mary Mandane, Chester Prentiss, Lucy Adele, and Alice Cornelia.

Benjamin Brooks was for fifteen years postmaster at Smithborough; was a candidate for member of Assembly in 1844; was under-sheriff one term. Originally a Whig, he was later a Republican. He was a tanner and currier by trade, but in later years operated largely in the lumber business, in connection with Thaddeus Boardman, of Smithborough, George Wilson, of Nichols, and Colonel William Ransom, of Tioga Centre.

He purchased a farm in Smithborough, in 1828, upon part of which the mill now stands. He subsequently purchased another and larger farm near Smithborough; but he sustained many reverses, and finally, in 1859, removed to Owego with all his family, except his sons George and Charles, and daughter Eliza A. (Mrs. Mitchell, who had

removed to Montrose, Pa.), where he quietly and peacefully passed the remainder of his days.

Horace A. Brooks, the subject of this notice, was born on Meeting-House Hill, Tioga County, March 24, 1825. In his youth he had the ambition to be a merchant, and he entered Light & Yontz's store. He remained there but a short time, and then resumed his studies, attending the Nichols Academy, and subsequently the Gilbertsville Collegiate Institute (Otsego County), and the Owego Academy, anticipating to pursue the study of the law. He afterwards performed clerical service in the stores of D. W. Fairchild, and Fordham & Perkins, in Factoryville, and C. & P. Ransom, in Owego; was two years and a half with the Morgans, at Aurora, N. Y.; and for the same length of time was head clerk and book-keeper for the mercantile firm of Fiero & Carter, of Auburn; but a serious and protracted illness compelled him to relinquish the latter situation just at the juncture of his entering the firm as a partner. From the prostrating effects of this illness he did not recover for several years, so as to engage in active labor of any kind.

In 1858 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to the office of county clerk; but his name was withdrawn by his friends before going into the convention, with the understanding that Mr. Brooks should go into the clerk's office as Mr. Thos. C. Platt's deputy, in which capacity he officiated three years. In 1861, Mr. Brooks was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for county clerk, and elected by the large majority of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven, the largest majority ever given in the county. For twelve consecutive years he held the office, and was exceedingly popular as an efficient and accommodating county clerk. During all the later years of his life, Mr. Brooks has taken an active part in politics, and as a party organizer has few, if any, equals in this part of the State. In connection with others, he founded the *Southern Tier Leader* and the *Husbandman*, both of Elmira, and was the sole founder, editor, and proprietor of the *Ahwaga Chief*, of Owego. Although not trained to the literary profession, his writings evince genius far above mediocrity. With the exception of the Greeley campaign, he has acted with the Republican party; but is, nevertheless, quite independent in thought and action, particularly as regards local matters. He has ever maintained the strictest integrity in politics, as in business. He is generous almost to a fault. He never married. All his earlier life plans were thwarted by sicknesses, and these and the trials through which he has passed would have broken down many a physically stronger but less resolute man. Without aid from family or relations, he has passed through a trying ordeal, and come out successful. He is all activity and ambition, and we may expect from him in the future years a yet more advanced and honorable career.

* Her memoir was published in the *Methodist Magazine*, vol. v. (1822), p. 415, written by Elder Horace Agard.

† Mrs. Eliza A. Mitchell, although a life-long invalid, is an able, soulful writer, both in prose and verse.

‡ Chloe Minerva has been in the Tioga County clerk's office for fourteen years, much of the time as deputy.

WILLIAM A. ELY

was a representative of the early settlers of Tioga County. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., Oct. 16, 1789. His father, Elisha Ely, who was a physician and surgeon in the Revolutionary army, emigrated in 1798, with his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, to Owego. A few settlers' homes, scattered here and there, constituted Owego at that period. Having grown up with the village, W. A. Ely was identified as much as any man with its development and prosperity.

For more than half a century he was one of the most prominent business men in Tioga County. Largely engaged in merchandise, he was no less occupied in the manufacture of lumber, which at that period was the staple product in the southern tier, giving employment to large numbers of laboring men, who always found a friend and protector in their employer, and one who was always reliable and ready to afford a helping hand in adversity.

In 1841, Mr. Ely married Ann S. Gregory, of Newburg, N. Y., who survives him. They had six children, of whom five are now living.

The reputation of Mr. Ely for business

energy, clearheadedness, and sterling integrity was above all criticism. His ear was ever open to the calls of charity, and no unfortunate sufferer was ever sent empty-handed away. He was one of the few whom the tongue of slander seldom, if ever, assaulted; whose motives were never questioned, and whose acts were entirely consistent with the purity of his principles. He was a firm believer in the Christian faith, taking the Bible precepts for his guide.

For many years he was active in local politics, being an ardent Whig of the Henry Clay stamp. He held different posts of trust, always with that stern integrity and principle that were characterized in every department of his life. Deceit and guile were never resorted to for the accomplishment of any object. His unspotted life and enviable reputation were a princely legacy to his children, and his unblemished virtues furnished a bright example for the rising generation. Such is the tribute all who knew him pay to his memory.

After a long and useful life, he died Nov. 27, 1873, revered by his relatives and friends, and honored by the community in which nearly all his life was spent.

erations yet to come; and as if the Lord God would, at the closing scene, invite us to his pavilion, he commanded his servant of old, and said, "Get thee up into this mountain, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel. And when thou hast seen it, then thou shalt be gathered to thy people, as Aaron, thy brother, was gathered." With such historic memories, we go up into yonder mountain, and, communing with "Our Father," find a reconciliation that comes from no other source. The solemn realization of these facts is found in Evergreen Cemetery, in its monumental architecture and floral decoration most beautiful. There, as in the brow of the mountain, like a queen, with eyes half closed on the dreamland around, vying with those older and larger cemeteries, "Greenwood," "Cypress Hills," "Calvary," and "Mount Olivet," of which New Yorkers are so justly proud,—there, bedewed by many a tear, blooms the choicest of Flora's gifts, diffusing odorous sweets on every passing breeze; and there may we raise our hearts and voices, in company with the feathered choir, chanting "*Jubilate Deo!*"

POETS, ETC.

GEORGE P. PORTER, preacher and painter, was born in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., June 20, 1820. At an early age he became a civil engineer, and laid out much of the work in the construction of the North Branch Canal, Pennsylvania. From this position he entered the studio of Mr. Sartain, of Philadelphia, well known to art. Here he cultivated his talent for painting, in which his true forte undoubtedly was, notwithstanding he subsequently won a fine reputation as a pulpit orator, and produced a very readable book, entitled "From Atheism to Christianity," albeit the dedication is very presumptuous. We do not follow Mr. Porter, however, in his changes in religious views; and however heterodox his opinions may have been, we esteem him religiously sincere. Artists are always truly religious, notwithstanding their deviations from creeds. Creeds are often rudely constructed or crudely expressed; whereas the laws of beauty and harmony, which they are gifted to see and portray, are by the Divine One never varying, and always charming. Mr. Porter was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1848; about this time, also, he married Frances S. Worthing, daughter of Rev. J. Worthing. She had been a teacher in Wyoming Seminary. In 1852 he was stationed in Owego, for two years. It is said that he was a man of severe logic. This led him to repudiate creeds. The labors of the itinerancy enfeebled him; he was a great sufferer. Preaching was evidently an unfortunate digression from the work in which he most excelled, for his friends aver that "the passion of his life was painting, his preaching was from a sense of duty."

Of all his landscapes, he considered his "Nature's Cathedral" best. Of this he made three copies, one of which is now owned by F. H. Root, Esq., of Buffalo; another by Captain John Jackson, of England; and the third remains at home. Among his other choice pieces is "Trout-Fishing," near Lake Superior; his "Lake of Peace." Among his finest portraits are two children of Thomas Farling, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806. His father was the venerable Nathaniel Willis, who in 1816 founded the *Boston Recorder*, the first religious newspaper ever published. The future poet received an excellent preparatory education, principally at the Boston Latin School, and then entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1827. Previous to this he had written and published anonymously some poems of merit, chiefly of a religious character, and won a prize of fifty dollars (at that time a very liberal one), for the best poem, offered by the publishers of one of the annuals. Soon after leaving college Mr. Willis collected and published his poems in one volume, which attracted no little attention. Mr. Willis' taste and talents induced him to devote himself to literature as a pursuit, and soon after graduating he assumed the editorship of the "Legendary," a series of tales published by S. G. Goodrich. He next published in Boston the *American Monthly Magazine*, and rallied around him a circle of talented contributors, whom he inspired with his own ambition and zeal. To the pages of this work he contributed many brilliant papers, and its Editor's Table, in which he treated of current literary topics, of art, books, and personal experience, was eminently sparkling and readable. At the expiration of two years the magazine was merged into the *New York Mirror*, the most flourishing literary journal of the day, conducted by George P. Morris, and Mr. Willis gratified a long-cherished desire by visiting Europe. His first impressions of the Old World, received at the most enjoyable period of life, were communicated to the *Mirror* in a series of sparkling letters, which met with a prodigious success. Europe had not "been done to death," and dashing sketches of its scenery, its art, its distinguished men and women, as viewed by an ardent and gifted American, young, impressionable, with the keen perceptions of a poet and artist, came upon the public like a series of revelations. The style of these sketches was admirable, and possessed such a fascination that it was impossible to begin a detached extract without finishing the paragraph. Mr. Willis was well received abroad, and enjoyed facilities which gave him the *entrée* of the highest society on the continent and in England. His portraits of Lady Blessington, Disraeli, Bulwer, and D'Orsay were graphic and artistic. In European society Mr. Willis well sustained the reputation of a refined and high-toned American gentleman.

While in England, in 1835, Mr. Willis married Mary Leighton Stace, a daughter of Commissary-General William Stace, commanding the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, who distinguished himself at Waterloo. Returning to this country, Mr. Willis purchased a small farm in the valley of the Susquehanna, near Owego, where he built a pretty cottage, in which he hoped to pass the remainder of his days in rural and literary employment. This place he called "Glen Mary," in compliment to his wife; it is noted "the wide world o'er," as the American poet's home; for Mr. Willis, of all the American poets, had won the admiration of all Europe, as well as America; it was here, at Glen Mary, he wrote also his "Letters from under a Bridge," containing some of the most beautiful and truthful pictures of American country life ever penned. With a felicity

which only belongs to art, he wove out of the simplest materials, spells which have entranced readers of all tastes. In this sylvan solitude his daughter, Imogen, was born and died; and Mr. Willis has shown us the beauty and pathos of his nature in his

“THOUGHTS WHILE MAKING THE GRAVE OF A NEW-BORN CHILD.

“Room, gentle flowers! my child would pass to heaven!
Ye look'd not for her yet with your soft eyes,
O watchful ushers at Death's narrow door!
Angels, beyond, stay for her! One loving kiss
From lips all pale with agony, and tears,
Wrung after anguish had dried up with fire
The eyes that wept them, were the cup of life
Held as a welcome to her. Weep! oh mother!
But not that from this cup of bitterness
A cherub of the sky has turn'd away.

“One look upon thy face ere thou depart!
My daughter! It is too soon to let thee go!
My daughter! With thy birth has gush'd a spring
I knew not of,—filling my heart with tears,
And burning with strange tenderness to thee—
A love—oh God! it seems so; that must flow
Far as thou fleest, and 'twixt heaven and me,
Henceforward, be a bright and yearning chain,
Drawing me after thee! and so, farewell.”

* * * * *

This little bud of his heart was laid away in the heart of “Glen Mary,” as he says, on

“A bank where I have lain in summer hours,
And thought how little it would seem like death
To sleep amid such loveliness.”

Heartfelt as was this grief, there was hid in the womb of time other sorrows that rushed unbidden into his pathway, and it became necessary for him to quit the quiet vale on Owego Creek (his home was about a mile from the confluence of Owego Creek and the Susquehanna,—this mention is for the benefit of those at a distance); and this secluded spot, once teeming with happiness, will henceforth be known as the scholar knows it, “Glen Mary” having passed into history.

Mr. Willis was more heartily appreciated after leaving Owego; and we find him engaged in writing various tales: “Loiterings of Travel,” “Bianca Visconte,” and “Tortosa the Usurer,” published in “The Corsair;” being attacked by brain fever, this being too trying a task, was transferred (with the consent of General Morris, with whom he was associated) to other hands; they next appear in *The Home Journal*, a literary weekly, which from the outset was eminently successful, and amply repaid the care bestowed on its columns.

In 1846 we find a record of his marriage with Cornelia, only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass. Their residence from this time until his decease was on a charming estate on the banks of the Hudson, above West Point, to which he gave the name of “Idlewild.” Few American authors were known to a wider circle of readers than N. P. Willis. He came before the public for the first time when our literature was passing from the delicate bloom of infancy to the florid and lusty vigor of early youth; everything was in a state of transition; but

everything was rich with the glow of promise. Irving was in the fullness of his fame; Bryant had won the vernal honors which have since ripened into glorious maturity; R. H. Dana had struck a chord in many hearts by the mystic strains of his melancholy music; Percival was hailed by waiting and sanguine spirits as the morning star of a new day in poesy; Pierpont had gathered green laurels on the banks where “Hermon sheds its dews,” and decked his couch with “Sharon's deathless rose;” Longfellow was beginning to gather around him gracious sympathies by the tender pathos and felicities of his diction.

It was during this glorious dawning that Mr. Willis appeared, not on the horizon, but in the firmament. Among the traits in his character on which his friends delighted to dwell was the persistence with which he encountered the conflicts of life, notwithstanding his infirmities. He will be remembered also for his hospitality; he died at “Idlewild,” Jan. 20, 1867, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving a wife and several children, and the world to mourn his loss.

CHARLES ALANSON MUNGER, lawyer and poet.—At the time of his death the press recited the sorrow, and dwelt on his virtues with much feeling, and now history comes to do her office-work with equal justice; for our best society, in whatever portion of the world we find ourselves, is made up of those who have attained a well-cultured mind, and found their way into the ranks of the workers for the common good, and there is an intertwining of affection's chords that sustains the whole; and this community, though sustaining a shock of no unusual character, was only eager to pay him tribute. The Owego bar, at a called meeting, gave expression to sentiments not only sincerely their own, but shared by all, so that it is proper to reproduce them:

“Whereas, Death has suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down one of our most esteemed members, who had long held a prominent and honorable position at the bar of this county; therefore,

“Resolved, That we, the members of the bar, yield with profound sorrow to the sad event, which has taken from us and the community our beloved brother and associate, Charles A. Munger, who, at a comparatively early age, attained a distinguished professional position, alike useful and honorable, and that in his decease we recognize the loss of an able lawyer, and eloquent, accomplished, and scholarly advocate.

“Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Munger, literature has lost a gifted and brilliant contributor, whose genius was widely known, recognized, and admired, and rarely excelled.

“Resolved, That society at large will long miss and mourn the loss of our deceased friend and associate, whose good disposition, and many marked and excellent traits of character, endeared him to many persons, and surrounded him with many friends, who appreciated his private worth, and esteemed him for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

“Resolved, That we tender the aged and much respected parents of the deceased, and his sisters and other relatives who mourn his loss, our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also published in the various county papers.

“CHARLES E. PARKER,

“D. O. HANCOCK,

“GEORGE SIDNEY CAMP, *Committee.*

“OWEGO, Sept. 6, 1873.”

Mr. Munger was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., July 13, 1830, and died in Owego, Sept. 3, 1873.

IN MEMORIAM OF CHARLES A. MUNGER.

BY MRS. E. A. BROOKS MITCHELL, OF OWEGO.

Weep, Owego! fold around thee
Blackest robes of grief and woe,
For the Son in whom thou gloried'st
Lies within his coffin low!

He who gave thy sorrow language,
Sung the requiems of thy dead,
Left not here one soul so gifted,
None to sing for him instead.

Nature, thou alone canst offer
Fitting utterance to our grief,
Tears of rain and wind low moaning,
Fading flower and fallen leaf.

Susquehanna, how thy dirges
Ever more the heart will thrill,
Chant on, chant on the poet's requiem,
Through the ages chant it still!

With each spring will come the "*Blue Bird*"
Made immortal by his pen,
Tenderest love and faith inspiring,
Till beyond we meet again.

Thus we have seen "Charles" as through the eyes of the bar with whom he associated, and through the touching lines of poesy by Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, another sweet singer of Owego, and it is fitting that we should listen now to the sacred harp as its chords sway in symphonies almost divine, and breathe new ecstasies as we watch his hands sweep the strings. Hear him in his refrain:

THE GUEST OF GOD.

IN MEMORIAM OF MRS. FREDERICK E. PLATT.

Obit, Owego, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1873.

The Saviour called! she heard his accents tender,
And waiting angels sing;
And putting on white robes of heavenly splendor,
She went on willing wing.

Willing to go—the gentle wife and mother
Passed to the golden shore—
Sadly, yet gladly, hence to mansions other,
Ah, Earth will miss her sore!

The flowers will miss her, when the breezes vernal
With kisses wake their bloom;
But they with beauty and balm eternal
Shall gather 'round her tomb.

Music will miss her! for the love she bore her
Was dear as Ruth's of old;
But song shall linger in hush'd hymnings o'er her,
With her rich harp of gold.

And Poesy will miss her! with sad weeping
Chanting her requiem,
Ever in fondest, holiest mem'ry keeping
"The Star of Bethlehem."

Friendship will miss her! sick ones forsaken
Will miss her kindly aid,
Her cheering smile, the hand they oft have taken,
Her heart in love arrayed.

The Church on earth will miss her fond endeavor,
Her sweet, her saintly zeal,
Her prayer, her praise which failed or faltered never
Till death her lips did seal!

And Home will miss her! on its hearth are ashes,
And vacant is her chair;
But in that circle, where heaven's fireside flashes,
She sits—immortal there!

We miss her! but through tears of love terrestrial
Over her hallowed sod,
We thankful smile, in that House celestial
She is the Guest of God!

CHAPTER XXXII.

RICHFORD.

THIS is the northeast town of the county, and contains an area of 21,835 acres, of which 12,183 acres are improved. It has a population of 1449 inhabitants as per census of 1875. The surface is mostly upland, broken by narrow valleys. The soil in the valleys is a fertile, gravelly loam. The hills are the highest in the county, reaching from 1400 feet to 1600 feet above tide, the soil of which is strong, moderately fertile, and inclined to clay. Its streams are the east and west branches of the Owego Creek, which flow southerly, the former through the centre of the town, the latter separating the town from Caroline, Tompkins Co. Lumbering is carried on to considerable extent.

The territory embraced by this town was not entered by actual settlers until after the beginning of the present century. Before this time all the settlers in the valley of East Owego Creek had been slowly pushing their way up the valley from Owego.

In February, 1809, a young man, Evan Harris, from Stockbridge, Mass., after getting beyond his old associates and out in the trackless forests, selected the first lot that was settled upon in this town, commenced clearing, and built a log house at the foot of the knoll near where the school-house in the village now stands. But little is known of him or his family. The first death was that of Mrs. Evan Harris.

About 1811, Beriah Wells came up from Berkshire and built a low log tavern, and used blankets for doors for some time, where the hotel now stands.

In 1816 the Esopus Road, afterwards called the Catskill Turnpike, was commenced and built through the town. In 1817 there were but three houses here, the tavern, then occupied by Samuel Smith, a log house occupied by Nathaniel Johnson, and the seven-by-nine house of Samuel Gleazen. In the month of March, 1818, William Belden came in with an ox-team, built a frame house, and went back after his family, who came out with a two-horse wagon-load and a buggy. The last six miles was through the woods, all of the way following the Catskill Turnpike. They crossed the Hudson River at Athens, and were eight days making the journey, spending the Sabbath at Chenango Forks.

He taught the first school in his house that winter, and had twenty-four pupils. He taught subsequently two winters. In 1819-20, Paul Stevens, Jeremiah Campbell, Caleb and Jesse Gleazen, Ezekiel Rich, and William Dunham and Deacon Stephen Wells settled, many of them from lower

down the valley. In 1818 there were toll-gates every ten miles on the Catskill Turnpike; one stood north of the village near the bridge. The toll was one shilling for a team and six cents for a single horse, and practically was for the privilege of getting stuck fast in the mud and ruts.

In 1823 stages commenced running three times a week (Joel Bartlett driver), and in 1826 daily, and mails were then brought through regularly. William Dunham was the first postmaster, and also kept the first store in the old tavern stand, then called the old Abbey, living in one part and keeping store and the post-office in the other.

Ezekiel Rich came up from Berkshire in 1820 with his wife, who was the daughter of Esbon Slosson. He had carried on the business of tanning deer-skins and manufacturing buckskin mittens and breeches in Berkshire. He established himself in the tavern, occupying one room for cutting gloves and mittens, O. L. Livermore being the cutter. Then gloves and mittens were distributed among the women in the village to be made. Mr. Rich continued the business until 1822, when O. L. Livermore and L. R. Griffin began and continued for ten or twelve years, when the business was discontinued for want of the raw materials.

The first burglary was while Mr. Rich was making gloves. He sold a pair to a man who afterwards hid in the barn, and at night broke into the glove-room and stole some skins and gloves; but dropping one of the latter he had bought the day before, he was tracked, caught, and sent to State prison.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first marriage was Elizah Dewey to Lucy Johnson, July 3, 1817. Squire Samuel Collins performed the ceremony. The first saw-mill built in the town was on West Owego Creek, by Caleb Arnold, before 1818. The first one built in the valley of East Creek was erected by Gad Worthington, in 1819. The first blacksmith-shop was built by Amzi Norton, in 1823.

Dr. Ezekiah Seaman came in from Trenton in 1825, and practiced for a year or two, and went to Newark, and returned to Richford, and was associated with Dr. Elijah Powell, both in practice and in the drug business. In 1827, Dr. Elijah Powell settled here, and for many years followed his profession, highly esteemed and respected, and died in 1876, seventy-three years of age.

Hubbard Wells built the first brick dwelling, and it is still standing near the creek. Dr. E. Powell built a brick building used for a store, and later known as the "Eagle Hotel."

The first school-house was built in 1820 in the village, and Miss Eliza Wells was the first teacher. The first school-meeting was held in 1813, at which it was voted to raise a tax equal to the amount received from the State.

H. L. and C. W. Finch built the first steam saw-mill in 1870, and employed about twenty men, with a capacity for 3,000,000 feet per annum; a grist-mill is now run in connection with it.

INDIAN TRAILS.

"One of the communications from the Susquehanna* to the 'Council Fire' of the *Iroquois* at Onondaga was

located upon the east branch of Owego Creek. The trail followed the creek to the point not far from its source, where it divided into two branches, one passing over by a short route to a tributary of the Tioughinoga, and up the latter to its headwaters in Onondago; the other crossed to the headwater of what is now called Fall Creek, and thence to the head of Cayuga Lake. These trails were observable to the early surveyors of the Military Tract and explorers for several years."

CHURCHES.

Among the settlers who came from Lenox, Mass., was Stephen Wells, who was acting as deacon when he left there. He commenced holding Sunday services in the school-house in 1820. There was a circuit-rider, known as Father Kendall, through that section before. The first record of a meeting for the organization of a church was held in the school-house, Dec. 4, 1831, to take into consideration the subject of building a meeting-house the following summer. The meeting adjourned from week to week at the tavern-house of Ezekiel Rich. After several meetings, it was determined to build a house at the cost of \$500 without a steeple, or for \$700 with one. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to build the steeple, and during the summer of 1822 it was erected on the ground where the church now stands. A part of the lot was appropriated for a cemetery, and is still in use for that purpose. There had been several burials on the Deacon Wells farms, but the remains were afterwards removed to this cemetery. Nathaniel S. Johnson was the first one buried here.

A meeting was held at the house of Ezekiel Rich, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society in the village, April, 1822. A society was formed Dec. 23, 1822, called the "Society of Columbia," twenty-four men present, and a church formed Jan. 14, 1823, as a Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Seth Bush as pastor. Stephen Wells, Jr., Thomas P. Brown, and Deodatus Royce, elders. Twenty members were received by letter, and nineteen by profession of faith. It was continued as a Presbyterian Church until Nov. 2, 1827, when it was resolved that this church, with the entire concurrence of all its members, having obtained consent of the presbytery, is now a Congregational Church in all its forms of church government, yet under the watchful care of the presbytery on the accommodation plan. At the same time the elders tendered their resignation, which was accepted.

October 13, 1868, it was "Resolved at a church-meeting that we are now separated from the Presbytery."

This church has had in its fifty-five years of existence 19 pastors, as follows: Seth Burt, Henry Ford, — Cary, David S. Morse, — Ripley, — McEwen, — Babbitt, — Page, Jeremiah Woodruff, John S. Henna, Daniel Gibbs, George Porter, A. S. Green, and O. A. Thomas. They have no pastor at present.

An *Episcopal Church* was organized about 1835. A church was built and services held by Revs. Carter, Bailey, and Burgess, but not receiving much support, and struggling feebly for a few years, was discontinued, and the building was finally taken down and removed to Speedsville.

* Statement of S. M. Allen.

A *Christian Church* was formed at West Richford in 1851 with 31 members. William Grimes was first pastor. Meetings were held in school-houses and barns till 1861, when a house was built. There has been no regular pastor since 1867, and the church is now disorganized.

A *Free-Will Baptist Church* was organized at East Richford, in 1863, by Samuel Willsey and others.

SCHOOLS, 1877.

There are nine frame school-houses in the town, which, with their sites, are valued at \$7519. There were 275 weeks of school taught during the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, by 5 male and 14 female teachers, and which were attended by 413 scholars from 466 children of the school age in the town; 414 volumes in the library were valued at \$78. The receipts into the school treasury were, from the State, \$1084.53; from taxes, \$2356.64; for teachers' board, \$253.22; total, \$3694.22. Disbursements: teachers' wages, \$2213.46; school-houses and repairs, etc., \$1244.44; incidentals, \$214.69; total, \$3672.59.

SOCIETIES.

Valley Lodge, No. 463, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted Dec. 11, 1867, with 23 members. Have at present a good library and are steadily increasing the membership. They now number 70 members.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Southern Central Railroad runs through this town, following the valley of the East Owego Creek, and furnishes facilities for travel and communication readily with the markets of the world.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

At an early day Joseph Bayette (a Frenchman) came in the eastern portion of the town, settled and built a log house and manufactured cigars, then removed to Ithaca, returned in 1850, and, in the large building fronting the square, again commenced the manufacture of cigars. He was succeeded by his sons, who increased the business and employed 25 hands. They were succeeded by George and Edward Rich, sons of Chauncey Rich, and the business was continued until the spring of 1877, when it was discontinued.

Ezekiel Rich kept the hotel and owned a line of stages from Cortland to Owego. At that time, with the daily stages on the Catskill Turnpike, with their old-fashioned and thorough-brace coaches and four, and stages passing through from Cortland to Owego, Richford was lively on the arrival of the stage, and when the horn of the driver was heard winding down the hillside, and filling the valley with its melody, each little urchin, bareheaded and barefooted, would hurry over to the tavern and watch with silent wonderment the travelers from the outer world. All business was dropped until the stage had gone; then each one took up again his allotted work, and business was resumed.

Chauncey Rich, son of Ezekiel Rich, was early engaged in lumbering, and afterwards, with James Robbins, kept store where H. W. Finch now is in trade. Mr. Rich was one

of a firm for many years in this store,—Rich, Pierson & Deming, finally Rich & Deming, until a few years since, when Mr. Rich's connection with the Southern Central Railroad demanded his attention to the exclusion of other business, and the firm was succeeded by H. W. Finch & Son. He was then a director, and is now director and treasurer of that road.

John Deming came into this town with his father about 1830; was clerk for a time with Rich & Pierson, and in 1849 became a member of the firm. He served his county in the Assembly in 1866-70.

RICHFORD VILLAGE

contains, in addition to Finch's steam saw-mill, 2 stores, millinery store, tin-shop, harness-, wagon-, and blacksmith-shops, shoe-shop, 2 grist-mills, a church, a hotel, a post-office, and school-house.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Arlington was formed from Berkshire, April 18, 1831, and the first town-meeting was held in and for that town at the house of Simeon M. Crandall, April 9, 1832, but by an act of Legislature the name was changed to Richford, in honor of Elisha Rich.

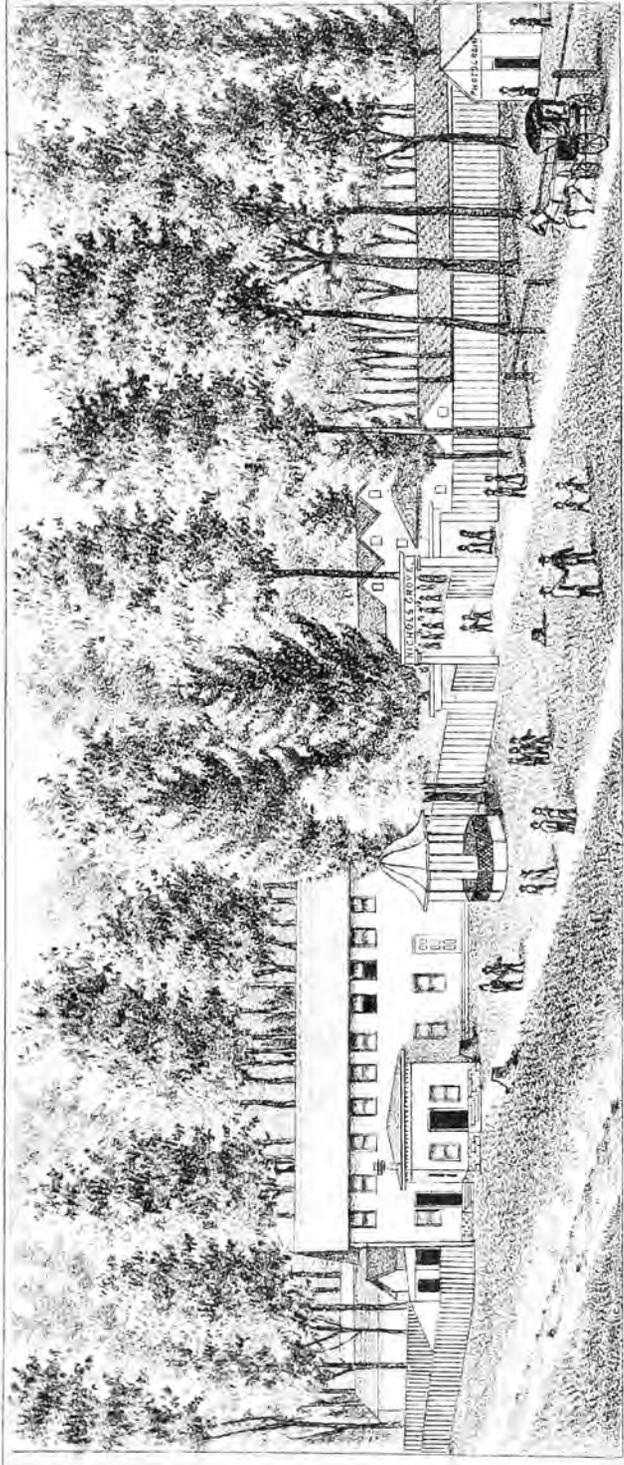
At the first election the following officers were elected: Wm. Dunham, Supervisor; John C. Stedman, Town Clerk; Wm. Belden, Geo. P. Simmons, and Jesse Moore, Assessors; Lorain F. Curtis, Hubbard F. Wells, and Heman Daniels, Commissioners of Highways; Jacob Burget, Elijah Powell, and Tower Whiton, Commissioners of Common Schools; Simeon Griffin, Israel Wells, and Edward W. Surdam, Inspectors of Schools; Nathaniel Johnson and Wm. G. Raymond, Overseers of the Poor; Obadiah L. Livermore, Collector; Hiram N. Tyler and Henry Tallmadge, Constables; Seth B. Torrey, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Platt T. Grow, Eri Osborne, and David C. Garrison, Justices of the Peace.

SUPERVISORS.

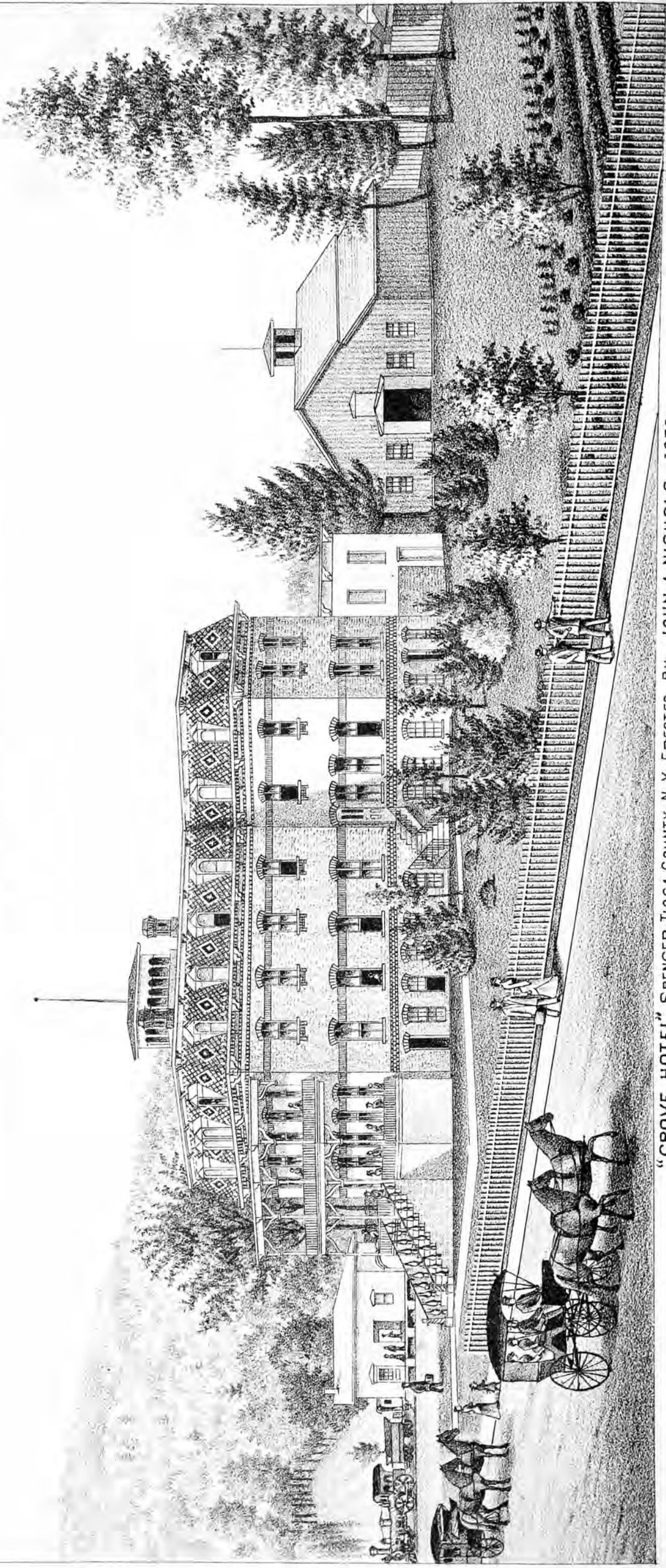
1832. Wm. Dunham.	1854-56. C. Randall.
1833. Gad Worthington.	1857. Wm. J. Patch.
1834-39. Samuel R. Griffin.	1858. C. L. Rich.
1840. Simeon M. Crandall.	1859. Wm. J. Patch.
1841. Elijah Powell.	1860-62. John H. Deming.
1842. Simeon R. Griffin.	1863-66. Wm. J. Patch.
1843-44. Chauncey L. Rich.	1867. C. L. Rich.
1845-46. Chester Randall.	1868-72. John H. Deming.
1847. Lorain Curtis.	1873-75. Hotchkiss S. Finch.
1848-50. Wm. Pierson.	1876-77. C. L. Rich.
1851-52. C. Randall.	1878. H. S. Finch.
1853. John H. Deming.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1832-34. John C. Steadman.	1857. Edward Cook.
1835. Wm. Belden.	1858-59. J. H. Deming.
1836-37. Harry Hemingway.	1860. Grant W. Barnes.
1838-39. Jas. Robbins.	1861. W. H. Powell.
1840. Elijah Powell.	1862. Grant W. Barnes.
1841. Jos. Belcher.	1863. J. H. Deming.
1842. C. L. Rich.	1864. C. L. Rich.
1843. E. Powell.	1865-75. Geo. L. Rich.
1844. Jos. W. Forshee.	1875-76. Hiram B. Rawley.
1845-51. C. L. Rich.	1877. Bruce B. Ketchum.
1852. J. H. Deming.	1878. H. B. Rawley.
1853-56. C. L. Rich.	



NICHOLS CAMP GROUNDS.



"GROVE HOTEL", SPENCER, TIoga COUNTY, N. Y. ERected BY JOHN A. NICHOLS, 1878.

LITH BY L. HEVERTS, PHILADA.

Jacob L. Talbot, private; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, Co. E, 137th Inf.
 Jas. Wattles, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Augustus Breeham, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Enos Clark, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Channey Evans, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Geo. H. Gates, corporal; enl. Aug. 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Augustus Hartman, private; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; engaged in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Farm, Petersburg, Cold Harbor; must. out with regt. June 17, 1865.
 Howard M. Hubbard, corporal; enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Henry Harrington, enl. Aug. 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; died in service.
 Chas. W. Harrington, private; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; must. out with regt. June 16, 1865.
 Amos Johnson, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Clark Jenks, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Ferris I. Johnson, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Chas. O. Lynch, private; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 109th Inf.; disch. May 27, 1865.
 Geo. N. Phillips, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Henry H. Parmelee, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Wm. Rusher, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Albert Allen Satterly, private; enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.; re-enl. in Invalid Corps; still in service.
 Bradley Farbox, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Wm. Schemerhorn, drafted.
 Frank Bishop, drafted.
 Samuel Hale, drafted.
 Elliot Hamilton, private; enl. Dec. 1863, Co. H, 137th Inf.; when regt. was must. out trans. to Co. B, 102d N. Y. S. V.
 Edgar Robinson, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, Co. B, 137th Regt.; when regt. was must. out trans. to Co. B, 102d N. Y. S. V.
 Fayette Butterfield, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, Co. B, 137th Regt.; killed in battle Peach-Tree Creek.
 Willson Hill, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Rufus Lacey, private; enl. Dec. 25, 1864, com. 50th Eng.; disch. with regt.
 Luther H. Welch, Abbot Olney.
 Wm. Ersley, private; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th H. Art.; disch. at Elmira, May 6, 1864, disability.
 Harley Morton, enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Uriah Gates, private; enl. Aug. 2, 1864, Co. C, 109th Regt.
 Orrin Meachin, enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Solomon Polley, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.
 Bradley Maloy, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.
 Job Crapo, enl. May 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.; died in service.
 Albert Ayers, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; served time; disch. with regt.
 Chas. Ayers, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; must. out with regt.
 Saml. Moore, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; must. out with regt.
 John Myers, enl. Co. E, 157th Inf.
 Thomas A. Johnson.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SPENCER.

SPENCER is the northwest corner town of the county, and covers an area of 29,136 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which, according to the census of 1875, 20,000 acres were improved.

The northeast portion forms the water-shed between the Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake. The ridges have a general north and south direction. Their declivities are steep and their summits broad and broken. Catatunk Creek, flowing east, breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. This is the principal stream, though there are numerous small tributaries to it. The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys, and a hard, shaly loam upon the hills.

Dairying, stock-raising, and lumbering are the chief pursuits of the people, and the principal business centres are Spencer, Spencer Springs, North Spencer, and Cowell's Corners.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in the year 1794, by Benjamin Drake and Joseph Barker. Mr. Drake settled

on the site of Spencer village, which he owned, and erected a frame house, part of which is now standing with the old structure known as the "Purdy House." Previous to the building of this house he occupied a little hut or cabin, made of logs, poles, and bark, which was situated farther down the creek, near where the lower bridge crosses the Catatunk.

It was related by Mr. Drake that one night, just after retiring within his cabin walls, all without being hushed except the ceaseless howling and snarling of the savage beasts which frequented every valley and hillside, he was startled by some large animal leaping quickly and heavily upon his slender roof, and as quickly endeavoring to force an entrance by tooth and nail; seizing his rifle (the inseparable companion of the early settler), he fired at his unseen enemy, but supposed he missed him, for he departed as quickly as he came.

Mr. Barker came from Wyoming, Pa., and built his house where now stands the residence of Calvin W. Bradley. He was a gentleman of ability and integrity, taught the first school, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-eight years. Edmund and Rodney Hobart, brothers, came the next year (1795). They were from Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. Edmund located a short distance north of the village, on the farm now owned by James B. Hull and son. Rodney settled half a mile north of his brother. Phineas Spaulding and John B. Underwood from New Hampshire, came in 1796, and settled in North Spencer.

John and George K. Hall, brothers, from Westchester Co., N. Y., settled where John McQuigg now lives, in 1798.

John and Daniel McQuigg, and McLean and Case came here prior to 1800, and are believed to be all who settled previous to the present century.

Judge Joshua Ferris, from Westchester, and William and Isaac Hugg, from Canaan, Conn., Dr. Holmes, from Salisbury, Conn., and Stephen Bidlack, from Wyoming, arrived in 1800. William Hugg located on the farm now occupied by Frank Adams in North Spencer. Judge Ferris, a Revolutionary soldier, was a gentleman justly esteemed for his intelligence and worth. As an accurate surveyor, as a member of the Court of Common Pleas of his county, and as a gentleman of acknowledged ability and approved integrity, he enjoyed throughout his whole life the confidence of all.

Stephen Bidlack was a son of Captain James Bidlack, who fell at the head of the Wilkesbarre company in the battle of Wyoming. He married Lois, daughter of the patriot, Captain Samuel Ransom, who fell in the same battle. Judge Henry Miller, Andrew Purdy, Thomas Mosher, Caleb Valentine, Leonard Jones, John Jones, Richard Ferris, and David Ferris, from Westchester Co., N. Y., and George Watson, from Canaan, Conn., settled here in 1805. Judge Miller was also a member of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. His son, Hon. Abram H. Miller, represented this county in the Assembly of 1856. Andrew Purdy, Esq., as the genial mine host of the first tavern, enjoyed the cordial friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He was a man of marked political influence; many of his descendants now reside in this and the adjoining county of Chemung.

Truman, Joshua, Abraham, and Benjamin Cowell, brothers, from Connecticut, settled in North Spencer, 1807. General George Fisher, from New York, became a resident about 1810, and Thomas Fisher, Solomon Mead and his son, John Mead, Joseph Cole, Alvin Barton, Cyrus Woodford, Thomas Andrews, Hartman Lotze, Joel Smith, Daniel H. Bacon, Levi Slater, Moses Read, and Benjamin Jennings are known to have been residents prior to 1812. Deacon Carmi Benton, a gentleman now in the eightieth year of his age, with a memory of decided accuracy, and in the enjoyment of mental and physical strength remarkable for one of his age, settled here in 1819. He came from Salisbury, Conn., and was a teacher for many years. John A. Nichols, Esq., also became a resident about the same time. He is a gentleman of substantial worth, and, possessing great energy and a decided taste for the beautiful, has done more to build up and beautify the town than any who have gone before him.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Benjamin Drake erected the first house and the first grist-mill. The first brick building was the county clerk's office. Edmund Hobart cleared and opened the first farm, and harvested the first wheat; he also built the first saw-mill. Andrew Purdy kept the first tavern. The first school was taught by Joseph Barker in his own house. John B. Underwood and Polly Spaulding contracted the first marriage. The first birth was that of Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Drake, and the earliest death that of Prescott Hobart, son of Edmund. Samuel Doolittle kept the first store. Dr. Holmes was the first physician, Joshua Ferris the first surveyor, and Joseph Hollister the first lawyer.

SCHOOLS.

Since the time Mr. Barker organized the first class in his own house, due attention has been paid to educational matters. Framed school-houses were in use as early as 1810, and Deacon Benton says that in 1819 there were seven good schools in the township.

The Spencer union school building was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$1500. An academic department was added Oct. 13, 1874.

From the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following:

Number of school districts.....	12
" " licensed teachers employed, males.....	5
" " " " " females.....	21
" " children of school age.....	661
" " " in attendance.....	577
" " weeks taught.....	393
" " volumes in library.....	864
Value of school houses and sites.....	\$5,725.00
Received from State school fund.....	1,581.35
" " tax.....	1,740.65
" " all sources.....	3,630.99
Paid for teachers' wages.....	3,180.71
Whole amount paid for school purposes.....	3,586.82
Value of volumes in library.....	401.00
Assessed valuation of property in town.....	275,822.00

The amount received from the first State appropriation in 1813 was \$32.62.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Nov. 23, 1815, with seven members, named as follows: Daniel Hugg, Achsah Hugg, Urban Palmer,

Lucy Palmer, Stephen Dodd, Mary Dodd, and Clarissa Lake. Until the year 1828, the society met in dwelling-houses, school-houses, and the court-house, the pulpit being supplied by missionaries. Rev. Seth Williston was the first missionary, he having been sent out by the Congregationalists of Connecticut. Rev. Gardner K. Clark was the first regularly installed pastor. The church edifice was commenced July 3, 1826, and completed two years later. It is of the style usually erected for houses of worship in the country fifty years ago. It cost \$2500, and has sittings for about 400 people. The society at the present time numbers 125, and their pastor is Rev. Robert J. Beattie.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1809 by Peter Lott and his wife, Jeremiah Andrews, Esther Dean, Abraham Garey, and Hester Ann Purdy. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers of the Oneida Conference, who came once in four weeks. They held meetings in private houses, barns, and school-houses until 1828, when the present church was completed. It cost \$2800, and will seat 450 people. Rev. Morgan Rugar was the first resident pastor. Rev. D. F. Waddell is the present one. The society numbers 80 members.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Phineas Spaulding was the founder of this society, and preached to his brethren as early as 1799. The society was more formally organized by Elder David Jayne, Feb. 11, 1810, and consisted of fifteen members, as follows: Phineas Spaulding, Susannah Spaulding, John Cowell, Deborah Cowell, Thomas Andrews, Jemima Andrews, Joseph Barker, Phebe Barker, Mehitable Hubbard, William Hugg, Lydia Hugg, Polly Underwood, Benjamin Cowell, Benjamin Castalin, and Ruth Castalin.

Its first church was erected about 1830, and located one mile east of the village. The present one was completed in 1853, costing, with the alterations since made, about \$4000. It is the largest church in the village of Spencer, seats 700 in the audience-room, and 300 in the Sunday-school room. Present membership of the society, 265. Present pastor, Rev. Jonathan Nicholas.

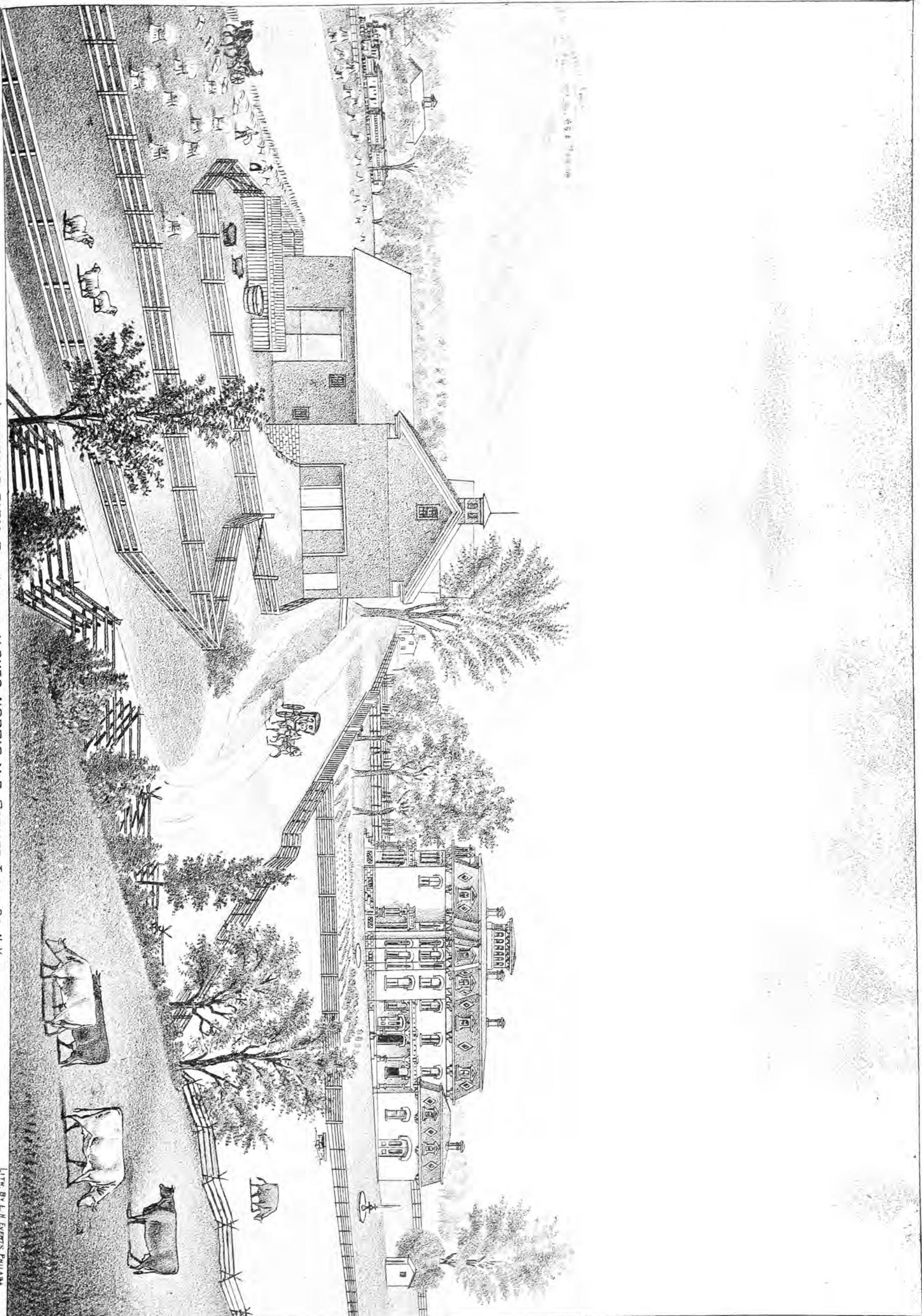
THE UNION CHURCH

at North Spencer was organized with thirty members in 1870, and its church edifice, which will seat 275 people, was erected the same year, at a cost of about \$1500. It has no regular pastor, its pulpit being supplied from Spencer village.

The Spencer Camp-Grounds of the Wyoming Conference are located in a pleasant grove in the western part of the village, near the depot of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.

CEMETERIES.

The old grave-yard opposite the Congregational church contains about two and a half acres. Interments were made there as early as 1800. Within its limits were consigned to their last resting-place the remains of many of the early settlers of Spencer; their graves for the most part remain unmarked, and the grounds are in a neglected condition.



BLUE STONE FARM, PROPERTY OF ALONZO NORRIS, M. D. SPENCER, TIoga Co., N. Y.

LITH. BY L.H. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.

The new cemetery about half a mile west of the old one, and adjoining the camp-grounds, contains four and a half acres. It was opened in 1864. The grounds are regularly laid out, and much taste is shown in the ornamentation of family lots. A dense hedge of evergreens (spruce), growing at a uniform height of about thirty feet, surrounds the cemetery, adding increased beauty to this little city of the dead.

SOCIETIES.

Spencer Lodge, No. 290, F. and A. M., was chartered June 7, 1853, by Reuben H. Walworth, M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, with the following-named officers:

George W. Hathaway, W. M.; George K. Hall, S. W.; Elihu Butts, J. W.; John Vose, Treas.; Elijah Daimon, Sec.; Benjamin Swiffin, Chaplain; James Van Etten, S. D.; Samuel Blivin, Tyler.

The present officers are I. S. Stanclift, W. M.; S. H. Giles, S. W.; S. Seeley, J. W.; A. Seeley, Treas.; Rev. J. Nicholas, Chaplain; I. M. Howell, Sec.; J. W. Gee, S. D.; W. Giles, J. D.; W. J. Skillings, S. M. C.; C. E. Sayer, J. M. C.; E. M. Hutchings, Marshal; C. E. Sayles, Tyler. Regular communications first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Live Oak Lodge, No. 547, Knights of Honor, was organized March 28, 1877, with the following-named officers: J. Nicholas, Past Dictator; Charles E. Butts, Dictator; M. B. Ferris, Financial Reporter; W. H. Fisher, Reporter; I. S. Stanclift, Treas.; S. Seeley, Chaplain; L. Larew, Guide; M. P. Howell, Assistant Dictator; D. L. Snook, Vice-Dictator. Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Spencer Grange, No. 315, organized March 24, 1875, with twenty-eight members. The first officers were John Hallock, M., and L. W. Hull, Sec. Its present officers are Alfred Seeley, M.; L. W. Hull, Sec. The grange meets at Masonic Hall, first and third Fridays of each month.

Spencer Chapter, No. 49, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted June 6, 1877, with the following-named officers: Mrs. M. Seely, W. Matron; Miss Frances Seely, Asst. Matron; Jonathan Nicholas, Patron; Nellie Spaulding, Conductress; Helen Lawrence, Asst. Conductress; A. Seely, Treas.; W. B. Georgia, Sec.; F. Spaulding, Warden; V. Lawrence, Sentinel; Mrs. I. Howell, Mrs. E. M. Hutchings, Mrs. C. J. Fisher, Mrs. W. Skillings, and Mrs. W. B. Georgia, Points. The chapter meets in Masonic Hall.

There are also one or two temperance societies, who meet in Masonic Hall.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad passes through the centre of the town from east to west, following the valley of Catatonk Creek.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad enters the town on the north, near the northwest corner, thence south to a point a little southwest of Spencer village, where it turns to the west, and leaves the town on the west line, a little south of the centre.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Spencer, named from Judge Ambrose Spencer, was formed from Owego (now Tioga), Feb. 28, 1806.

Candor, Caroline, Danby, and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins County), were taken off Feb. 22, 1811, and Cayuta (now in Schuyler County) March 20, 1824.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held at the inn of Jacobus Schenichs, Tuesday, April 1, 1806, the following-named officers were elected: Joel Smith, Supervisor; Joshua Ferris, Town Clerk; Edmund Hobart, Daniel H. Bacon, Levi Slater, Assessors; Moses Read, Benjamin Jennings, Joseph Barker, Commissioners of Highways; Lewis Beers, Samuel Westbrook, Overseers of the Poor; Isaiah Chambers, Collector; John Shoemaker, Nathan Beers, William Cunan, John Murphy, and Isaiah Chambers, Constables; John F. Bacon, John McQuigg, John Mulks, Jacob Swartwood, Poundmasters; John I. Speed, John English, Joseph L. Horton, Jacob Herinton, Alexander Ennes, and Lewis Beardslee, Fence-Viewers.

The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace, from the organization of the town:

SUPERVISORS.

1806-10. Joel Smith.	1857-58. Seth O. Sabin.
1811. Nathaniel Schofield.	1859-60. Isaac S. Stanclift.
1812-23. Isaac Swartwood.	1861. Benj. Lott.
1824-29. Horace Giles.	1862. Silas J. Shepard.
1830-33. Moses Stevens.	1863. Isaac S. Stanclift.
1834-38. Isaac Lott.	1864. Horace Booth.
1839. Leonard Fisher.	1865. Seth O. Sabin.
1840. Moses Stevens.	1866-68. Sylvanus Shepard.
1841. Samuel Vose.	1869. John A. Nichols.
1842. Elihu Butts.	1870-71. Sylvanus Shepard.
1843-44. John Vose.	1872. Isaac S. Stanclift.
1845. Isaac Lott.	1873. John H. Palmer.
1846-47. Elihu Butts.	1874-76. Alonzo Norris.
1848-52. Abram H. Miller.	1877. Sylvanus Shepard.
1853. John A. Nichols.	1878. Myron B. Ferris.
1854-56. George Fisher.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1806-31. Joshua Ferris.	1857-58. John Day.
1832-34. John McQuigg.	1859. Isaac M. Lott.
1835-36. Elihu Butts.	1860-61. John Day.
1837. John McQuigg.	1862. John P. Vose.
1838-43. William Post.	1863. John Day.
1844. Gideon Reynolds.	1864-65. Alfred S. Emmons.
1845. Augustus T. Garey.	1866. Fred. M. Snook.
1846. Gideon Reynolds.	1867. John Day.
1847. Abram H. Miller.	1868. Alfred S. Emmons.
1848-49. Augustus T. Garey.	1869. W. E. Montgomery.
1850-51. Gideon Reynolds.	1870-71. John P. Vose.
1852-53. Lucius Emmons.	1872. Robert L. Post.
1854. Charles I. Fisher.	1873-74. Cyrenus N. Day.
1855-56. Lucius Emmons.	1875-78. Jerome R. Platt.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1806-29. Joseph Barker.	1841. John A. Nichols.
1830. Israel Hardy.	1842. Stephen Bassett.
1831. Elihu Butts.	1843. Augustus T. Garey.
1832-33. George Fisher.	1844. H. S. Hall.
1834. Robert Pennett.	1845. Samuel Vose.
1835. Thomas Pert.	1846. John A. Nichols.
Harry Cowell.	1847. Aug. T. Garey.
1836. John Watson.	1848. Orrin Dearborn.
1837. John A. Nichols.	1849. Samuel Vose.
1838. Harry Cowell.	1850. Hezekiah Carpenter.
1839-40. Elihu Butts.	1851. John A. Nichols.

1852. Timothy Hutchings.	1867. Wm. B. Kinney.
1853. Aug. T. Garey.	1868. Aug. T. Garey.
1854. James H. Dickinson.	1869. Lewis Clark.
John A. Nichols.	1870. Silas Pierson.
Alfred Vose.	1871. Elijah Osborn.
1855. Jesse Rosecrance.	Darius Henderson.
1856. Ellsworth Drake.	1872. John Day.
1857. Wm. D. Griswold.	1873. Ira M. Howell.
1858. Aug. T. Garey.	1874. Silas Pierson.
1859. Cero F. Barber.	1875. Dana Robinson.
1860. James L. Riker.	Darius Henderson.
1861. Felix Holdridge.	1876. Wm. Montgomery.
1862. Aug. T. Garey.	Robert Hedges.
1863. James E. Brown.	1877. Williard B. Georgia.
1864. James L. Riker.	1877. John A. Nichols.
Joseph Cortright.	Le Roy Brooks.
1865. Wm. B. Garratt.	1878. Dempster N. Guinnip.
1866. Abel Lott.	

The following interesting extracts from the town records are copied verbatim :

"I Robert Hyde, an inhabitant of the County of Tioga and town of Spencer, had, some time about the middle of June, 1807, two children born, Intitled to service, one a male child named Rich'd, the other one a female child named Judy.

(Signed) "ROBT. HYDE."

A DARK CASE.

"To the Poormaster of the town of Spencer, in the county of Tioga. This certifies that a female child, Nancy, was born on the 17th day of February, 1807, of the body of my female slave, Catherine, and I do hereby deliver up the above-mentioned child Nancy, to the Poormaster of said town of Spencer, as witness my hand this 20th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) "CATHERINE DEPUY."

SWINE AS COMMONERS.

"At an annual town-meeting held April 3, 1807, it was voted, '1st, Hogs that weigh 40 pounds or upwards are not to be lawful commoners unless well ringed and yoked, the yoke to be at least 16 inches long (that is, the sticks of it). Hogs or shoats of a less size to be yoked in proportion to the above."

AN ASTRAY MARE.

"Taken up by the subscriber on the 28th of June, a sorrel mare, supposed to be eight years old. She is a natrel trotter, has a star in her forehead, about thirteen hands high.

(Signed) "WM. BENEDICT."

"July 5, 1820."

At an annual town-meeting, held March 4, 1828, it was voted, that this town allow \$10 for each full-grown wolf-scalp; \$5 for whelps; \$5 for full-grown panthers; \$2.50 for young ones; \$2 for full-grown wild-cat scalps; \$1 for young ones.

In this connection it may be stated that for thirty years after the first settlers came the howl of the wolf could be heard every night, and the pioneers had many hard encounters with them, and with the panthers, bears, and wild-cats that infested the forests.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Lewis Van Wert, eighty-five years of age, is the only surviving veteran of the war of 1812 now residing in the town.

REBELLION RECORD.

The record made by the town of Spencer during the war of the Rebellion is a proud one. She responded nobly to the first call for volunteers, and every subsequent one was promptly met, and her quotas filled. Her sons were en-

gaged at first Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and in all the other hard-fought fields participated in by the Army of the Potomac.

The gallant 137th Infantry (in whose ranks were to be found many Spencer men) was among the foremost to show her colors on the crest of Lookout, and after taking part in nearly all the terrific engagements of the Atlanta campaign of 1864, terminated a brilliant service in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, 1865.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers the sum of \$3435, and raised by subscription, for the relief of soldiers' families, \$500. It sent out 108 men, as shown more particularly in the annexed roster of enlisted men.

SPENCER VILLAGE,

on Catatonk Creek, lies west of the centre of the town. It is a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad; also of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. From 1812 to 1821 it was the county-seat of Tioga County.

It contains three churches, the camping-grounds of the Wyoming Conference, one union school, six dry-goods and grocery-stores, two hardware-stores, two drug-stores, one agricultural store, one hotel, one livery-stable, one steam saw- and grist-mill, one water-power saw-mill, one planing-mill, one plaster-mill, one sash- and blind-factory, one marble-factory, eight blacksmith-shops, three wagon-shops, two cabinet-shops, three millinery-shops, three shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, one paint-shop, two harness-shops, one dental office, three doctors' offices, two undertaking establishments, one photograph parlor, one meat-market, one job printing-office, about 135 dwelling-houses, and 700 inhabitants. Four substantial three-story brick blocks, ornamented with stone and iron trimmings, have been completed the past year, and another is now being constructed on the site of the old county clerk's office.

The busy mills, the large number of neat and commodious private residences, with well-kept grounds attached, and the highly-cultivated fields surrounding the village, attest that the inhabitants have not forgotten the thrift, habits of industry, and economy which characterized their forefathers from Connecticut and Eastern New York.

The extensive private grounds of John A. Nichols, Esq., are peculiarly rustic and attractive.

SPENCER SPRINGS,

lying three miles northeast of Spencer village, has valuable springs of sulphur and chalybeate mineral waters. The surroundings are picturesque, and it is quite popular as a resort during the summer months.

NORTH SPENCER,

about three and one-half miles north of Spencer, contains one church (union), one school-house, a store, about 20 dwelling-houses, and 100 inhabitants.

COWELL'S CORNERS,

a hamlet on Catatonk Creek, about one and one-fourth miles east of Spencer, contains a school-house, a shoe-shop, two cooper-shops, and about 40 inhabitants.

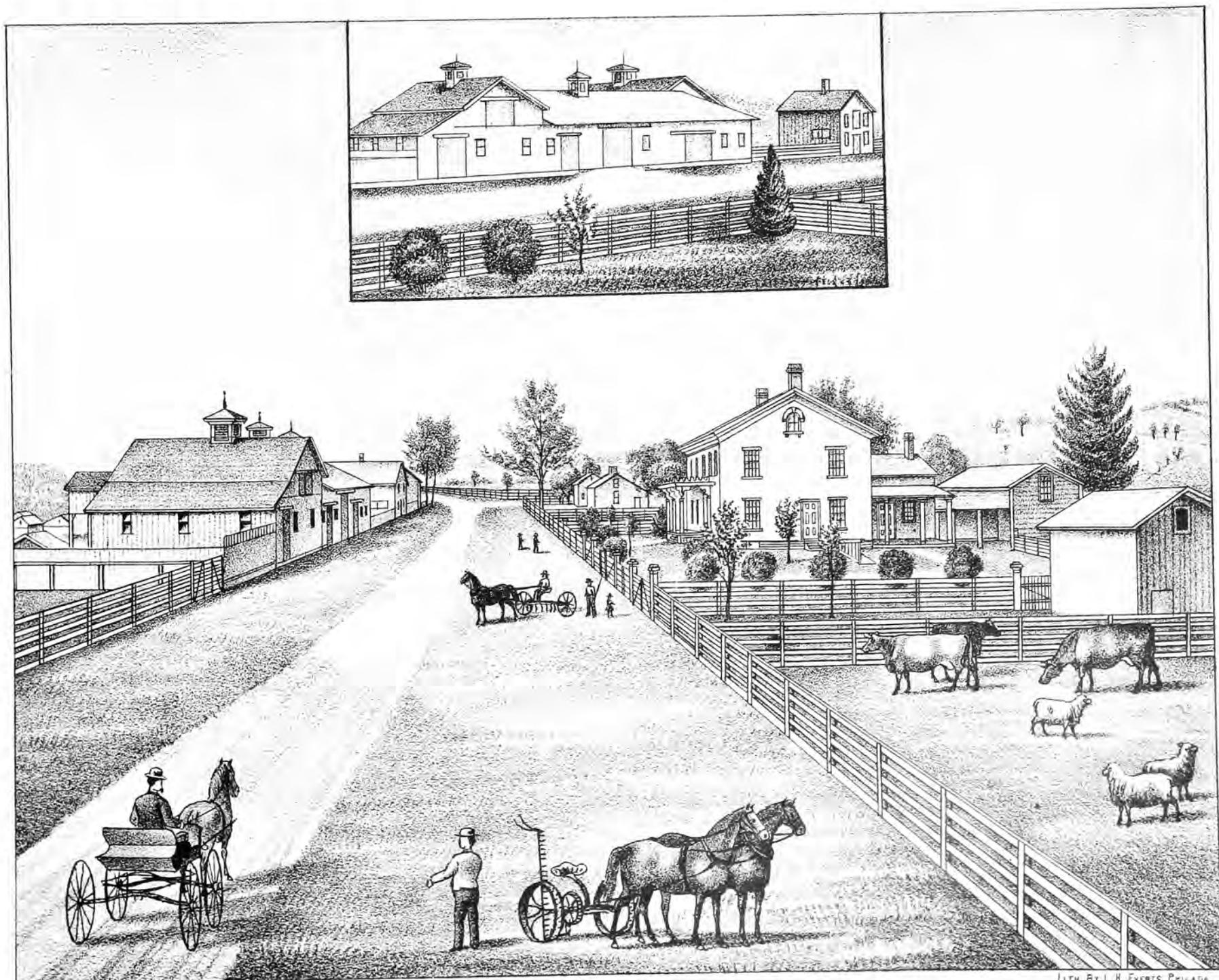
JAMES TOMPKINS,

the son of William and Hannah Tompkins, was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1814. In 1838 he came to America with his mother, his father having died several years previous. James and two of his brothers, who came about the same time, in 1841, purchased and settled upon a tract of three hundred acres in the town of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. James subsequently bought his brothers' interest in the tract, which at the time of their settlement was a mere wilderness; he cleared and improved it, until it is now one of the finest and



JAMES TOMPKINS.

most productive farms in the town. His advantages for acquiring an education were limited, as he was destitute of the means necessary in those days to pay for "schooling," and was obliged to labor to support himself and his mother during her life. Since her death he has lived alone, he never having married. He prides himself in the cultivation of grain and in the growing of fine stock. Politically, he was an Old-Line Whig, but a thorough Republican ever since that party was organized. He is a man of strictly moral and temperate habits, and highly respected by all who know him.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES TOMPKINS, SPENCER, TIOPA CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Aaron Adams, 2d lieut., 26th Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service; since deceased.
- Felix R. Barnes, 1st sergt., 3d Art., Co. M; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1863; re-enlisted; missing.
- Ephraim Bogardus, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg in left arm; served his term.
- William Butman, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; served three years, and re-enlisted.
- Charles E. Bradley, 2d lieut., 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Isaiah Bogart, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. July 14, 1865.
- Charles F. Bogart, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Miles Buckley, musician, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864.
- Frederick C. Bogart, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Albert P. Ciples, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, after serving five months at Alexandria, Va.
- Charles Coney, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
- John Clay, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; disch. July 25, 1865.
- Bradley W. Cook, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.
- James Cook, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. for disability after five months' service.
- Lewis P. Compton, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; died of brain fever after four months' service.
- Charles W. Cooper, drum-major, 75th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.
- Jason Cowles, corp., 179th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year; disch. with his regiment.
- Mortimer S. Close, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; was a nurse in hospital.
- Gilbert Craft, 2d lieut., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Judson Dean, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 14, 1864, three years; disch. with his regiment.
- George C. Dean, musician, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Sherman Davenport, corp., 64th Regt., Co. H; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years; disch. for disability after serving seven months.
- Henry Davenport, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded June 18, 1864.
- John Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; disch. eleven months after mustering, by reason of wound.
- Seth W. Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.
- Myron H. Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died Nov. 1, 1862, of disease.
- Robert Dockerty, 1st sergt., 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Robert T. Dearborn, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Oscar Dearborn, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- George R. Dykeman, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1864, three years.
- George W. Emory, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at battle Peach Tree-Creek, July 20, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Emory, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.
- David Emory, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. August, 1865.
- Edmond Eastham, private, 3d Art., Co. I; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; lost right hand, Feb. 2, 1864.
- Thomas Eastham, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year; disch. at close of the war.
- George C. English, corp., 5th Cav., Co. K; enl. March 7, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- George Forsyth, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. March 25, 1862, three years; disch. after one year's service.
- Wm. H. Forsyth, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with regiment.
- Richard B. Ferris, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability; served six months.
- Augustus Forsyth, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; disch. after completing first term; re-enlisted; served till war ended.
- Wm. G. Foster, q.-m. sergt., 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E; enl. Jan. 13, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Calvin G. Goodrich, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1861, three years.
- Charles H. Gilmer, private, 3d Inf., Co. A; enl. May, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
- John R. Garey, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died June 1, 1863.
- Avery E. Gilmer, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. April 15, 1864, three years; severely wounded, and disch. 1864.
- Monroe C. Griswold, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; served two years.
- George Griswold, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Wm. H. Hamilton, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; died of disease, July 10, 1864.
- Smith Harris, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
- Geo. R. Harris, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; wounded at Resaca, Ga.
- Charles H. Harris, private, 14th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
- Isaac W. Higgs, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.
- Isaac Howell, private, 14th H. Art., Co. M; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- John D. Howell, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.
- James T. Hyers, corp., 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, three years; taken prisoner, June 17, 1864; exchanged, Feb. 16, 1865.
- Aris Haskins, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; served till close of the war.
- James H. Hagadorn, sergt.-maj., 3d Inf.; enl. June 15, 1861, two years; killed at Petersburg, Va.
- Timothy A. Howard, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; disch. for disability after nine months' service.
- John M. Hazen, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1864, three years; was a prisoner eight months; honorably discharged.
- Horace Jones, corp., 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at end of term; wounded at Antietam.
- Alfred P. Jones, private, 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at end of term.
- George C. Jones, private, 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. Nov. 1861, two years; disch. at end of term; re-enl. in 21st Cav.
- Charles Kirk, private, 109th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; disch. at end of term.
- Myron Knappenburg, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 17, 1861, three years; disch. at end of term; re-enl. in same regiment.
- Albert C. Kirk, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died of disease after serving two months.
- Myron E. Lake, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
- Edgar S. Lewis, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and escaped next day.
- Nathaniel Lawrence, private, 5th Cav., Co. M; enl. Feb. 9, 1863, three years; disch. for disability.
- Edwin C. Lawrence, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 27, 1863, three years; died of disease after serving six months.
- Daniel Maybee, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Patrick McKona, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- James Markell, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed in front of Petersburg, Va.
- George Maybee, private, 137th Inf., Co. D; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
- Phineas Nelson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Edward News, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Charles F. Odell, corp., 5th Art., Co. M; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, two years; died of disease at Roanoke Island.
- Thomas L. Post, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- George W. Pew, 2d sergt., 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Harmon W. Post, private, 14th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, nine months; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Theodore Quick, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- George W. Randolph, corp., 6th H. Art., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.
- Harrison Randolph, private, 126th Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.
- Charles Randolph, corp., 143d Regt., Co. D; enl. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Joseph Spaulding, private, 50th Regt., Co. D; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; died of disease after serving three months.
- George A. Stearns, private, 14th Regt., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Alfred D. Stillson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease at Washington; served five months.

Herman Stevens, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

George A. Sabin, private, 26th Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Fred. M. Snook, 2d lieut., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. June 17, 1865.

Cain B. Starks, private, 137th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability; served six months.

Harrison Starks, private, 64th Regt., Co. H; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam.

Charles W. Spaulding, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Lewis B. Spaulding, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James B. Spaulding, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Joseph Shaw, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Wm. Tucker, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Luzerne Tyler, wagoner, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Phineas Tallman, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, Sept. 12, 1864.

Lent H. Towner, private, 5th Cav., Co. K; enl. Dec. 20, 1863, three years; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1864.

John W. Vorhis, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. March 20, 1864, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.

Daniel Vandemark, private, 1st Eng., Co. A; enl. Oct. 6, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Lewis M. Van Woert, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James N. Winchel, sergt., 5th Cav., Co. A; enl. March 12, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war; twice wounded.

Daniel H. Wallen, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; died of disease at Alexandria, July 30, 1864.

Sewell White, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease at Bolivar Heights, soon after mustering.

Luther B. Sabin, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; was severely wounded; disch. with regt.

David L. Snook, private, 76th Regt., Co. F; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TIOGA.*

THIS town is an interior one in the county, lying upon the north bank of the Susquehanna River, which separates it from the town of Nichols, and on the east bank of Owego Creek, which separates it from the town of Owego.

The towns of Candor and Spencer are the northern and Barton the western boundary. It contains 35,907 acres, of which 24,137 acres are improved. Its surface is principally uplands, which terminate in bluffs along the river intervals. The soil is a fine dark loam in the valleys, and gravelly loam on the hills. The streams are the Catatonk and Pipe Creeks, and the smaller streams tributary to them and the Susquehanna. Catatonk Creek enters the town on the north from Candor, and flows in a southeast direction, forming a junction with Owego Creek near the centre of the east border. The north branch of Pipe Creek takes its rise in Candor, and enters the town at Strait's Corners. The south branch heads near Halsey Valley, and, uniting with the north branch at Beaver Meadows, flows southeasterly, emptying into the Susquehanna River at Tioga Centre.

The attention of the people is now mainly directed to lum-

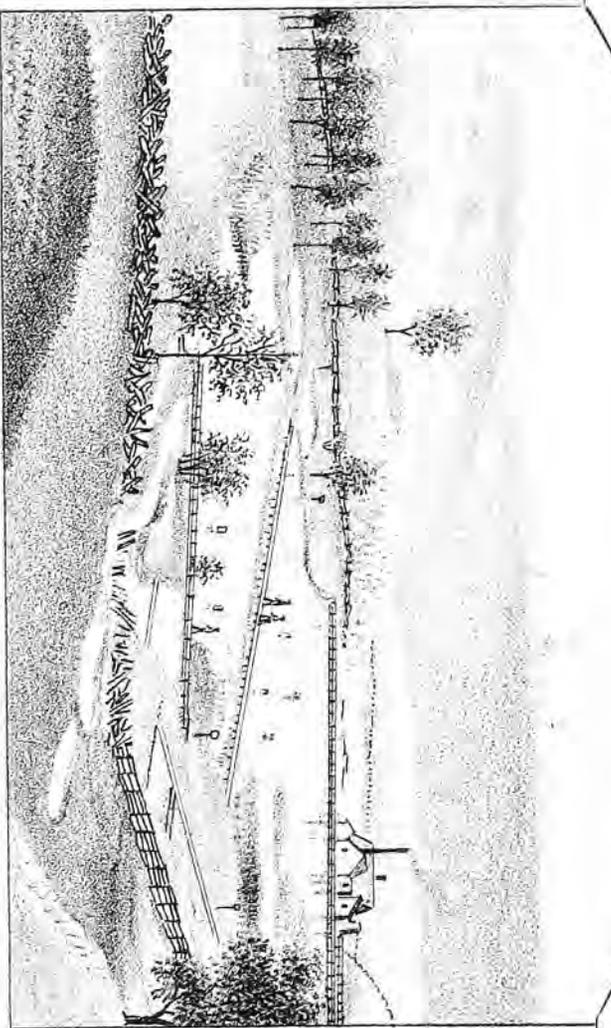
bering and agricultural pursuits, the uplands being devoted to stock-raising and dairying, and the valleys to the cultivation of the cereals and other productions.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

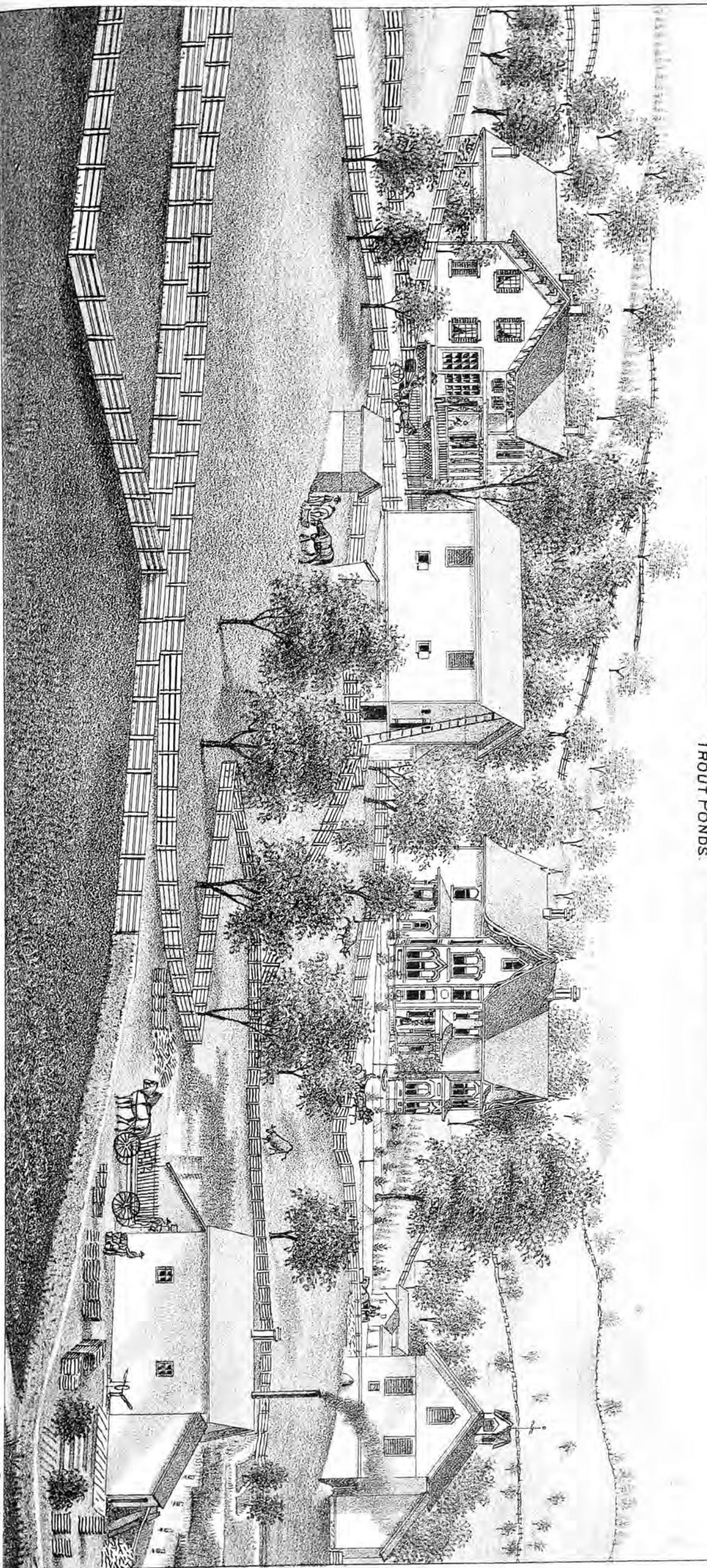
The territory now occupied by this town is in that tract of land known as the old town of Chemung, as surveyed and platted by Clinton, Cantine, and Hathorn. Certificates of location and of survey were granted in the present town of Tioga, as follows: To Isaac D. Fowler, Jacob Ford, Peter W. Yates, Josiah Richardson, and Thomas Klump, June 23, 1789, 8000 acres on the river-bank, and forming nearly a square now known as "Yates Location," Tioga Centre being in that tract; Archibald Campbell, same date, 3000 acres, two islands included, lying north of "Yates Location" on the river-bank, and on Owego Creek to confluence of the Catatonk Creek; Thomas Palmer, same date, 3000 acres, and 418 acres in the south part of the town, west of Smithboro'; Jonas Poirs and Benjamin Koles, Nov. 12, 1788, 540 acres where Smithboro' now is, and this was assigned to Jesse Smith, February, 1789; Abraham Bancaker, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 188, 1000 acres, assigned to John Ransom, Feb. 28, 1792; James and Robert R. Burnett, Jan. 15, 1789, lot 204, 1360 acres; Amos Draper and Jonas Williams, Nov. 12, 1788, lot 160, 330 acres; Jesse Miller, Thomas Thomas, and Enos Canfield, same date, 2765 acres; Samuel Ransom, same date, lot 162, 410 acres; Nathaniel Goodspeed, same date, lot 163, 430 acres; Silas Taylor, same date, lot 164, 230 acres; Samuel Ransom, Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., Prince Alden, Jr., Andrew Alden, Christopher Schoonover, and Benjamin Bidlack, same date, lot 165, 1980 acres, assigned October, 1790, to Samuel Ransom; Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., William Ransom, Abijah Marks, Samuel Van Garden, Benoni Taylor, and John Cortwright, Nov. 13, 1788, lot 166, 2400 acres; James Clinton, George Denniston, Alex. Denniston, and others, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 167, 3000 acres, with all islands in Owego River opposite said lot; and to James Clinton, James Humphrey, William Scott, and James Denniston, lot 168, 4000 acres; Brinton Paine, Nov. 13, 1788, lot 169, 800 acres; Peter A. Cuddeback, Peter Cantine, Peter Jansen, and Elisha Barber, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 172, 4000 acres; William and Egbert De Witt, March 4, 1791, a lot of land containing 1600 acres.

Soon after the Hartford Convention of 1786 had settled the lines of territory ceded to Massachusetts in this section, Samuel and William Ransom and Prince and Andrew Alden came up the Susquehanna River from Wyoming. William Ransom located at the mouth of Pipe Creek, and built a log house, with a cellar, the precise locality of which is on the west bank of the creek, one hundred rods from its mouth. Andrew Alden lived with him, and on land afterwards known as lot No. 3, Yates Location. Samuel Ransom and Prince Alden located about two miles below Pipe Creek, on the bend of the Susquehanna. It was not until Oct. 24, 1797, that William Ransom received a deed for the property here, as at that time Jacob Ford, of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., deeded to him 563 acres of lot 10, Yates Location, for £168 18s. 5d., New York currency, being the property now mostly owned by J. Gilbert Smith, Colonel

* For origin of name, see chapter ix., "Civil History."



TROUT PONDS.



RESIDENCES OF IRA HOYT AND DR. C. E. HOLLENBECK, HALSEY VALLEY, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.



LITH. BY L. H. EVANS, PHILA. PA.

"SPAULDING HILL." RESIDENCE OF H. W. RUSSELL, TIoga, TIoga Co. N. Y.

William Ransom, and the Higbee estate. Samuel Ransom, father of Samuel and William Ransom, was originally from Connecticut, but had borne the heat and burden of the day as one of the early settlers in the valley of Wyoming. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and while at the head of his company heard of the approach of the Indians to his home, and immediately hastened there, and was killed in that ever-memorable massacre. Major Wm. Ransom, in 1792, married Rachel Brooks, a daughter of James Brooks, one of the pioneers, and died in 1822, aged fifty-two years. He was one of the foremost men in the settlement, and from 1792 until his death he built no less than three saw-mills and two grist-mills on Pipe Creek, some of them of considerable capacity. This creek has been noted for the numerous* saw-mills that have occupied its banks for the distance of seven miles on both sides during the earlier and later days of the history of the town. The lumber made by these mills was carted to the mouth of the creek, and in huge rafts floated on the flood-tides of the Susquehanna to Port Deposit, Harrisburg, and a market.†

Colonel William Ransom, son of Major William Ransom, was born in 1801, and after a long and active life is still immersed in the cares of a large business, with mental vigor unimpaired. His pioneer work was done on Pipe Creek and its tributaries, where he, like his father before him, has built several mills. Prentice Ransom, another son of the major, is in the office of his son, who is a leading lawyer in Iowa City, Iowa.

Mrs. Rachel Wallace, a daughter, is still living in this town. Samuel Ransom built a log tavern and a frame addition afterwards, and kept it east of where the high bridge crosses the Erie Railroad until 1807, when he was drowned.

Andrew Alden emigrated to Ohio in 1808 or 1809. Prince Alden died in about 1808. Lodowyck Light, Jesse, Ziba, and Amos Miller, and Enos Canfield emigrated from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1787, and bought afterwards what was called the "Light & Miller Tract." They made clearings and prepared homes, and in 1790 brought out their families. Mr. Light died August, 1830, aged seventy-eight, and his wife, Martha, in 1842, aged eighty-six years, and were buried in the church cemetery on the hill. Enos Canfield was a leader in the Baptist denomination, was the father of Ezra and Amos Canfield, died in 1822, aged fifty-six years, and was buried in the Canfield Cemetery. Ezra Canfield bought a farm in Nichols, now known as Canfield Corners. Amos Canfield is still living on the old homestead in his eighty-first year. Jesse Miller died in 1812, aged sixty-four years.

Ezra Smith emigrated from Westchester County in 1791, and settled where Smithboro' now is, and from whom it takes its name. This land, on which he settled, was purchased from the State some years previous by Poirs & Koles, and was assigned to Jesse Smith, a brother of Ezra, and who came here, but soon went west. A more detailed sketch of him

* As many as seventeen or eighteen mills were built on this creek and its branches previous to 1830.

† Colonel Ransom says he has seen as many as 2900 rafts, containing 50,000 feet of lumber each, lying at Port Deposit at one time; and that it was no uncommon thing to see 100 rafts per day going down the river during high water.

will be found in the history of the town of Candor, as he moved there in 1809. He kept tavern for some time, and was succeeded by Isaac Boardman, where Walter Randall's store now stands. John Gee settled in a remote part of the town. He served in the army of General Clinton, at the time the latter descended the Susquehanna to join General Sullivan at Tioga Point, in 1779, and was at the decisive battle of Newtown, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Kobus Schoonover settled where Nicholas Schoonover now lives. In 1791, James Schoonover, down near where the Lyons Ferry crossed the river. Nathaniel Goodspeed, Francis Gragg, and Moses Fountain about the same time. James and Cornelius Brooks emigrated from Dublin with their father and mother. She died, and was buried at sea during the voyage. They settled first in New Jersey, and came to this town in 1791. James Brooks settled on lot No. 2, Yates Location, now owned by the estate of Charles Ransom; he died in 1810. Judge Moses Brooks, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is his grandson. Cornelius Brooks settled on the strip of land lying along the river, now owned by Colonel Ransom, and moved to Olean, where his son James was judge in 1814.

James Brooks, the oldest son of the first James, married Amy, a daughter of Lodowyck Light, who bore him three children,—Chloe, Benjamin Van Campen, and Patty. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died during the service. Benjamin V. Brooks, his son, was a leading and prominent citizen of the town for many years, was extensively engaged in farming and lumbering in his earlier days, and died in Owego, at his son Horace Agard Brooks' house, Dec. 27, 1873. His children—Horace A., Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, and Chloe M. Brooks—are mentioned elsewhere, in other connections. Chloe Brooks, a sister of James Brooks, married John H. Yontz, also a prominent citizen of the county.

Josiah Cleveland settled at an early day near the river, on the Campbell Location, but removed with his son to Beaver meadows,‡ on Pike Creek. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and gained his first laurels at the battle of Bunker Hill. "In June, 1843, he returned to the scene of his early heroism and joined in the celebration of the completion of the monument which his grateful countrymen had reared, and within a few days after that event resigned his soul into the hands of Him who gave it, by a remarkable and impressive coincidence, at the foot of the storied hill upon which his fame so proudly rested. His remains repose in honorable burial at Mount Auburn."

This portion of the town of which we have been writing was settled mostly from Westchester County and Wyoming. Those who settled between Tioga Centre and Owego on the river were mostly from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and were connected with the Owego settlement. Colonel David Pixley and Abner Turner were pioneers of good repute, and who had been through this country previously on exploring and surveying expeditions. Colonel Pixley was one of the leading proprietors of the Boston Purchase, and one of the commissioners appointed by the Boston Company to treat with the Indians on the east side of the Chenango, two or three miles above Binghamton, in the winter

‡ So called from a beaver-dam and houses in the creek at that point.

of 1787-88. He accepted and held a commission as colonel in the Colonial army July 1, 1775, by order of the United Colonies, and bearing the characteristic signature of John Hancock, President. He was at the battle of Quebec in 1775, under General Montgomery. He was a man of great enterprise, energy, and sterling worth, thoroughly conversant with the language of the Indians, and popular with the tribes that visited this locality. He came from Stockbridge, Mass., with his wife and three children (David, Amos, and Mary), and settled in this town in 1791, about one mile from Owego, on the Campbell Location, where Ephraim Goodrich now lives, and a part of the old house is still standing. He sold the property in 1802 to Noah and Eliakim Goodrich, removed to Owego, and there died, Aug. 25, 1807, sixty-seven years of age.

Dr. Samuel Tinkham settled about the same time, adjoining Colonel Pixley, on the place now owned by Jackson Goodrich. He was a physician of good repute, and married Polly Pixley, a sister of Colonel Pixley. Abner Turner came from New Hampshire, and settled near the east line of the town, upon the homestead where he lived and died. He opened a tavern and kept it many years.

Joel Farnham settled in 1794 or 1795 on the place where Frederick Farnham resides, on Catatonk Creek, about three-quarters of a mile up from its mouth. He was a very ingenious man, a good wheelwright, and set in operation a carding-machine.

Jeremiah White settled about 1794 on the place afterwards owned by Elizur Wright, Abel Stafford, and subsequently by John Dubois. He was a good mechanic, and was the first husband of Mrs. Whitaker, who was taken captive at Wyoming in 1778, when twelve years of age, carried to Canada, kept two years, then released and sent home. He removed to Catatonk Creek, and died suddenly in 1805, from injuries received in a mill.

William Taylor accompanied James McMaster to Owego, in 1785, as a bound boy. After planting and securing a crop of corn, they returned to their headquarters on the Mohawk. Jacob Catlin, son of Nathaniel Catlin, says he used to hear Amos Draper tell of McMaster's raising corn and the Indians watching and caring for it in his absence, and who at the harvesting of the same received from him a share of the crop. He cut dead pines on the bank of the creek, felled them into the water, bound them together with withes, forming a raft, on which he put his corn and floated it down the river to Wilkesbarre to mill. Mr. Taylor did not return to Owego until 1793, and soon after came to this town and occupied the farm Henry Young now owns. In 1800 he made arrangements to sell his property, and in 1801 removed to Candor, and died in 1849, at eighty-two years. Nathaniel came from Orange County in 1800, and decided to purchase the farm of William Taylor, and in 1801 brought his family, completed the purchase, and settled where Jacob Catlin now lives with his son-in-law, Henry Young.

He was in the Revolutionary war, and one of the survivors of the disastrous battle on the bank of the Delaware River, which followed the destruction of Minisink. John Hill came from Berkshire County, Mass., was in the Revolutionary army, and settled in 1792 on what was afterwards

known as the "Deep Well" premises, now owned by Jackson Goodrich. He was a carpenter, and had a fine orchard. On the side of the road he dug a well about sixty feet deep, which in the winter was frozen about twelve feet upwards from the bottom, very solidly, and could not be used. As late as July 4 ice has been drawn from it.

Daniel Mersereau emigrated from Staten Island in 1794, and settled where Brindley Wallace now lives. He was impressed by the English, taken on board a vessel, and kept several days, but by interference of friends was released. He died in 1848, aged eighty-six years.

Cornelius Taylor settled here in 1794, and was from Plymouth, Wyoming,—sold part of his farm to Mersereau. He died in 1848, aged seventy-seven years.

John Smith settled on Pipe Creek at an early day. His son, J. Gilbert Smith, resides here, and is an active business man.

Noah and Eliakim Goodrich emigrated from Glastonbury, Conn., and purchased the property of Colonel David Pixley in 1802, and lived and died here, leaving many descendants. Judge Noah Goodrich died in 1834, aged ninety years, and Captain Eliakim Goodrich in 1825, aged sixty-three years. The house built by Captain Goodrich is still standing.

Jonathan Catlin, a brother of Nathaniel, settled on what is known as Catlin Hill, where he has many descendants. He died in 1833, aged eighty years. Caleb Leach was a native of Plymouth, Mass., and was a watchmaker. He made the first auger in the United States, and it is now in the museum at Plymouth. He removed to Philadelphia, and in 1779 was the superintendent in charge of the building of the city water-works, commenced that year. Afterwards managed the Mahattan Water-Works, in New York; came to Owego in 1806, and purchased of Henry Stewart 100 acres of land on the Pixley Location for \$600; also two acres of land on east side of Owego Creek, to secure water privilege, where Stephen Leach, his grandson, resides.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first log house was built by Major Wm. Ransom, who also built the first saw-mill, about 1792, where B. B. Franklin's flouring-mill now stands.

Major Ransom set out the first apple-tree, bringing it with him in a boat from Wyoming. He set out the first orchard on the west bank of the creek, and had the first nursery. Geo. Tallcott, when on an exploring tour through the country, in 1790, says this was the first orchard he had seen between here and Albany.

Colonel David Pixley built the first grist-mill on Owego Creek, in what is called to this day Pixley's Channel, in or before 1793. Previous to this and until the erection of Fitch's mill, four miles above Binghamton, in 1790, the settlers in this locality were obliged to go to Wilkesbarre with their grain by means of canoes, on the Susquehanna, which usually occupied about two weeks. The Mattesons very soon after 1793 built a mill at Cannewanna.

The first tavern was built of logs, and was kept by Samuel Ransom. The first frame house was built by Prince Alden.

A Mr. Denio was the first blacksmith, and had a shop where French's shoe-shop now is, at Tioga Centre. John Hill was the first carpenter.

Lodowyck Light built the first tannery, using dug-outs for vats, which was afterwards enlarged as a tannery and shoe-shop by his son, Henry Light, and stood in the White Oak Grove, on Henry Light's farm.

Major Wm. Ransom and Rachel Brooks, in 1792, took upon themselves matrimonial vows, and no record can be found earlier of marriages in the town.

The first recorded death is that of David Pixley, who died June 6, 1799, aged thirty-five years, and who was a son of Colonel Pixley. He was buried in the wilderness, and the Tioga Cemetery occupies the same locality.

The first cemetery was the one called the Canfield Cemetery, and is situated between the residence of Henry Light and that of Amos Canfield.

Rev. David Jayne was preaching here before 1796. The first camp-meeting was held on the hill on Lodowyck Light's farm, in 1807, and this hill was afterwards called by the irreverent ones of Pipe Creek "Holy Hill." The first church was built on this place in 1812, and was a union church.

The first school-house was built on Samuel Ransom's farm before 1800.

The first store was kept by John Light and John Crise at Smithboro', where the Republican Hotel stands.

A post-office was first kept at Smithboro' by Isaac Boardman, in 1812, and by John Dubois, very soon after, at Tioga Centre. Stephen Leonard, of Owego, had the first mail contract through from Owego to Elmira, and a mail was delivered once a week. Ebenezer Meekin drove the first mail-coach through for Leonard.

The first ferry that crossed the Susquehanna River in this town was owned by John Decker and Gideon Cortwright, who lived on Coxe's Patent as early as 1800, near where Avery Horton now lives.

SCHOOLS.

The inhabitants were interested in education at an early day, and before 1800 the first school-house was built; but at what time the town was organized under the State law cannot be ascertained, as the records were burned at a fire in Owego in 1834. A union school was organized at Tioga in 1871, and in 1872 a neat, convenient, and commodious building was erected. The present Board of Education is J. Gilbert Smith, President; George M. Chapman, Secretary; B. B. Franklin, Charles Van Osten, Thomas J. Winter, and Perry Ward. The town contains 19 frame school-houses, valued, with their sites, at \$13,985. Ten male and 33 female teachers were employed during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, who taught 576 weeks of school, which were attended by 820 scholars. There are 1068 children of the school age in the town. 1111 volumes in the school libraries of the town were valued at \$483. The amount of money received from the State during the year was \$2585.77; from taxes, \$2041.77; from other sources, \$204.54; amounting, with balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, to \$4856.39. Teachers' wages were paid amounting to \$4280.79; apparatus and repairs, \$150.27; incidentals, \$375.65. Total, \$4806.71.

CHURCHES.

At a very early day religious services were held in dwelling-houses, barns, and school-houses, mostly by circuit

preachers of the Methodist denomination, and Baptist ministers. In 1796 the Baptist Church of New Bedford was organized with nine members, partly from this town. Tioga was afterwards substituted for New Bedford, and in 1847 it was again changed to the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church, the history of which will be found in the town of Barton. The Methodists were numerous, and held services in the Light neighborhood. Between April 14, 1805, and the 1st of May, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached at Pipe Creek, in the house of Andrew Alden, with whom he stopped. In the summer of 1807, Bishop Asbury presided at a camp-meeting on the hill, where the union church was afterwards built. In his "Life" is this statement: "After attending the General Conference at Boston, on the 1st of June, 1807, he started for the West by a new route,—that of the Mohawk, the Geneva, the Chemung, and the Susquehanna. Turning south, he passed along the shores of Seneca Lake, and down the lovely valley of the Chemung to the Susquehanna, near Owego. He then descended that river to Wyoming." While here he stopped at the house of Lodowyck Light, and Mrs. Chloe Yontz, a granddaughter of Light, well remembers that the children were all put on their good behavior, for the bishop was there, and they stood much in awe of him. The Asbury camp-meeting grounds of Barton, Tioga, and Nichols charge are located on the same farm, and which now belongs to Henry Light.

The union church was built on this hill by both Methodists and Baptists, and used jointly by them until the lines of denominational differences became so tightly drawn they could not agree; which differences were finally settled, as far as the church was concerned, in the summer of 1827, when it was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. This house was 30 by 40 feet, with galleries round the entire building, and never finished; the lower portion, however, being lathed and plastered.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SMITHBORO'.

Nov. 19, 1832, a meeting was held at the school-house in District No. 4, town of Tioga, to incorporate a society to be called the Methodist Episcopal Society of Smithboro', John Light, Andrew Bonham, and Benjamin V. Brooks as trustees. It was voted that the seal to be used by the trustees be the triangle, and a committee was appointed to build a church. This committee entered into a contract with C. C. Yontz and Willard Cratsley to erect a church for \$1500. Jan. 7, 1835, "It was resolved, that all *orthodox* societies of any denomination shall have the privilege of preaching at any time in the Smithboro' church, when unoccupied, but *none other, at any time.*"

This church is under the same charge with the Barton and Ross Hill Churches, Rev. Luther Peck, pastor, and has about 30 members. A Sunday-school was organized in 1873, and has at present 53 members. Frank Ellis is the superintendent.

ROSS HILL CHURCH.

Ross Hill is a settlement about four miles back from Smithboro'. A Methodist Church was organized some years ago, and a house built about 1860. It is under the charge of Rev. Luther Peck, and has about 53 members.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SMITHBORO'.

This society was organized in 1876, as the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Emmanuel Church of Smithboro'. John C. Gray and L. Burr Pearsall, Wardens; Gilbert Pearsall, G. C. Chase, Jno. C. Pearsall, T. C. Coryell, W. C. Randall, and O. A. Barstow, Vestrymen.

J. F. Esch was the first rector. He has been succeeded by Revs. John Scott and Jas. A. Brown. No rector at present. A house was built in 1874. They have a Sunday-school of 60 members; L. B. Pearsall, Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF TIOGA CENTRE.

A number of Baptist brethren, members of the Owego Baptist Church, living in this section, made application to that church to be allowed to act as a branch and receive members, which was granted, and Jan. 13, 1838, they organized as a branch society at Canfield Corners, in the town of Nichols. Oct. 13, 1838, they resolved to become a separate body. A council was called, and they were received as a church, with 23 members.

Jan. 25, 1840, it was resolved to change the location to Nichols village. April 11, 1840, eleven members, residents mostly of this town, united by letter from what is now the Tioga and Barton Church. Dec. 12, 1840, Rev. Chas. F. Fox was called to the pastorate. Oct. 12, 1844, it was resolved to change the name to the Baptist Church of Tioga Centre, and services were held in the school-house in that place. In 1849 the present church was built, at a cost of \$2000. The pastors that succeeded Rev. Mr. Fox were J. W. Dewitt, — Jones, Nathaniel Ripley, Wm. Spencer, A. Wade, J. La Grange, — Benedict, Abram Smith, Enos Berry, Geo. L. Brown, and J. Rapson, who is the pastor at present. The church has about 124 members. Soon after the establishment of the church here a Sunday-school was organized, in union with the Methodists, who, by resolution, were holding services in the church part of the time. In 1872 the school organized separately, and has at present 100 scholars, 11 teachers, and a library of 100 volumes. They have two branch Sunday-schools, one at Beaver Meadows and one at Alder Swamp. The church belongs to the Broome and Tioga Association.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TIOGA CENTRE.

The Methodists of this section had been supplied with ministers from Barton for several years, but were regularly organized Oct. 20, 1870, as a church. In 1872 a house was built, combining elegance and utility, at a cost of \$8000, and dedicated Dec. 12, 1873. The pastors since the organization have been Revs. Keeney, Harding, Alexander, Roberts, Chamberlain, and Walworth, the latter being the pastor at present. The Sunday-school has 75 members, 10 teachers, a library of 175 volumes, and distributes about 50 copies each Sunday of the different Sunday-school publications; J. C. Latimer, Superintendent.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized at Strait's Corners, in 1850, with 17 members, Rev. B. B. Hurd as first pastor; erected a house in 1855; has no pastor at present.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

at Halsey Valley was organized in 1847; erected a meeting-house in 1856, Rev. A. J. Welton being the first pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT GERMAN SETTLEMENT

was organized a few years ago, and under the same charge with the church at Irish Settlement at Candor. A house was built about 1874.

INDIAN BURYING-GROUNDS.

Judge C. P. Avery, in the "History of the Susquehanna Valley," says, "An Indian burying-ground extended along the brow of the westerly bank of the Owego Creek, in this town, upon the homestead of J. Platt and C. F. Johnson. It was a favorite burial-place. Kanawkwis was buried here.

"Many Indian graves were found a short distance below Cassell's Cove (where Samuel Ransom first settled). The remains were usually found in a sitting posture, surrounded by the customary implements of the chase. The evenly-wooded hill sloping southerly was found entirely stripped of timber when the pioneers came in, and had the appearance of having been burned. It was shrubless as well as denuded of trees. In the easterly part of the town, on property of David Pixley, Jr., half a mile below where Caleb Leach located in 1808, a large brass kettle was brought to light by the plow, filled with articles of various kinds. Among other things was a copper tea-kettle, inside of which was found a pewter vessel, filled with untrimmed rifle-balls, as they came from the moulds. The other articles were an old-fashioned and peculiarly-shaped hammer; a parcel of pewter plates of two sizes, the smaller ones showing no marks of use, bright and undimmed by corrosion, and upon them the word "London," plainly impressed; a peculiar-shaped iron or steel instrument about six or eight inches in length, pointed like the head of an arrow or spear, except that it had a single barb about two inches long on one side only; at the other extremity was a socket, apparently intended for a handle."

The first ground that was set apart and used for cemetery purposes by white people is called the Canfield & Miller Cemetery. The first burial was undoubtedly that of Moses Fountain, whose tombstone is marked M. F., and who, tradition says, died in 1799. Hetty Light, a daughter of Lodowyck Light, died Dec. 16, 1799, aged seventeen years. Many of the settlers, and their wives and children, are buried here.

After the church was built on the hill, a small plat was used for burial purposes, and Lodowyck Light and Patty, his wife, rest there.

THE SCHOONOVER CEMETERY

was used for the burial of those in the immediate neighborhood, and is on the old Schoonover farm. Another one is near Daniel Cole's, on the Spencer road. The Catlin Cemetery was used many years, and many of the pioneers repose quietly on the scene of their early labors. Here lies David Pixley, who died in 1799, Judge Noah Goodrich, Captain Eliakim Goodrich, Nathaniel and Jonathan Catlin, Daniel Mersereau, and Father John Griffin, who was



COLONEL WILLIAM RANSOM

was born at Tioga Centre, Tioga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1801, and is the fourth son of William Ransom and Rachel Brooks (deceased). William, Sr., was a son of Samuel Ransom, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. The father of our subject emigrated to this country about the year 1783, in company with his brother Samuel, Jr., and Prince and Andrew Alden, and purchased the lands in the vicinity of Tioga Centre, erected both grist- and lumber-mills, and engaged in the lumber business, and died in 1821.

Our subject, at the age of eighteen, purchasing his time of his father, began operations for himself as a farmer and lumberman, and in 1827 entered into a copartnership with David Wallis, in the mercantile business, at Tioga Centre, and has been extensively engaged in the lumber business (having several mills on Pipe Creek) since 1827, which business he still continues.

In politics a Democrat, being prominently identified, and has been instrumental, with others, in keeping the town of Tioga Democratic through all the

political changes of the last fifty years; has held various offices, such as supervisor, assessor, etc.; was successful while supervisor in equalizing the proportionate value of the lands of the town with other towns of the county. Filled the various offices in the 53d Regiment of the New York State militia, and in 1828 was elected colonel, and served in that capacity about three years, when he resigned. Was married in September, 1831, to Angeline, daughter of Amos Martin, of Owego. To them were born several children, who died in infancy, and in 1854 they adopted the daughter of his brother, Ira Ransom, Angeline D., wife of J. C. Latimer, to whom was born two daughters, viz.: Angeline and Clara. Colonel Ransom, although somewhat infirm, continues to attend to his extensive business, is owner of a large amount of land in Tioga and other sections, and has extensive lumber-mills.

He is a liberal contributor to church and school interests, and in the years 1872 and 1873 erected the Methodist Episcopal church at Tioga Centre, costing \$8000, for which \$2000 and upwards was subscribed outside.

a circuit preacher, and traveled extensively through this section of country, establishing churches and class-meetings, and laboring earnestly for the cause, in which he was greatly interested. This cemetery was incorporated as the Tioga Cemetery, Jan. 5, 1867, with Henry Young, Isaac and Benjamin Horton, Lee G. and Ephraim Goodrich, trustees. The Catholic Cemetery of Owego and Tioga is in this town, about a mile and a half below Owego, on the river-road. There are other smaller and private cemeteries near the different settlements.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A ferry was used across the river before 1800, by Decker and Cortwright, near where Avery Horton lives. One was started by Caleb Lyons in 1811, the landing being on the farm now owned by Eli Light, and the old ferry-house is now used by him for a wood-house. A wire ferry was constructed by Colonel William Ransom in 1842. Smithboro' and Nichols Bridge Company was incorporated April 18, 1829, and Isaac Boardman, Nehemiah Platt, and John Coryell were appointed commissioners. The bridge was soon after built, and in the spring following its erection was washed away. The second was erected March 17, 1865. Three spans were carried away by the Whitneyville mill in a freshet, and it was repaired the same season. Oct. 20, 1865, the new part was entirely blown down by a heavy gale, and was rebuilt in forty days. March 17, 1868, at eight o'clock A.M., two spans of the south end were carried away by a span of the Owego bridge coming down against it. Since then it has been in successful operation.

The Erie and Southern Central Railroads run through the town, following the Susquehanna River, having depots at Tioga Centre and Smithboro'.

TIOGA CENTRE

is situated near the mouth of Pipe Creek, and near the centre of the south border of the town, and is a station on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads. It contains two churches, one hotel, a post-office, a union school, a tannery, four stores, two blacksmith-shops, a flouring-mill, two steam saw-mills, two shoe-shops, two shingle-mills, and two resident physicians.

UPPER LEATHER TANNERY.

This tannery was built by Ransom, Maxwell & Co. in 1868, and sold to J. & P. Quirin in June, 1869. On Jan. 3, 1871, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The inhabitants erected the outside structure in seventeen days, and March 1, 1871, they were again in full operation. Oct. 31, 1871, at seven o'clock A.M., the head of the boiler was blown out, and the boiler itself carried through the beam-room, which is 150 feet long, then across an open space about 100 feet to the lime-house, through which it crashed, and finally fell in the yard, a distance of 300 feet from the arch on which it was located. Thersal Van Order was instantly killed, and several others were wounded. Philip Quirin, one of the proprietors, had both legs and his jaw broken, was badly scalded, and died in a few days. The works are now carried on by J. & G. Quirin, one of

the firm living in Boston. The skins are tanned here, and finished in that city. They have the capacity of tanning 250,000 calf-skins annually, and tan and finish 500 kid-skins per week. The works contain 189 vats, 28 limes, 9 leaches, and employ about 75 men.

STEAM SAW-MILLS.

Colonel William Ransom's steam saw-mill is located on Pipe Creek, in Tioga Centre. Major William Ransom commenced a saw-mill on this side of the creek in 1820, but dying, his sons completed it. It has a capacity for cutting 2,000,000 feet annually, and contains a planer also. His shingle-mill is at the other end of the dam, where, in 1815, Major William Ransom built a grist-mill.

J. G. Smith's steam saw-mill is located on Pipe Creek, a little above the Centre, and has a capacity of 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1834 this mill was built by J. Schoonover and Andrew Todd; sold in 1838 to Nealy & Smith; in 1872 changed to steam, and has connected with it lath and shingle machines.

TIOGA FLOURING-MILL

is owned by B. B. Franklin, and has three run of stone; is on the spot where the first saw-mill was erected by Major William Ransom in 1792, and changed to a grist-mill in 1840, and Ransom and Alden soon after built a saw-mill on west end of the dam. In 1797 they built a grist-mill below the saw-mill.

SMITHBORO'

is located on the west bank of the Susquehanna River (which is crossed at this place by a pier bridge), near the southwest corner of the town. It is a station on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads, and contains two churches, three hotels, a post-office, a school-house, a drug-store, two dry-goods stores, two groceries, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a shoe-shop, two cooper-shops, a tin-shop, undertaker, three physicians, and one lawyer.

HALSEY VALLEY.

In about 1790 Thomas Nicholson, a surveyor, was employed to make the first partition survey of lands belonging to the State, lying back from the Susquehanna. He bought 2000 acres, including what is now known as Halsey Valley. He died in 1792, and a daughter was born to Mrs. Nicholson a short time after his decease, who was the lawful heir to this land. She died at eighteen years of age, and during her life this land became known as "Girl's Flat," a name it held for many years. Mrs. Nicholson became the wife of Zephaniah Halsey, whose children inherited the land by title through their mother; hence the name "Halsey Valley." It was not until about 1825 that these lands began to be sold and settled upon; then 600 acres were sold to Seely Brothers, afterwards to Joseph West and Brother; 400 to Presher Skillings, Van Nortunk, and others. The village is situated in the northwest part of the town, and partly in the town of Barton, and contains two churches,—Christian and Methodist; the latter being in Barton,—a school-house, a post-office, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two cooper-shops, and two physicians.

The cooper-shop of Ira Hoyt is the largest and most

complete in the county. Mr. Hoyt has on his farm a well-stocked trout-pond. Luther B. West is a merchant at this place, and is also an extensive dairyman. He has represented his town as supervisor for many years, and is a director in the Tioga National Bank of Owego. Mrs. L. B. West is a daughter of William Presher, who settled in the village about 1825, and died in 1871, aged ninety-three years.

STRAIT'S CORNERS.

David Strait, from whom this place takes its name, settled here in 1825. It is located on the north branch of Pipe Creek, and on the north line of the town, and lies partly in the town of Candor. It contains two churches,—Christian and Baptist; the latter being in the town of Candor,—post-office, school-house, store, blacksmith-shop, and two saw-mills. Its post-office was established in 1853.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT

is a little hamlet east from Strait's Corners, and mostly in the town of Tioga, and was settled by Germans in 1830, and contains a Methodist Church.

GOODRICH SETTLEMENT

is in close proximity to Owego, being across Owego Creek. Near by is the former residence of N. P. Willis, at "Glen Mary," and also the residence of Hon. Wheeler H. Bristol, ex-State Treasurer; D. C. McCallum, formerly General Superintendent of Erie Road; Dr. Galloway, of Electro-pathic Institute of Philadelphia; and Charles F. Johnson.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Samuel Ransom, Cornelius Brooks, Nathaniel Catlin, Jonathan Catlin, Colonel David Pixley, John Hill, John Gee, and Josiah Cleveland.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

James Brooks, Levi Light, Stephen Pepper, Deacon Ross.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Owego was erected Feb. 16, 1791, and included all territory lying between the Cayuta and West Owego Creeks and the north and south bounds of the county. The town of Union included all the present county of Tioga lying east of West Owego Creek, and a line drawn south from its mouth to the Pennsylvania line, and other territory now included in Broome County. That part of the town of Union now included in the towns of Owego, Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford was erected as a new town, by the name of Tioga, March 14, 1800.

Feb. 28, 1806, the town of Spencer was taken from the old town of Owego. Feb. 12, 1808, the original town of Berkshire was erected from the old town of Tioga. In 1813, in the revision of the statutes of that year, the names of the towns of Owego and Tioga were exchanged one for the other. In 1824 the towns of Nichols and Barton were taken off from the town of Tioga, leaving the latter as now limited. The records of this town were taken up to Owego in 1834, to be used in a lawsuit, and were destroyed by a fire that occurred in that village. The list of supervisors

was obtained from the county clerk's office, from 1795 to 1813, as from the town of Owego, and from 1813 to 1828 from the town of Tioga. No record can be found from that time until 1835, since which these officers are given complete.

SUPERVISORS.

1795. Emmanuel Coryell.	1845. Israel S. Hoyt.
1796. Lodowyck Light.	1846-47. Jesse Turner.
1797. Samuel Tinkham.	1848. David Taylor.
1798. John Smyth.	1849-52. Gilbert Strang.
1799-1800. Jesse Miller.	1853. William Ransom.
1801-3. Joshua Ferris.	1854. David Taylor.
1804-9. Emmanuel Coryell.	1855. David Earle.
1810-12. Noah Goodrich.	1856. Gilbert Strang.
1813-17. Gamaliel H. Barstow.	1857-58. Richard Spendley.
1818-20. Emmanuel Coryell.	1859. Harris Jewett.
1821-23. Wright Dunham.	1860. Richard Spendley.
1824. Ziba Miller.	1861. Abel Dubois.
1825. George Matson.	1862-64. Gilbert Strang.
1826-27. Ephraim Leach.	1865. L. B. West.
1828. Erastus Goodrich.	1866-70. W. H. Bristol.
1835-40. Jesse Turner.	1871-73. Josiah Pickering.
1841-43. Erastus Goodrich.	1874-78. Stephen W. Leach.
1844. Jesse Turner.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1835. Charles Ransom.	1852. Erastus Hoff.
1836-39. Gilbert Strang.	1853. Forman S. Higbe.
1840. Robert C. Cole.	1854. Lott P. Luce.
1841. Orin Dubois.	1855. Elisha D. Ransom.
1842-47. Gilbert Strang.	1856-57. Thos. F. Goodenough.
1848. Lott P. Luce.	1858. Gilbert Strang.
1849. Nicholas Schoonover, Jr.	1859-77. Moses Ohart.
1850-51. Cornelius D. Hoff.	1878. Chauncey J. Goodenough.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David Jayne.	Francis F. Miller.
Solomon Jones.	Israel S. Hoyt.
David Jayne.	Thomas F. Goodenough.
Erastus Goodrich.	Stephen J. Rider.
Robert C. Cole.	Cornelius C. Yontz.
Sylvester Knapp.	Luther B. West.
Israel S. Hoyt.	John H. Yontz.
Robert C. Cole.	Noah Goodrich.
Jared Foot.	William C. Randall.
Amos Canfield.	John H. Yontz.
Cutler Woodruff.	Noah Goodrich.
Elijah Cleveland.	Walter C. Randall.
David Earle.	Luther B. West.
Sylvester Knapp.	Charles E. Ransom.
Stephen W. Leach.	Noah Goodrich.
Israel S. Hoyt.	William J. Drake.
George L. Light.	William W. Giles.
Stephen W. Leach.	Charles Bonham.
David Earle.	Noah Goodrich.
Joel S. Whitley.	William J. Drake.
Israel S. Hoyt.	Edgar Taylor.
Edwin H. Schoonover.	Walter C. Randall.
Joel S. Whitley.	

MILITARY RECORD.

James Dinehart, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
Robert Dinehart, private, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. private, 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
David Bailey, sergeant, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863, three years; taken prisoner and disch.
William Bailey, sergeant, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., three years; taken prisoner and disch.
Major Milo Perry, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 14th Inf., Jan. 28, 1863, three years; pris. and disch.

- Joseph Cole, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 Chas. Conklin, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. April 29, 1861, two years; disch. Feb. 28, 1862, for disability.
 John W. Coons, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 John M. Hazen, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. private, Co. G, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at Rock Run, June 27, 1864; in Andersonville prison five months; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
 James J. Loveless, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 John M. Merrithew, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 179th Inf., Aug. 26, 1864, three years
 Oscar Farnham, 1861; re-enl. private, 5th Cav., 1863.
 Hermon E. Hadley, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Ambrose P. Vincent, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862, three years wounded, and died at Spottsylvania.
 Henry Cortwright, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of smallpox in hospital.
 Chas. Simpson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Wm. Slaker, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 George Hoffman, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 John Doland, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 B. W. McDowell, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Vince Nichols, private, 109th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Henry Rounce, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 John Taylor, private, 109th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862, three years.
 Charles Taylor, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Lott Truesdal, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Theodore Hinkley, private, 109th Inf.; killed.
 Albert Gibbs, private, 94th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Joseph Turner, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, three years; re-enl. 64th Inf., Co. H, Dec. 16, 1863, three years.
 Henry Cole, corporal, 86th Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. Sept. 1864, three years.
 John Cole, private, 64th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Andrew J. Cure, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861, two years.
 Benj. Wheeler, private; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, three years; was a prisoner in Andersonville.
 John Taylor.
 Avery Davenport, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 Theodore McDaniel, private, 164th Inf.
 Markis S. Pitts, private, enl. 1862.
 George Stroop, private, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Conway, Jr., private, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Adam Steenburgh, private, 50th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1861.
 Cornelius Cuykendall, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Frederick D. Arntz, 5th Cav.; enl. March 4, 1864, three years.
 Edgar Armstrong, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; taken prisoner, and never heard from.
 Phineas Ames, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 William Angel, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Franklin Barnes, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Chester B. Brenchley, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Clark Bonham, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Isaac Bonham, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Benj. F. Babcock, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Joseph Babcock, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Luther Badger, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years.
 Amos O. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.
 Dunham Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
 Francis E. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Sidney S. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864, three years.
 Wm. Burbank; enl. Aug. 6, 1864, three years.
 Wm. E. Bogart, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, three years.
 Jason Bedell, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years.
 Geo. N. Boyce, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, three years.
 Wm. Barden, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Moses J. Bailey, 194th Inf.; enl. March 7, 1865.
 Thos. G. Brown, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 Barney Butler, private, 194th Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865.
 Ransom Butler, private, 194th Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865.
 Thos. W. Catlin, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Geo. W. Cole, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
 John J. Cole, private, 5th Cav., Co. M; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; taken prisoner in Shenandoah Valley, and died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 20, 1865.
 Richard Cortwright, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Walter Cuskendall, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Chas. H. Coleman, 16th Art.; enl. March 21, 1864.
 Wm. Capel, 137th Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Francis Cooper, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Holden Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Chas. R. Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died in hospital.
 Nelson Conrad, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Alfred Chandler, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Conway, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
 John Dinehart, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Charles Delano, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 George Dinehart, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died in hospital.
 James M. Davis, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Dean, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 David R. Emory, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 A. B. Eckert, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Chas. H. Farnham, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 George Forsyth, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Jos. B. Fessenden, 75th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864.
 Chas. B. Fisher, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Solomon H. Giles, 21st Cav.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Waterman Giles, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Chester Garrison, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Willard Giles, 154th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 David T. Hoover, 14th Art.
 Alfred B. Hazen, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Wm. Head, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Wm. R. Houghtaling, 109th Inf.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Daniel Holland, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 James Hunt, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Ira Horton, 5th Cav.; enl. July 25, 1864.
 David A. Harris, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 Leslie Hill, 194th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Daniel Holden, private, 109th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Warren Kimball, 56th Eng.
 Lemuel Landers, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Almon Lunger, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Samuel F. Layton, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Gilbert Lory, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Stephen B. Leonard, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 John J. McLaw, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864.
 John F. McNeil, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 John McBride, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; re-enl. 5th Cav.
 Benjamin Meeker, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Chas. Middaugh, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Darwin B. Maffit, 26th Col. Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; killed at Johnson's Island, S. C.
 Henry Menold, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Enos Moody, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Edwin Morris, 179th Inf.; enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Andrew L. P. Nichols, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Horace Pease, 50th Eng.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Harrison Pendleton, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1863.
 John Parris (2d), private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years; wounded in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864; twice wounded; disch. May 20, 1865.
 John C. Robbins, 89th Inf.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Harry B. Root, 75th Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; wounded and lost a leg.
 David Russell, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Warren Struble, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Wm. Shaw, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Chas. Shepherd, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Chas. P. Stephens, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Jacob Stewart, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Robt. Slocum, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Andrew Snyder, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Delavan Spencer, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Abel Strang, 194th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1865.
 Byron Townsend, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Joel Townsend, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 L. B. Terbush, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 George W. Tracy, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Stephen Temple, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Taylor, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Sam'l Tracy, Jr., 194th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1865.
 David Turner, 194th Inf.; enl. March 4, 1865.
 Wayne Towner, 185th Inf.; enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Nathan Vandemark, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 El'as Vangorder, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Wesley Vanmaster, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Wm. H. Vastfinder, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Nehemiah Vandemark, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Chas. H. Van Ostram, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; wounded.
 Isaac Vincent, 111th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Isaac Vosburg, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Andrew L. Van Ostram, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Pitney Van Ostram, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Wm. O. Walling, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Chas. T. Wolverton, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
 Henry W. Wright, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 John R. Wiggins, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; never heard from.
 Robt. Wiltse, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Lorenzo White, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Amos White, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 John Watson, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Charles Williams, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jas. T. Whalin, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Chas. H. Yontz, private, 194th Inf.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.

Benjamin Dunham, 185th Inf.; enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Jacob Eastep, private, 14th Art.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864, one year.
 James L. Wright, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864, one year.
 Geo. Leonard, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1862; in hospital, and disch. June 2, 1865.
 Wm. Knowlton, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 D. L. Cole, 1st lieut., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Robt. Whitcomb, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862.
 Wm. Cuykendall, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862.
 Henry B. Forsyth, sergt., 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness.
 Horace Presher, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 3, 1861, three years; re-enl. 64th Inf., Co. H, Jan. 2, 1864.
 Orrin Abby, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years.
 George Manhart, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years.
 John W. Cooper, private, 137th Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
 Harvey A. Forsyth, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years.
 Jas. H. Vasbinder, bugler, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years.
 Charles L. West, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Nov. 1861, three years.
 Frederick Hull, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
 Squire White, private, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863, three years.
 Henry Bogart, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years.
 Nicholas Tom, private, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864, three years.
 John M. Hyatt, private, 63d Inf.; enl. April, 1864, three years.
 John M. Head, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
 Henry Young, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
 Philip Campbell, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years.
 Albert Phelps, private, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years.
 William Harding, private, 23d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 James Harding, private, 67th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 David Haight, sergeant, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
 Abram Crawford, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Nov. 1862, three years.
 Texas Brink, private, 109th Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Joseph Taft, private, 3d Inf.; enl. June, 1862.
 John Thorn, private, 5th Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
 William Casson, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Samuel Tracy, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Alfred B. Stevens, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Henry Brown, 141st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 M. E. McCallum, lieutenant-colonel, 3d Inf.; enl. July, 1861, three years.
 Simon Blanchard.
 Joseph Lindsey, private, 109th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1862, three years.
 Ezereah Parmatur, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years.
 Spencer E. Smith, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 John Taylor, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 George B. Williams, private, 71st Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years.
 Charles E. Bonham, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. 1862.
 William Bonham, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. 1862.
 Wesley Cooper, 137th Inf., Co. C.
 O. C. Taylor, private, 179th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1864.
 Cornelius Sweet, 137th Inf., Co. H.
 James Pease, private, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861.
 Daniel Lum, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 William D. Lum, private, 6th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died June 13, 1864, at hospital in Washington.
 Leroy S. Hewitt, 2d lieutenant, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; died in Seven Days' Fight before Richmond.
 Sheldon Lounsbury, sergeant, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years.
 Edward Taft, private, 109th Inf.; enl. 1863, three years; taken pris. and died at Andersonville.
 H. Wolcott; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
 John Horton; enl. Aug. 5, 1864, one year.

SUMMARY.

Enlisted men.....	221
Substitutes.....	12
Drafted.....	4
Number fought not belonging to town, not known.	

Paid for bounties.....	\$18,858 88
Recruiting fees, hand-money, etc.....	1,036.50
Support of families of soldiers.....	3,450.00
Interest on town loans.....	230.57

Total amount for war purposes.....\$23,575.95

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

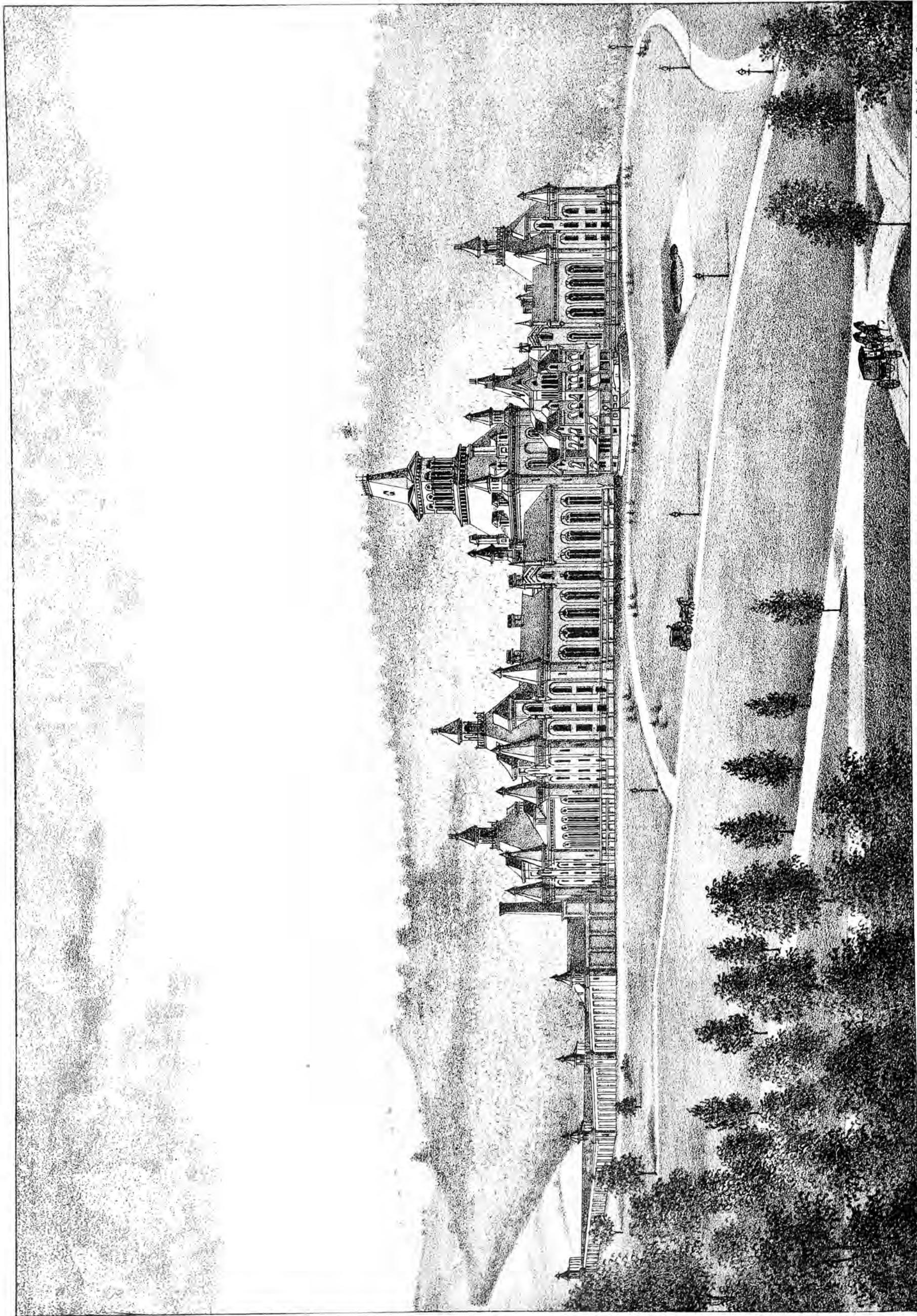
IRA HOYT

was of English descent, his ancestors settling at Danbury, Mass., at an early day. His grandfather, Nathaniel Hoyt, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and settled after the war at Winchester, Conn. He was a farmer, and reared a large family. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Ira Hoyt, father of our subject, was born in Danbury, in 1797. He was twice married; and by his first wife were born to him five, by his second wife four, children. He died at the age of seventy-seven, in 1864. His widow, Mrs. Anna Hoyt, is still living, residing in Halsey Valley, at the age of eighty-six years.

Ira, the eldest child of Ira and Anna Hoyt, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 9, 1821. His boyhood days were passed in attending the common school, and in laboring upon the farms of his neighborhood, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Helen M. Roberts. The issue of this union was two children: Charles, who died at the age of five years, and Josephine, who married John Hutchins, and resides in Lawrence, Kansas. Helen Hoyt died in 1862, aged thirty-five years. In 1864, Mr. Hoyt filled the vacancy in his home by introducing therein as his wife Mrs. Hollinbeck, of Barton.

In the year 1850 he removed to Tioga County, settling at Halsey Valley, which he has since made his home. Although by occupation a cooper, he owns a small farm, and engages himself mainly in its care, and in the propagation of fish. In the latter enterprise he has been very successful, and owns a very fine pond, of which he is justly proud. For many years he has also been engaged in the manufacture of butter packages, his factory being operated by both steam- and water-power, and employing a number of men. Elsewhere in these pages may be seen a view of the residences and surroundings of Mr. Hoyt, and of Dr. Hollinbeck, his step-son, who lives adjoining.

By a life of industry and prudence, Mr. Hoyt has acquired a handsome competence.



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