

three times a week. About that time a passenger coach and four horses was put on it, but probably did not prove a success and before long was taken off. There was for a time a postoffice established at Canfield Corners, about four miles up the river on this same line, but it was removed before many years. There is now another office in the southeastern part of the town called East Nichols.

The clearing up of the forests had left the country covered with pine stumps. To get rid of these unsightly objects became a problem of no small magnitude. The stumps of other trees would soon decay and were easily removed, but the roots of the pine which extended to an immense distance from the trunk and were filled with turpentine, it used to be said would last forever. Various attempts were made at a somewhat early period in the history of the village to invent some machine for pulling them; but without success. The science of mechanics was not perhaps well understood, as no one seemed able to hit upon any method by which sufficient power could be obtained to dislodge these "old settlers." It was finally reserved for Mr. Briggs, a blacksmith in the village of Nichols, about the year 1832, to invent such a machine. It consisted of a number of cogged wheels of iron of graduated sizes working into each other, the power being obtained by what is known in mechanics as the "decrease of motion." In this way he constructed a machine of immense power which, worked by a single yoke of oxen, not only pulled up the stumps with their tremendous roots, but was also applied to the moving of houses. By the aid of this machine, which has since then been simplified and improved, but which, it is believed, was the first successful invention of the kind, the face of the country improved rapidly, and the value of the farms very much increased. The stumps being drawn, it then became a question as to what was to be done with them. It was almost an endless task to burn them, though that often had to be done. A few were thrown into the river, but the freshets instead of carrying them down to the sea, floated them up on the flats. At length some shrewd genius conceived the idea of making them into fences, which proved a great success. They were placed side by side, the roots all the same way, and when placed along the highway these roots towering into the air sometimes ten or twelve feet presented a not unpicturesque appearance, and constituted a barrier which might almost have turned an invading army. This machine ought to have brought its inventor a fortune, but he left the town not long

after its completion, and the writer has no knowledge of his subsequent history.

The village after 1825 improved rapidly, until then it contained but few houses of much size or pretention. In the year 1827, Mr. Kirby built the house on River street now in possession of his son-in-law Mr. Smith. Soon after, Nehemiah Platt, a son of Major Platt, and the only one of his sons who made Nichols his home, built the large brick house occupied by his family so long, and now in possession of his son-in-law, Dr. G. P. Cady. These were followed within a few years by Doctor Petts, C. R. Barstow, and George Coryell, who erected houses which are still among the best in the village; others were enlarged and improved and trees began to be planted. To Doctor Petts must be given the credit of having set out the first of the maples which now shade our streets. They were placed in front of his own house, now owned and occupied by Mr. De Groat. The house now belonging to Eben Dunham was long occupied as a hotel by Isaac Raymond, and afterwards by Peter Joslin, where good quarters and excellent entertainment were always to be had. Dr. Barstow built his house on River street in line with those of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Platt, in 1835. His old house, every vestige of which has disappeared, is worth a description as having been the beginning of the village. It extended from east to west with three front doors looking towards the north. Over the two toward the west was a low veranda surrounded by banisters except a space where three or four steps led down to a small door yard in which stood several large locusts. The eastern part which was built after the other, had over the door a small two storied portico, the upper part surrounded by a railing with a door opening into the chamber above. One like it, probably could not now be found in the country. A wing extended towards the south opening on the other street. It was used some years after Dr. Barstow left it as a hotel; the yard was thrown open and the trees having some time before been destroyed by the locust worm it became a part of the public street which in this way acquired a greater width in that direction than it has below the opposite corner. George Wilson, a son-in-law of Mr. Kirby, about the same time fitted up a residence just above that of Dr. Petts. He finally became the owner of the property of Dr. Petts, which he occupied till the time of his death, in 1850. Harvey Coryell built the house on the hill now in possession of Mrs. Elsbree. He occupied this house until the death of his

father, Judge Coryell, in 1835, when he removed to the homestead farm, and the widow and unmarried daughters of Judge Coryell took possession of the house he had left. The hotel on the corner was built in 1838 by Mr. Platt. These men were then, and for some years afterwards the principal business men of the village and their names are identified with much of its history.

Our business men since then have been O. A. Barstow, P. H. Joslin, Selim Kirby, J. L. Howell, Eben Dunham, Harris Brothers, C. Bliven, Edward Joslin, C. I. Sherwood, John R. Edsall, general merchants; Joslin & Alden, A. A. Swinton, and Colman & Horton, dealers in stoves and hardware; Cady & Latham, druggists; L. Conant, dealer in shoes, besides several dealers in groceries.

C. R. Barstow was a son of Dr. Samuel Barstow, of Great Barrington, Mass. He came to Nichols while a boy, and grew up in the family of Dr. Barstow, his father's brother. He was a partner of his uncle in the mercantile business for a while before going into business for himself. In 1844, he was elected sheriff of the county, and removed to Owego. At the end of his term as sheriff he was elected member of the assembly, after which he was made postmaster at Owego, and after his removal from that office occupied for a time the post of harbor-master in New York. He finally returned to Owego. He married a granddaughter of Major Platt, by whom he had a large family of children, all of whom he outlived, except a son and daughter. He sent three sons into the army, two of whom never returned. The survivor, Capt. Sumner Barstow, finally settled at Big Rapids, Mich., where his father died in 188—. The daughter is the wife of Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Oliver A. Barstow, a brother of C. R. Barstow, came to Nichols, too, while yet little more than a boy, and lived some years in the family of his uncle. He was also for a time his uncle's partner. He at length married a daughter of Edmund Palmer and commenced business for himself as a merchant, and has been one of our most enterprising and successful men. He was a member of assembly in 1866, and was previous to 1884, for forty years, a member of the board of justices of the county of Tioga. A man who has been elected by the popular vote so many times, to fill such an office, may be said to have possessed the confidence of the community in which he lives. He has for some time retired

from active business and makes his home with his daughter at Hooper's Valley.

The exact period at which the first school-house was built in the village is uncertain, but it was probably as early as 1817. It stood on the lower corner of the unoccupied ground before referred to, directly opposite the spot now occupied by the Barstow house. This vacant ground—a green, as it was called—served for many years as a charming place of recreation for the school children and young people of the village. The house consisted of but one moderate-sized room, with a single row of desks built against the wall, with a row of benches in front which were without backs, so that the scholars who practiced writing could sit with their faces either way, and another row in front for the smaller children. It was warmed in winter by a large fire-place at one end, and was entered by a door having a wooden latch, which was raised by a leather string. This primitive temple of learning must have stood some ten or fifteen years when the fire-place gave place to a stove, and the interior was altered so as to accommodate a greater number of scholars, and the house was painted red. The "old red school-house" stood until the growth of the village seemed to demand its removal and the erection of a new one. The exact year is not remembered, but it must have been about 1844 or 1845. This new one was built on the west side of the street, about half way between the corner and the foot of the hill, at the cost of two hundred dollars. A building of this kind was very soon entirely inadequate to the wants of the village. It was occupied, however, until 1871. A lot on Cady avenue was then purchased of Dr. G. M. Cady for the sum of five hundred dollars, and the present school building erected at a cost of four thousand, where a graded school has been maintained since 1874.

The town in 1856 contained 13 school districts, and the entire amount of public money that year was \$807.78, and the allotment to District No. 2, which comprised the village of Nichols, was \$82.70. There are at present, 1887, 12 districts, No. 2 and No. 3 extending a mile up the river having been consolidated. This year the public money for the village district alone is \$440.73. The gross amount of salaries for the three teachers in the graded school is \$960.00

The Susquehanna river though a beautiful stream, renowned in poetry and song, has yet been found by the dwellers on its banks, very often a troublesome neighbor. For many years its

waters during the spring freshets though often overflowing its banks did no very great damage. But with the receding of the forests these became more sudden and violent, and frequently came into the streets in the lower part of the village. In 1865 it reached the point of inundation, invading the houses and causing general consternation and a good deal of damage. Since then it has twice been in the streets, the last time in seventy-two—since which a long succession of dry seasons has given us a rest from these inflictions. The Wappasening creek was, we are told at the first settlement of the country a narrow stream that was crossed by a fallen tree. The clearing up of the country has transformed it into a raging torrent coming down in the spring time with a fury that sweeps everything before it. The first bridge, which was nearly as long again as the present one, must have been built not long after the settlement of the village. The force of the stream made constant repairs necessary, and it was at least entirely rebuilt before 1865. The inundation of that year swept it entirely away. It was then rebuilt and shortened, the upper half being replaced by a causeway. The ends of this bridge being, like the others, insecure and needing constant repair, it was finally in 1882 replaced by the fine iron bridge which at present spans the stream. An iron bridge was built the same year across the same stream a mile above the village. The New York and Erie railroad which reached Smithboro in 1851, did a great deal for Nichols although the nearest station was two miles distant. There being no capitalists at Smithboro to take advantage of its position, the grain trade from a considerable extent of country centred at Nichols where our merchants, principally Barstow and Kirby, operated for a time so largely as to control the market on the Central Division of the road. This furnished employment to a great many persons, brought a good many new inhabitants into the town and gave an impetus to trade beneficial alike to town and country. Some of our best business establishments date from about this time.

In 1852, the old Owego and Towanda Mail line was discontinued and a daily mail established between Smithboro and Nichols. The mails are now carried from Nichols by a tri-weekly line to some of the towns in Bradford county. There is no direct line at present between Nichols and Towanda.

In 1868 the main street of the village was well built up from the corner to the foot of the hill, a distance of rather more than a hundred rods. The lower ground on the creek, on the east of

the village, prevented its being built up much farther on the river street, in that direction. Beyond the bridge it has, however, been a good deal built up since that time. That part of the street extending toward the west was gradually being occupied, and more room for building lots seemed to be called for; and during this year several new streets were laid out. Cady avenue, which runs from the upper end of River street toward the south, till it is joined by Platt street, which connects it with the main street at the foot of the hill. West avenue leaves the river street about sixty rods west from the corner, and running south joins Howell street, which connects it with the main street. Walnut street runs from Howell street towards the south into one of the old streets commonly called the back street, which runs from the main street towards the hill on the west of the town. The two older streets have never been formally named, but are commonly called the Main and the River streets. Other names have been suggested, but these will probably remain. A short street connects the main street with Cady avenue about midway between the corner and the foot of the hill, and two short streets have since been laid out between the river street and the depot. The new streets were well laid out, planted with trees, and very soon built up, and now offer some of the most attractive residences in the village.

Dr. George M. Cady came to Nichols in 1847. His nephew George P. Cady came a few years later. He studied medicine in the office of his uncle and elsewhere and after taking his degree became his uncle's partner. These gentlemen both became sons-in-law to the Hon. Nehemiah Platt. In 1884 Dr. G. P. Cady purchased the property on the corner formerly owned by Dr. Barstow, and erected the brick block which bears his name. This block contains, on the ground floor, Cady & Latham's drug store, the dry goods store of Edward Joslin, and the Doctor's office. The second story contains three suits of living rooms, while the third consists of a fine hall for public meetings and public gatherings of all kinds; something the village had long wanted. The two adjoining stores, the grocery store of Mr. Westbrook, and the large hardware store containing the post-office, which were built soon after, with the broad plank walk extending in front of the entire line of stores at that end of the street, which was built at the same time, has greatly improved the appearance of the town. On the death of Mr. Kirby, which occurred in 1864, the two large buildings on the street below his

house, which he built for the convenience of his business, were removed, leaving an unbroken line of residences on that street, and a continuous line of view up the street. The D. L. & W. railroad, which was built in 1882, passed through the village between the street and the river, destroying the succession of fine orchards which formed the background of the village in that direction. In their place we have the railroad depot with its usual adjuncts. Mr. John Fenderson has built a steam-mill near the depot, and a creamery has also been established by a Mr. Baker, from New York city. - Immense quantities of lumber, bark, and pressed hay, and other produce, are constantly shipped to New York, and the business done here is probably greater than at any other station between Binghamton and Elmira. But with all its benefits it has not been altogether advantageous. It has cut up some of our farms very much to their injury, and its frequent crossings of the highway has nearly spoiled the fine drive up and down the river.

HOOPER'S VALLEY.—In 1828, Thomas Pearsall, with two brothers, Gilbert and Nathaniel Pearsall, came to Nichols from Chenango county, and purchased landed estate along the river, a mile and a half below the village: He built mills on the river, opened a store and invested largely in the lumber trade, and at the same time became instrumental in getting up the Nichols and Smithboro Bridge Company. These various enterprises involved the employment of a great many hands, and brought together a great many persons, mechanics and laboring men, and a little village soon sprang up along the street facing the river—the handsome house of Mr. Pearsall standing at the lower extremity. This village, which was supposed to be the beginning of a much larger one, which might in time rival its neighbor at the corner, received the name of Hooper's Valley, in honor of the original patentee. But Mr. Pearsall failed in business; the store was closed and the mill changed hands. Many persons who had purchased village lots gave them up and went elsewhere, and the growth of the village ceased. Gilbert Pearsall, however, retained possession of the real estate, and the village, in the midst of a rich farming country, maintained its existence. The mills were purchased by Mr. Higley who, in their place, established a fulling-mill and carding machine. These were a few years after destroyed by fire. The almost total cessation of the domestic manufacture of woolens in the town, rendered fulling-mills no longer profitable or even necessary. Mr. Dunham's had

some time before ceased work, and Mr. Higley's were never rebuilt. In 1854, a postoffice was established at Hooper's Valley for the benefit of the lower part of the town, which has, from that circumstance, come to be known by the name of the village, in the neighboring towns. In 1875, Mr. L. Burr Pearsall, a son of Gilbert Pearsall, built the steam saw and planing-mill now in operation there. He also built, some years before, a handsome dwelling house at the upper end of the village. Hooper's Valley is now a busy little village, with a public school and several shops and some pretty houses, although it does not promise ever to become much larger than at present. Mr. Thomas Pearsall was the principal agent in the formation of the Nichols and Smithboro Bridge Company, which built the first bridge over the Susquehanna, in 1831. It was destroyed by a freshet the ensuing winter. It was rebuilt, to be again swept away in 1837. It was again rebuilt, but remained standing only until 1865, when the excessive floods of that year again swept it away a third time. Being of the utmost importance to the town and village of Nichols, especially after the building of the Erie railway, it was immediately rebuilt. It was, however, doomed to final destruction by the waters. In 1880, the northern half of it was carried away. The building of the D. L. & W. railroad the next spring, on the Nichols side of the river, made the bridge to Smithboro no longer a necessity, and it was not again rebuilt. As the mails, however, still continued to be brought on the Erie road, a rope ferry was established near the place where the bridge had stood.

Mr. Nehemiah Platt died in 1850. He had been a politician of some note, and was at one time a member of the State Senate from the sixth senatorial district. He had a large family, to whom he left a considerable estate. His eldest son is a citizen of Nichols, occupying the house of his grandfather. His own house is occupied by his son-in-law, Dr. G. P. Cady.

Dr. Barstow died in 1865 at the age of eighty years. He was well known in both state and county political circles, and his career at home is identified with the history of the village, and for a considerable period with that of the town. In all things done for its improvement he had an interest and took a pride in its development. During his fifty years' residence here he had seen many and great changes, and many of them he had helped to bring about. But he outlived most of his contemporaries, and was wont to complain somewhat sadly of the loneliness of his old

age. He had the misfortune to outlive both his sons. His eldest, Samuel Barstow, was educated as a lawyer, and going west settled in the city of Detroit, Mich. Here he acquired considerable eminence as a lawyer, and was for some years a man of influence in that city, but died in 1854. He left a son who outlived his grandfather, but died unmarried at the age of twenty-six years. The second son, John C. Barstow, who was at one time the village postmaster, died unmarried at his father's house in 1862. His life was saddened by these domestic losses, and also by the war of the rebellion which swept away many young relatives in whom, in the absence of sons of his own, he took a pride. The Coryell and Barstow families that from their numbers and long residence in the town exercised, at one time, a controlling influence in its affairs, have now nearly disappeared. The few that remain of the first seem destined to become fewer, while of the second but two of the name now survive in the town where there were once large families. The same, however, may be said of other large families in the town. Dr. Barstow did not leave a large property. His house was left as a life possession to his second daughter, who still occupies it with a tenant.

The town of Nichols has sent fifteen members to the assembly, seven of her citizens having filled that position. Besides those already mentioned, Ezra Canfield was elected in 1837, Wright Dunham in 1829 and '39, John Coryell in 1838. Five of her citizens have filled the office of sheriff, three of them by the popular vote. She has also sent two members to the state senate, one to congress, and one of her citizens was twice elected treasurer of the state, and four have occupied a place on the bench of judges. The town was well represented in the late war, a large number of young men having enlisted, many of whom were among the "unreturning brave." Two died at Andersonville. Two of its citizens held slaves: Judge Coryell, one man, and Major Platt, a man and his wife and daughter. The men left their masters as soon as the law made them free. The females remained, and the old woman was cared for by the Platt family as long as she lived.

Although the absence of manufactures at the village has prevented it from growing rapidly, it has constantly increased in extent, in population, material wealth and in beauty of appearance. It has changed from a hamlet, to a beautiful and well-kept village. Its streets are well laid out, clean and shaded throughout with fine trees. Old and unsightly buildings have been removed and in their places we have neat and handsome dwell-

ings with pleasant yards and gardens. No disaster either of nature or fortune has ever checked its progress. Its citizens have been singularly fortunate with regard to fires. No dwelling has ever been burned within the limits of the village. With the exception of the late Mr. Kirby's store, which was burned in 1882, three or four shops are all that have been destroyed by fire. One of these, however, involved the loss of the records as we have stated. The business of the town continued to increase, and our citizens even looked forward to a time when the railroad might bring manufactures to them that would change our village to a flourishing town. The disastrous failure of a private bank in a neighboring town, in which most of the business men were interested, has, however, brought a cloud over its horizon, and interposed what we can only hope will be a temporary check to its prosperity. The population of the village at present is about 400. The want of accuracy in dates in the foregoing sketch is owing partly to the destruction of the town records as mentioned, and partly to the passing away of the entire generation of those whose recollections might have assisted those of the writer.

MANUFACTURES.

L. Burr Pearsall's Circular Saw, Planing and Shingle-Mill was built by Gilbert Pearsall in 1876. It is situated just off the River road at Hoopers Valley, is run by steam power and has a capacity of 10,000 feet in ten hours. It has also a feed run; employs seven men, and is under the supervision of the proprietor who is also largely engaged in farming.

Dunham's Grist-Mill on Wappasening creek was built by Henry, Wright and Ebenezer Dunham, brothers, about 1822-23. It is run by water power, with two runs of stones, doing mostly custom work. It has facilities for manufacturing flour. It is now owned and run by Caleb Wright.

Hunt's Saw and Grist-Mills on road 37, were built by Adonijah Hunt in 1884. The first mills on this site were built by his father, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., and were carried away by high water in 1883. The circular saw-mill has a capacity of 5,000 feet in ten hours. The custom mill has three runs of stones, and facilities for grinding buckwheat.

The Nichols Steam Flour, Saw and Planing-Mills were built by John Fenderson in 1885. They are located near the D. L. & W. R. R. depot, off River street and adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The flour mill has two runs of stones and roller capacity for fifty barrels a day, a specialty is made of buckwheat grinding in its season. The circular saw and planing-mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

The Nichols Creamery was established in the spring of 1887, and was first in operation on May 5th, of that year. It was built and is conducted by W. and R. B. Baker, and has a capacity for 20,000 lbs. of milk per day. It is situated near the river and convenient to the D. L. & W. R. R. depot. It has an engine of ten horsepower, a Danish-Weston separator and all the modern equipments.

CHURCHES.

The few clergymen that found their way into the country at an early day were Methodist ministers from the Baltimore conference. They were always made welcome and the houses of the people thrown open to them to preach in. But their visits were few and far between, and the inhabitants of the country commonly devoted their Sundays to visiting, which, as they had little leisure during the week and nothing else to do on Sunday, was not perhaps, surprising. Books were scarce in most families, newspapers in many, probably nearly unknown. In 1817 one of the Methodist conferences extended its boundaries so as to take in a part of the State of New York, and the entire town of Tioga was included in a circuit. *A church was organized in the lower part of the town, south of the river with five members. They had no pastor over them in the modern sense of the term, but two ministers "rode the circuit," preaching two successive Sundays alternately in the same place. The Rev. John Griffing was one of the first preachers. They preached in school-houses, private houses, or barns, or in the open air; whenever they could bring the people together to hear them. The first church in the town was the old Asbury Methodist church. It was built in 1822, on land given by Judge Coryell on the lower border of his estate; a plot of ground above the church being set off and reserved by him as a burial ground for himself and family.

The ground below was given by Mr. Palmer for a common burial ground. This church was filled for many years every Sunday with a good congregation, but it gradually diminished with

*It is maintained and on good authority, that a Methodist class was formed several years prior to this date by Benjamin Lounsbury, Sr., Thomas White and Adonijah Westcott, all young men, and that their first meetings were held in a school-house which stood on the north side of the River road just below the Riverside Cemetery.

the disappearance of some of the old families, till it became a question as to whether the services there should not be discontinued. It has, however, increased again, and there is now a congregation, and a Sunday-school is kept up a part of the year. In 1824 the Rev. Horace Agard was sent on to the circuit. He was a preacher of some talent, and was much liked by the people. He finally purchased a few acres of land and built a modest cottage just below what is now Hooper's Valley, and located his family there permanently. His health failed and he was obliged to abandon active work some years before his death, which occurred in 1850. As a citizen of our town he was much respected. After his death his widow and family went to the State of Iowa. Nichols was made a station with a resident minister in 1835.

The first church in the village of Nichols, now known as the Methodist church, was built in 1829. The ground which it occupies, which seemed to afford a more eligible site for the purpose than any other in the village, was secured to the town by the liberality of Major Platt. It had been in possession of Squire Joseph Webster, of Windham, Pa., by whom it was conveyed to the town in accordance with an arrangement made by Major Platt with him and Mr. Sylvenus Dunham. This latter gentleman had made a contract with Major Platt for the purchase of a piece of ground on which to build a house. Major Platt made a deed of this land to Mr. Dunham, in consideration of which Mr. Dunham conveyed to Squire Webster a piece of land which he owned in Windham, near or adjacent to that gentleman's farm, who in his turn, deeded the 'lot in Nichols to the trustees of the church. Whether this arrangement was made before the death of Major Platt, or by some provision of his will, cannot now be told; probably, however, it was by the latter, as Major Platt died in 1824, and the final deed was not signed until just before the death of Squire Webster, in 1831. The church was built by contributions from the inhabitants of the town generally, who gave on the express condition that the church should be free for all denominations of Christians to preach in. It was built by contract, by Mr. Hezekiah Dunham, of Windham, Pa., for two thousand dollars, excepting the foundation, which was a separate affair, and built by the men of the town coming together, bringing stone and employing the proper mechanics and rendering general help. In this way a foundation was laid as strong as brick and mortar could make it. A box was enclosed in the corner-stone containing a list of the trustees of the church, of the town officers for

the year, the names of the governor and lieut-governor of the state, and the president and vice-president of the nation, and perhaps some other documents. There were also copies of the current numbers of the county papers, whatever they may have been. The names of the trustees were Emanuel Coryell, Nehemiah Platt, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Ezra Canfield, John Cassel, Peter Joslin, Jonathan Hunt, Edwin Ripley, Wright Dunham, John Petts, Sylvester Knapp, Cyrus Field, Daniel Ferguson, Justus Brown and James Thurston. These men, who represented nearly every part of the town, have all passed away. One of them, Sylvester Knapp, was from Smithboro, from which we infer that Smithboro helped to build the church.

On this foundation Mr. Dunham erected a superstructure which has now stood fifty-eight years without showing any sign of weakness or decay. Lumber was then plenty and cheap, and the frame was constructed of large and solid pine timbers of great strength, the beams of the front of the tower extending from the foundation up. It was built after the fashion of the times, with a high pulpit at the end of the auditorium towards the entrance, and galleries that would seat nearly as many persons as the floor below. It was dedicated the next winter, although there was no means of warming it then, nor for some time after. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Platt, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Athens, Pa. The Methodists presently removed their preaching place from the old school-house to the church, which they have continued to occupy from that time, preaching for many years but once a day, and that in the afternoon, while any others desiring to use it, had the morning hours. The house being free was used not only by all denominations of Christians, orthodox and others, but for almost every other purpose for which a public building was necessary, exhibitions, concerts, public meetings of all kinds, including political. A Mormon even, on one occasion, found his way into the pulpit. As a consequence the church was ill kept, ill cared for, and often neglected. There were, from time to time, some alterations made in the interior to render it more comfortable for ministers and people, and in 1858 it was put in very good repair with some farther alterations, and the trustees grew rather more careful about allowing such indiscriminate use of it as had been the custom. In 1871 the interior was entirely remodeled in accordance with the modern style of church building. The galleries were removed, the seats reversed, stained glass windows

put in, and twenty feet added in the rear to make room for a pipe organ, in front of which a simple desk supplied the place of a pulpit. The bell was purchased in 1867, during the pastorate of the Rev. Asa Brooks. At this time also, the time of preaching was changed from afternoon to morning.

During the pastorate of the Rev. George Comfort, in 1873, the church was regularly incorporated as the First Methodist church of Nichols, although it is still a free church, open to any who may wish to preach there at any hour not already occupied. The Presbyterians we shall have occasion immediately to speak of. Other denominations have, at different times, made some attempts to establish themselves here, but without success.

In 1843, died Miss Sidney Coryell, an unmarried daughter of Judge Coryell, who, with a sister, also unmarried, and her mother had been inhabitants of our village since 1835. This lady left no will, but requested before her death that a portion, at least, of her property should be given to the Methodist church at Nichols, of which she was a member. Her friends consenting, her wish was carried out by her sister, the next summer, by the purchase of the Methodist parsonage lot of Mr. Nehemiah Platt, for the sum of nine hundred dollars. There was then but one house standing on it, which was occupied as a parsonage until 1871, when the present parsonage was built. Two or three years later the lot was divided and the town half sold to Mr. Babcock.

The Presbyterians had no church in Nichols until after the erection of the church building in 1829. A church was then organized with thirteen members. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Ripley, an old gentleman with no family, who found a home with some one of his members. He remained but one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ira Smith, who, with a large family, served the church two years on the very moderate salary of two hundred dollars, with the addition, probably, of the rent of a house. After his departure the church was for many years without a regular pastor. The pulpit was occasionally filled by ministers from the neighboring towns, and for a few years subsequent to 1844, for the period is not precisely remembered, the Rev. John Gibbs, a retired minister, who came into the town as a resident, officiated as pastor. In 1859, the Rev. Henry Carpenter was hired and remained two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. George M. Life. This gentleman was a native of Virginia, but being loyal to the Union, he left the state on the breaking out of the war, and came to the residence of his brother, who

was also a clergyman, in Muncey, Pa. Hearing, while at this place, of their want of a pastor at the church at Nichols, he came here and was hired by the trustees of the church, and remained here eight years. He had no great talents as a preacher, but made himself very acceptable as a pastor and as a financier in church matters. It was during his pastorate that the Presbyterian church edifice was built. It was done, too, just after the close of the war, when the hard times rendered the accomplishment of such an enterprise almost hopeless. It was built and finished, however, and dedicated in the fall of 1867. He married a lady of some wealth, in Muncey, and just after the completion of the church, built himself a very handsome private residence, which, at his departure from the town, in 1870, was purchased by the church for a parsonage. Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by a succession of preachers. Mr. Life may be said to have built up the church by giving it a "local habitation" and standing in the town, which it had not had before. The River Valley Methodist church was built in 1873, on ground given by Jonathan Hunt, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Comfort, a few miles up the river.

The first graves in Nichols were made on a knoll on the river not far from the house of the late Henry Coryell. These graves have long since disappeared. Major Platt had a private cemetery on his farm up the river, where for many years those of the Platt family who deceased were buried. Caleb Wright also buried his dead on his own farm. The first village cemetery, or "burying-ground" as it was called, was the gift of Mr. Wright to the town. It was a piece of ground comprising less than an acre, at the upper end of his farm. It was a few years ago enlarged by the purchase of a small piece of ground from Daily Dunham. The private cemetery of the Dunham family, which was laid out some time afterward, joins it on the upper end. This ground served as a place of interment for our village for many years, and it is still sometimes used. The Riverside Cemetery association was regularly incorporated, June 1, 1861, by the inhabitants of the upper part of the town. The cemetery consists of one acre lying on that part of the public road that runs along the river bank, about three or four miles above the village. The Nichols cemetery, lying rather more than a mile below the village was established by an association incorporated February 10, 1876. These cemeteries are well laid and well kept and supply a want that had long been felt in the town.

OWEGO,* the shire town of Tioga county, is situated in the southeast corner of the same, and is bounded north by Newark Valley, east and south by the county line, and west by Nichols, Tioga, and a small part of Candor. At the time the county was organized, February 16, 1791, the territory comprised in the present town of Owego was a part of the town of Union, which then included within its limits the present towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego, and Richford, in Tioga county, and also territory in the present counties of Broome and Chenango. The original town of Owego at that time lay west of the Owego creek, and included the present towns of Candor, Nichols, Tioga, and Spencer, and all of Barton except that portion lying west of Cayuta creek, together with the towns of Caroline, Danby, and Newfield, (then called Cayuta), in Tompkins county.

On the 14th of March, 1800, the present town of Owego was organized from Union and named Tioga, and when Broome county was organized on March 22, 1806, the town became a part of her territory. The disadvantages of having a town of Owego on the west side of the Owego creek, and a village of Owego in the town of Tioga on the east side of the creek were such that in the revision of the statutes, in 1813, the names of the towns of Owego and Tioga were exchanged, the one for the other, as they now exist.

The town of Owego again became a part of Tioga county, March 22, 1822, when all the territory that had been taken with Broome county in 1806, was restored to Tioga.

Old Indian Boundary Lines.—An undeniably correct account of the early land grants and of the first occupation of the territory included within the limits of the present town of Owego, together with the acquisition of the tract of eighteen square miles of land by James McMaster, now known as the McMaster Half Township, on which Owego stands, has been already given in this work. The abandonment of the hunting grounds on the Susquehanna river and the gradual occupancy of the land by white settlers from the Eastern States followed.

The original league of the Iroquois consisted of five nations of Indians, the Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, Cayugas, and Senecas. The Six Nations were constituted, in 1712, by uniting with the Tuscaroras.

The dividing line between the Cayugas and Onondagas com-

*Prepared by LeRoy W. Kingman, of Owego.

menced on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Oswego river and on its west side, and, passing between the Cross and Otter lakes, continued south into Pennsylvania, crossing the Susquehanna river west of Owego. The Cayugas were west of the line.

The boundary line between the Senecas and Cayugas commenced at the head of Sodus bay on Lake Ontario, and running south nearly on the longitude of Washington, crossed the Clyde river, near the village of that name, and the Seneca river, about four miles east of its outlet from the Seneca lake. Continuing south and inclining a little to the east, the line ran nearly to the lake at its head, and having crossed the Chemung river east of Elmira, it passed into Pennsylvania. The territory of the Cayugas lay upon both sides of Cayuga lake, and extended to the eastward so as to include the Owasco.

The line between the Onondagas and Oneidas ran from the Deep Spring, near Manlius, south into Pennsylvania, crossing the Susquehanna river, near its confluence with the Chenango.

In brief, the Senecas were west of the Cayugas, the dividing line crossing into Pennsylvania, east of Elmira. The Cayugas were east of this line and were divided from the Onondagas by the line which crossed into Pennsylvania, west of Owego. The Onondagas occupied the present town of Owego and the western part of Broome county, and were divided from the Oneidas by the line which crossed the Susquehanna near its confluence with the Chenango.

Another tribe, the Nanticokes, had undisputed possession of this portion of the valley of the Susquehanna. Their headquarters were about fourteen miles above Owego, near the mouth of the Choconut creek, and across the river at Union. The Nanticokes had been driven from the south and were identical with Indians of the eastern shore of Virginia, who were known as the Nantaquaks. They were admitted into the confederacy of the Iroquois but were then tributaries and acted in concert with them, enjoying the protection of the league.

After the white people began to settle here the Indians gradually left the country. The late William Pumpelly informed the writer that when he came here, in 1805, Indians were frequently seen about the streets, but most of them had removed to Oneida county. They were accustomed to hold their councils and dances at the Indian spring, in Tioga. As late as 1812, there were Indians scattered all about the county, and on the island below Leach's mills there were half a dozen slab huts occupied by

Indians, who spent their time in fishing and hunting, while their squaws made bead work and baskets, which they sold to the white people on general training and other public days.

Indian Nomenclature.—Owego was known in the Indian dialect as Ah-wah-gah, and it was pronounced as thus spelled by the Indian captors of Mrs. Jane Whitaker, the white girl, who escaped the massacre of Wyoming and was taken with other prisoners to Tioga Point (Athens) and thence to Owego, while on their way to Unadilla.* In Lewis H. Morgan's "Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or League of the Iroquois," it is spelled in the Onondaga dialect "Ah-wa ga;" the "a" in the second syllable being pronounced as in the word "fate."

In the "Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York" it is variously spelled, "Owègy," "Oweigy," and "Oswegy." In early maps it is spelled "Owegy" and "Owega." The early settlers pronounced the name O-wa-go; "a" pronounced as in "fate." It was also so written in the town records of the town of Union, and in the journals of officers of Clinton's and Sullivan's armies, and also in early letters and documents.

The word "Ah-wa-ga" signifies, according to Wilkinson's "Annals of Binghamton," swift, or swift river. Judge Avery, who is undoubtedly correct, says its signification is "where the valley widens."

That part of the village of Owego nearest the mouth of the Owego creek, known as Canawana, was "Ca-ne-wa-nah." In the Seneca dialect it was "Ne-wa-na Canoeush," meaning, literally, "little living water." It was so named from the spring, known as the Indian spring, situated a little west of the Owego creek, at the northern base of the cliff, north of the Main street bridge. The present name is obtained by the arbitrary transposition of syllables.

Susquehanna is written in Smith's history of Virginia, "Sasque-han-nough," and by Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," in the Indian dialect, "Ga-wa-no-wa-na-neh," meaning "Great Island River." Wilkinson's "Annals of Binghamton" says that the word signifies "long and crooked river." In a list of Indian names of rivers and settlements in Pennsylvania it is given as "Winding water."

Heckwelder, in his "Indian Names of Rivers, Creeks, and

*See "The Susquehanna Valley," by Judge Avery in *St. Nicholas*, 1853, page 123.

Noted Places in Pennsylvania," says the word Susquehanna (properly "Sisquehanne," from "Sisku," for mud, and "hanne," a stream) was, probably, at an early time of the settling of this country, overheard by some white person, while the Indians were at the time of a flood or freshet remarking, "Juh! Achsi quehanne," or "Sisquehanne," which is: "How muddy the stream is," and, therefore, taken as the proper name of the river. Any stream that has become muddy will at the time it is so be called "Sisquehanna."

At the meeting of the Presbytery at Newport, in October, 1885, a young Indian whom the Presbytery had taken under its care, said that the river received its name in this way: An Indian standing on one side of the banks called across to the other, "Susque," which interpreted means, "Are you there?" His friend replied, "Hanna," which means, "I am here." A white man standing near heard it and named the river accordingly. This derivation appears to be rather far-fetched.

The word "Anna" appears to be a general Indian term meaning "river." The word "Susque" is said to have meant in the aboriginal dialect, "long and crooked." Thus we have the Susqueh-anna, the Lackaw-anna, and in Virginia, the North Anna, South Anna, Rix-anna, and Flav-anna.

Early Settlers.—The first white men to visit this town of whom we have any account, were a portion of General Sullivan's army, in 1779. On the 17th of August, in that year, Captain Daniel Livermore, of the 3d New Hampshire regiment of General Poor's brigade, with a detachment of nine hundred men from General Sullivan's army, marched up the Susquehanna river from Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.) to meet General Clinton's expedition of 1,500 men, which was coming down from Otsego lake.

At Owego, Captain Livermore destroyed the Indian village, which was on the river's bank at and below William street, and which consisted of about twenty wigwams, the natives having fled on the approach of the troops. Two days afterward they effected a union with Clinton's army of 1,500 men at Charamuk (Choconut, about one and one-half miles above Union) and the entire body then marched to Owego, arriving August 19th, and remaining encamped here two days, on account of rainy weather.

One of the soldiers in General Clinton's army in this expedition was James McMaster, of Florida, Montgomery county. Pleased with the appearance of the valley and the apparent advantages of the land for farming purposes, he returned four

years later, in 1784, on a prospecting visit. The only white man in these parts then was Amos Draper, an Indian trader, who resided at Choconut, and who was engaged in trafficking with the natives at various points. Through Draper's influence, McMaster conciliated the Indians, so that when he returned here the next year he was unmolested.

In April, 1785, McMaster, accompanied by his brother, Robert McMaster, William Taylor, a bound boy, John Nealy and William Woods, left Florida for Owego. They came down Otsego lake to the Susquehanna river, and on down to Owego. Their farming implements and cooking utensils were conveyed in a boat, while some of the party went with four horses by land. Having arrived here, they constructed a cabin of pitch-pine logs upon the flat, about fifty rods above where the flouring mill in Canawana now stands. They planted ten acres with corn on the homestead farm of George Talcott, after which they built a more substantial log house on the ground now occupied by George L. Rich's residence, near the lower end of Front street. The latter house stood facing the river, near its bank. After the corn had been hoed, the party returned to Montgomery county. After finishing their harvesting upon the Mohawk, they came back to Owego in the fall and gathered their crop, which had not been molested by the Indians.

Amos Draper came to Owego to reside in the spring of 1787, and his was the first white family to settle here. Draper had resided at Kingston, Pa., from which point his family removed, in the fall of 1786, to Nanticoke, where he had been engaged in trafficking with the Indians for several years. They commenced living in the house that McMaster and his party had built two years previous.

Amos Draper and his brother, Joseph Draper, who was a surveyor, and who was also afterward a resident of Owego, were sons of Major Simeon Draper, who was one of the forty settlers or proprietors of the township of Kingston, under the old Connecticut claim, in 1768. "Amos Draper," says an old document in possession of the writer, "deceased on the 24th of May, 1808, at about 2 o'clock P. M., in the town of Owego, in the county of Tioga, N. Y., with a cancer on the left cheek—after passing through the most excruciating pain for nearly one year—and was buried in the burial ground in the village of Owego, in the town of Tioga, and county of Broome, and State of New York. The

stone at the head is marked A. D. The grave to the north is his daughter, which deceased with small pox."

The first white child born within the present limits of Tioga county was Selecta Draper, daughter of Amos Draper. She was born in Owego, June 19, 1788, and married Stephen Williams, Jr., of Newark Valley, in 1809. She died at the residence of her son, L. E. Williams, in Newark Valley, April 2, 1865.

The family of James McMaster removed to Owego in the spring of 1788, and settled in a house near the river, opposite the foot of the street now known as Academy street. In the same year the family of John McQuigg came from New Hampshire and settled in a house situated where Camp's furnace now stands, a short distance below Park street. McQuigg was a revolutionary soldier. He died in Owego, in 1813.

These houses were all on the line of the old Indian trail and fronted upon the river. This was washed away long ago by the freshets of successive years. There were trails on both banks up and down the Susquehanna. The one on the north side followed the bank closely from the eastern part of the town all the way to the Owego creek at its mouth. On the west side of the creek it continued along close to the river bank to the narrows, near Tioga Center. This trail was wide enough for the passage of horses with packs, cattle, etc., and in some places it was wide enough for wagons. It was widened after the coming of the white people and became the main highway through southern New York from the east to the west. Another Indian trail was the "Cayuga Lake trail," running north and south. It entered the north part of the village of Owego, and ran direct to the river. It was nearly identical in its course with the streets now known as McMaster and Academy streets.

When the early settlers came into this country, these trails were the only roads opened through the forest, and were for many years the only route of travel. Along their line the early settlers built their houses. All of the Indian trails along the banks of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers and their tributaries converged upon Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.), at the junction of these two rivers. They became gathered into one, which, descending the Susquehanna, formed the great southern trail into Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Although James McMaster was the owner of such a vast amount of land, he died poor. He sold it piece by piece, much of it for a mere song, and in his later days went to live in Candor, where

his daughter, Mrs. Caleb Sackett, resided. His death was caused by being thrown from a horse, in 1818. McMaster was the first sheriff of Tioga county, elected in 1791.

The old town of Union, in the county of Tioga, as formed by an act of the legislature, February 16, 1791, extended from the Chenango river to the West Owego creek, and from the Pennsylvania state line to the south side of the military tract. This, of course, included the whole of the present town of Owego. The town was organized April 5, in the same year, by the election of town officers, and three months later (July 12, 1791), it was divided into road districts by the commissioners of highways. From the lists of persons assigned to work on the highways, we obtain the names of the settlers at that early day, residing between the Owego creek and the head of the Big Island. The list is as follows:

James McMaster,	John Carmon,	Amos Mead,
Phineas Thompson,	Elias Williams,	James Barnes,
Emmanuel Deuel,	Timothy Sibley,	Benjamin Selden,
John Caster,	Daniel Ferguson,	Thomas Jordan,
Jehu Barney,	Daniel Ferguson, Jr.,	Elisha Bates,
Robert McMaster,	Reuben Harrington,	Stephen Dean,
Amos Draper,	Jacob Harrington,	Benjamin Marsh,
John McQuigg,	Jeremiah Harrington,	Stephen Aylsworth,
John Nealy,	William Bates,	Benjamin Bates.

The names of those residing between the head of the Big Island and the present line between Tioga and Broome counties, were as follows:

Silas Gaskill,	Matthew Hammond,	Amariah Yates,
Uriah Gaskill,	Daniel Thurston,	Isaac Harris,
Wilder Gaskill,	Benjamin Lewis,	Thomas Tracy,
Samuel Smith,	Daniel Hilton,	Cohoon Runnals,
Charles Dodge,	Nathan Hammond,	Roswell Smith,
Jonathan Hammond,	David Hammond,	John Kelly,
Seth Jakeway,	Moses Reed,	William Roe,
John Taylor,	Levi Wheeler,	John Rowley,
James Sarner,	Samuel Atkins,	Zimri Barney,
Moses Ingersoll,	David Barney,	Richard —,
Reuben Holbook,	Frances Norwood,	Jeremiah Taylor,
Gideon Thayer,	William Read,	Daniel Read.

Some of the persons named above may have resided east of

the present Tioga county line. Many of them were squatters, too poor to buy land, and subsisting by fishing and hunting, and they remained here only until driven from the land by the owners. Others were owners of land by purchase, and remained permanent residents. Many of their descendants are still residents of the town.

Organization.—The first town meeting in the old town of Tioga (Owego), was held at Capt. Luke Bates's tavern, in Owego village, on the 3d day of April, 1800. Col. David Pixley was chosen moderator, and the following town officers were elected: Supervisor, John Brown; town clerk, Lemuel Brown; assessors, Asa Bement, Asa Camp, Henry Steward; collector, Jesse Gleazen; overseers of the poor, Vine Kingsley, Lemuel Brown; commissioner of highways, Stephen Mack; constables, Henry Steward, Stephen Ball, Stephen Mack; fence viewers, Vine Kingsley, Stephen Bates; pound-master, Vine Kingsley; pathmasters, Silas Gaskill, John McQuigg, Edward Pain, John Freeman, Asa Leonard, Laban Jenks, John Barney, Wilder Gaskill, David Buriel.

Town meetings were held in April each year until 1813, when the day was changed to the first Tuesday in March. In 1831, the day was again changed to the first Tuesday in February. The last change was made to accommodate the river raftsmen, who were usually absent down the river during the spring freshets, and who comprised a large proportion of the voting population.

The first record of votes cast in the town was that of April 29, 1802, for congressman, senators and assemblymen. The highest total vote cast was eighty-four. At the last election, in November, 1886, the total vote cast in the town for member of assembly was 2,342.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Capt. Lemuel Brown was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1775, and came to Owego in 1790. In 1795, he built the first tannery erected in Tioga county. It stood on the west side of the Southern Central railroad track, north of Talcott street, in the village of Owego. He was an overseer of the poor eighteen years, and held other town offices. He died in Owego, December 5, 1815.

Capt. Mason Wattles was the first man to engage in the mercantile business in Owego. He came here, in 1792, from

Franklin, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was very wealthy and became owner of much of the land now occupied by the business portion of the village. He failed in business, in 1799. He afterward, for several years, held the office of justice of the peace. He was associate judge of Broome county* from 1807 to 1812, and also clerk of Broome county from February 18, 1811, to November 9, 1812. He subsequently removed from Owego to New York, where he died.

Dr. Samuel Tinkham was born in one of the New England States about the year 1767, and came to the town of Tioga about the year 1792. Besides practicing his profession he kept a store in Owego. He died in the town of Newark Valley, while on a professional visit to a patient, September 30, 1804. His sons were Samuel S., and David P. Tinkham.

Dr. James H. Tinkham, the only son of Samuel S. Tinkham, was born in Owego, March 16, 1836. In July, 1861, he entered the United States navy as a surgeon. During a visit to Owego in 1879, he was attacked with quick consumption and died June 2d in that year. He was a physician of great promise, and during his illness he was ordered as fleet-surgeon to the West Indies squadron.

Dr. Elisha Ely came to Owego from Saybrook, Conn., in the fall of 1798. He died here three years afterward of consumption, contracted by exposure while he was surgeon in the federal army during the revolutionary war. His sons were William A., Daniel, Gilbert, Elisha, Edward and James Ely.

William A. Ely was born at Saybrook, October 16, 1788. He was for fifty years a prominent merchant and business man in Owego. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Owego village, and supervisor of the town of Owego from 1825 to 1830, inclusive, and also in 1832 and 1833. He died in Owego, November 27, 1863. His sons are Alfred G., Charles E., and Frederick Ely, of New York city, and Edward O. Ely, of Boston, Mass.

Daniel Ely was born at Saybrook, in 1796. He was for many years an active business man, and a merchant. He was postmaster of Owego from February 4, 1842, to November 25, 1844. He died in Owego, November 25, 1844.

James Ely was born in Owego, in 1809, and was engaged in the mercantile business with his brothers, William and Daniel. He

* From March 28, 1806, to March 22, 1822, the present towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego and Richford were a part of Broome county.

was supervisor of the town of Owego in 1834, and 1852, and represented Tioga county in the assembly of 1851. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he died on the 20th of December, 1862.

Stephen Mack was born in Massachusetts, May 20, 1765. In 1799 he kept a country store at Cooperstown, N. Y., and had a contract with the government to furnish about 100,000 spars, to be delivered at Baltimore. In March of that year, a freshet in the Susquehanna river carried away all the timber, which he had purchased and paid for in goods at his store, and made him a bankrupt. He came down the river to Owego in search of his timber, but found it would cost as much to hunt it up and get it together again as it was worth, so he made no further effort to secure it. He was so highly pleased with Owego, that he removed here the same spring. In 1805, he purchased *The American Farmer* printing office, and published the newspaper until his death. He lived in Owego only fifteen years, but during that time he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens. He held the offices of commissioner of highways, excise commissioner, and constable. He was for several years a justice of the peace, and served as supervisor of the town of Tioga (now Owego) in 1807, 1808, 1811, and 1812. He was appointed first judge of Broome (now Tioga) county, November 9, 1812, and served three years. He died in Owego, April 14, 1814. After his death his widow and his son Horace, who was then fifteen years of age, set the type and worked the edition of *The American Farmer* until Stephen B. Leonard took possession, in the following June.

Gen. John Laning was born at Lambertsville, N. J., in October, 1779. He came to Owego in August, 1801. He engaged in lumbering and the mercantile business, and brought plaster from Cayuga lake for shipment down the river in arks to a market. He was killed by falling through a hatchway in his storehouse on Front street, on the 12th of February, 1820. One of his sons, John C. Laning, is still a resident of Owego.

Eleazer Dana, the first practicing lawyer in Owego, was born at Ashford, Conn., August 12, 1772. His father, Anderson Dana, was killed in the massacre of Wyoming. He studied law at Newtown (Elmira), and was admitted to the bar, in 1800. Immediately thereafter he removed to Owego. He was the second postmaster of Owego, from 1802 to 1816. He was appointed surrogate of Broome county, in 1806, and also represented the county in the assembly of 1808—9. He was district attorney

of Tioga county from 1823 to 1826. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Owego village, in 1827, and one of the original trustees of the Owego academy, which office he held until his death, which occurred May 1, 1845. He was also one of the original trustees of the Presbyterian church, organized in 1810, which office he also held during his life.

John H. Avery, the second resident lawyer in Owego, was born in 1783. He came to Owego, in 1801. He was a member of assembly, in 1814. He died in Owego, September 1, 1837. His sons were Charles P. and Guy H. Avery. The latter resides in New York.

Charles P. Avery, a son of John H. Avery, was born in Owego, in 1818. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Thomas Farrington, and was admitted to the bar, in 1840. He was chosen judge of Tioga county, in 1847, being the first judge elected by the people in the county under the change of the judicial system by the constitution of 1846. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected. Judge Avery was greatly interested in the Indian and pioneer history of this part of the state, at a time when many of the early settlers of Tioga county were still alive, and from them he obtained much information regarding the early history of the valley of the Susquehanna, which otherwise would have been lost. Much of this has been preserved in a series of papers, entitled "The Susquehanna Valley," which were printed in a magazine, called *St. Nicholas*, which was published in Owego, in 1853-4. This is the only work of any particular historical value that has been heretofore published in Tioga county. He also took a deep interest in the aborigines of the country. When the Indian missionary, Sa-sa-na Loft, was killed at Deposit, in 1852, he caused a monument to be erected to her memory, on the hill in the eastern part of Evergreen cemetery, in Owego. Judge Avery possessed a rare collection of Indian relics, a list of which was published in the "Susquehanna Valley" papers, and which, after his death, were sold to a gentleman in Rochester. In 1856, Judge Avery removed to Flint, Mich., where he practiced law until the spring of 1872, when, on account of his health having become impaired by the climate of that state, he returned to Owego. He died here on the 31st of August, in that year.

John Hollenback was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., November 2, 1780. He came to Owego in 1801 or 1802, and commenced a general mercantile business. He died, childless, June 13, 1847,

and bequeathed the greater portion of his large property to his nephew, George W. Hollenback.

George W. Hollenback was born at Wyalusing, Pa., August 25, 1806. He entered the store of his uncle, John Hollenback, as a clerk, in 1831. He was engaged for many years in the mercantile and lumbering business. He died in Owego, December 30, 1878. Mr. Hollenback was supervisor of the town of Owego in 1850, 1851 and 1855; trustee of the village in 1852, 1854 and 1862, and president of the village in 1854. His sons were William H., Frederick, John G., and Charles E. Hollenback.

James Pumpelly was the eldest son of John Pumpelly, who served with distinction in the early Indian and French wars, and who was present at the siege of Louisburg, and was at the side of Gen. Wolfe when he fell mortally wounded on the Heights of Abraham, in 1759. John Pumpelly, his wife, and five of their children, James, Harmon, William, Harriet, (afterward Mrs. David McQuigg), and Maria, (afterward Mrs. Abner Beers), removed from Salisbury, Conn., to Beers's Settlement, in Tompkins county, N. Y., in May, 1802. He died in 1820, at the advanced age of 93 years. James Pumpelly was a surveyor. He commenced by surveying the Owego village plot and laying it out into two acre lots. He then surveyed the West Half Township, and laid it out into 143 acre lots. In this work he was assisted by his younger brothers. He became agent for large tracts of land, owned by friends in the east. He opened a land office, and engaged extensively in real estate transactions on his own account, soon becoming one of the largest land-owners in this part of the state. He died in Owego, October 4, 1845, leaving two sons, George J. and Frederick H. Pumpelly. James Pumpelly did more for the advancement of Owego as a village than any other one of her early citizens. He was the first president of the village after its incorporation, in 1827, and held that office five successive years. He also represented Broome (now Tioga) county in the assembly of 1810. He was actively interested in educational matters, and it was mainly through his influence and efforts that the first Academy building was erected in Owego, in 1827. He was the first president of the board of trustees of that institution, and held that office several years.

Charles Pumpelly, the second son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1780. He came to Owego in the winter of 1802-3 and engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He was successful in his business enterprises and for many years

was one of the prominent and influential men of the county. He was supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1809, 1810, and from 1821 to 1824, inclusive. He represented Tioga county in the Assembly of 1825, and was a member of the constitutional convention, in 1821. He died in Owego on the 6th of January, 1855.

William Pumpelly, the third son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., June 17, 1789. He came to Owego, in 1805, and entered the service of his elder brother as a surveyor. In 1812, he commenced a mercantile business, and continued until 1844, when he retired. He died in Owego, November 17, 1876. His second wife, Mary H. (Welles) Pumpelly, was a lady of fine accomplishments, an artist, and the author of a volume of poems. His sons are John Pumpelly, of Albany, and Professor Raphael Pumpelly, distinguished as a geologist and mineralogist, of Newport, R. I.

Harmon Pumpelly, the fourth son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., August 1, 1795. He was in early life employed for several years in surveying lands for his brother, James. He afterward engaged in lumbering and became wealthy. In 1841, he removed to Albany, of which city he became one of the most prominent men in financial circles. He died in that city September 29, 1882. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Owego village and was re-elected four times. In 1835, he was president of the village.

Daniel Cruger, Jr., who was the first printer and newspaper publisher in Owego, entered the printing office of a Mr. Webster, in Albany, in 1794, at the age of fourteen years. After he had served his time he established a paper called *The American Constellation* at Union (then in Tioga county) November 23, 1800. In August, 1803, he removed his establishment to Owego, and changed the name of the paper to *The American Farmer*. Two years afterward he sold the paper to Judge Stephen Mack. From Owego he removed to Bath, where he edited a newspaper for some time. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, in 1809. In 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1826, he represented Allegany and Steuben counties in the assembly, and was speaker of that body in 1816. He was district attorney of the seventh New York district from March 17, 1815, to June 11, 1818, and from the latter date continued as district attorney of Steuben county until February 19, 1821. He represented the 20th congressional district in the 15th congress, in 1817-19. While in congress he became acquainted with Mrs. Lydia Shepard, of Ohio county,

Va., who was in Washington trying to collect a claim of her deceased husband against the government. He subsequently married her. He afterward gave himself up entirely to agricultural pursuits and the management of his wife's property. He was a director of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and it was while attending to the duties of that position he was stricken with the disease from which he died nine days afterward. His death occurred at Elm Grove, Va., July 12, 1843.

Capt. Sylvenus Fox, a carpenter by trade, was born at North Glastonbury, Conn., May 6, 1797, and came to Owego with the Talcotts, in 1803, when but six years of age. He acquired his title of captain from having been in command of an independent military company, about the year 1831. He was a public spirited citizen and rendered important service in laying out streets and forwarding various public improvements. He was elected a village trustee, in 1832, and served eleven years. He was president of the village, in 1840. He died in Owego, August 24, 1871.

William, Nathan, Anson, and Hermon Camp came to Owego from New Preston, Conn., in 1804 or 1805. William, the eldest, was born in 1777, and Nathan in February, 1782. They opened a general country store in Owego. Nathan was a man of literary tastes and founded the village library. He died May 19, 1819. His sons were Frederick, George, and Nathan Camp.

William Camp was killed by the bursting of the boiler of the steamboat *Susquehanna* at Nescopeck Falls, opposite Berwick, Pa., May 5, 1826. In 1812, Mr. Camp was appointed an associate judge of Tioga county, and was reappointed in 1817.

Gen. Anson Camp was born October 17, 1784. He was engaged in the hat manufacturing business and kept a hat store. He was brigadier general of the 41st Brigade of Infantry. He represented Tioga county in the assembly, in 1825. He was president of the village, in 1832 and 1833, and supervisor of the town five years. He died in Owego, March 22, 1838. Gen. Camp was unmarried.

Hermon Camp was born in 1777. He went from Owego to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, in December, 1805, as clerk in a store, which his brothers, William and Nathan, had established there. He became a prominent man in that county. He held the offices of sheriff and member of assembly, and was for several years president of the Tompkins County Bank at Ithaca. He died at Trumansburg, June 8, 1878.

George Sidney Camp, the second son of William and Abigail (Whittlesey) Camp, was born at Owego, February 5, 1816. Hav-



ing 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. He was a winner at Yale, as a member of the sophomore class, of the first prize for English composition. Leaving the university at the close of his junior year he studied law, first in the office of Hon. Stephen Strong, at Owego, and subsequently in the office of Hon. Gerardus Clark, at the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, May 18, 1838. He practiced law the first two or three years of his professional life, in the City of New York, a portion of the time, that is from November, 1839, as a partner of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, who was afterward elected a justice of the supreme court. December 16, 1841, he returned to Owego, where he has ever since resided. He was compelled to seek a country residence by the breaking down of his health from an attack of laryngitis, which became chronic, and of which he has never since been entirely cured; so that all of his subsequent professional life has been that of one more or less an invalid, subject, as he has thus been, from the slightest cause, to contract a cold that rendered all professional labor absolutely impracticable, and having been, for periods of four or five years at a time, wholly unable to try or argue a cause. The effects of this chronic evil yet tell upon his health and life.

During the early residence of Mr. Camp in the City of New York, and in the year 1841, he contributed to the then popular *Harper's Family Library*, a volume on "Democracy;" subsequently, in 1852, translated into Spanish, and published in Bogota, by Lorenza Maria Lleras, secretary of state of New Granada.

On returning to Owego he entered into partnership with Mr. Strong. That copartnership continued, with the exception of the two years of 1846 and 1847, that the latter was in congress, until the year 1856, when Mr. Strong was elected judge of Tioga county. During this period Mr. Camp held the only public office he ever filled, which was that of district attorney of Tioga county, to which he was appointed in 1845.

In 1851, he had the sole charge, as the attorney of Metcalf Thurston, to mark out the line of defence and make the necessary preparation to defend him (as was successfully done), from an indictment for the murder of his brother-in-law, Anson Garrison, Governor Daniel S. Dickerson being the leading, and Hon. John J. Taylor, the associate counsel.

The only case of any general public interest of which he has lately had the principal charge, is the McGraw-Fiske will case, against the Cornell University, which was argued before the general term of the supreme court of the fourth judicial department of New York, at Utica, in April, 1887; and in the argument of which for the family of the testatrix, he was associated with Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Esek Cowen, of Troy. The amount of property at stake in the controversy is a million and a half of dollars, and four days' time were allowed by the court for the argument of the case on both sides.

The only literary labor, aside from the volume of *Harper's Family Library*, above mentioned, that he has ever ventured upon, was undertaken at the suggestion of his then pastor, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Hall, and was published in two numbers of the *American Presbyterian Theological Quarterly Review* for April and July, 1865, on the subject of "The Government of the Primitive Church."

During the past fourteen years he has devoted himself, at intervals of professional labor, to the cultivation of his farm of 135 acres, that forms the eastern limit of the village of Owego, and to the rearing of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. To these the methods of modern and scientific agriculture have been studiously and liberally applied.

Mr. Camp is one of the oldest, if not the oldest lawyer, engaged in the active practice of the law in the New York southern tier of counties, and he can hardly look forward to the much longer continuance of a laborious professional career which already covers the period of half a century.

General Isaac B. Ogden was born in New Jersey, in 1805. His mother died when he was a child, and he was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Canfield, of Smithboro. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker, in Owego, and then spent several years in New York city. He subsequently returned here and engaged extensively in cabinet making, in company with Messrs. Dana and Kingsbury. He was greatly interested in the welfare and improvement of Owego. He held various offices of trust, chief of which was president of the village, from 1846 to 1849, inclusive. He was a member of the board of trustees eleven years. General Ogden died in Owego, April 14, 1868.

General Oliver Huntington was born December 22, 1771, and came to Owego in 1804, settling on the Huntington creek (so named in honor of him), about a mile north of the Court House.

He opened the first drug-store in Owego, and was also engaged in shipping produce down the river. In 1812 he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the 41st Brigade of New York Infantry. In 1814, he was commissioned sheriff of Broome county, which then comprised, in addition to its present territory, four of the towns of Tioga county. He died in Owego, November 13, 1823. One of his sons, Wait T. Huntington, was a merchant at Ithaca, and was elected clerk of Tompkins county in 1837. He was an ingenious man, and was the inventor of the calendar attachment now in use on clocks, and other valuable patents.

Major Horatio Ross was one of Owego's earliest merchants and a gentleman of wealth. He was born about the year 1755, and came here from Frederick, Md., in 1805, and opened a general country store. He was a slaveholder and brought his slaves with him. He failed in business, in 1818, and did not resume business. He was deputy clerk of Tioga county from 1823 to 1828. He died in Owego in November, 1828. Major Ross was unmarried.

Jonathan Platt, Jr., was a son of Major Jonathan Platt, Sr., who was one of the earliest settlers of Nichols, to which town he came from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1793. He was born at Bedford, October 18, 1783. In 1805, he came to Owego and entered Gen. John Laning's store as a clerk. Five years later he commenced the mercantile business for himself, which he continued with various parties until 1849, when he retired from business. Mr. Platt was one of Owego's most public-spirited citizens. He was president of the village, in 1834, and a trustee from the incorporation of the village, in 1827, for many years. He was also for many years president of the Bank of Owego. Mr. Platt and David Turner built the "red mills," two miles north of Owego, in 1820. His sons were Charles and Edward J. Platt.

William Platt, another son of Major Jonathan Platt, Sr., was born at Bedford, N. Y., October 29, 1791. He studied law in Owego with John H. Avery, and was the third practicing lawyer to locate in the village. He died in Owego January 12, 1855. Mr. Platt was for many years agent for the tract of land known as Coxe's Patent. His sons were Thomas C., Frederick E., and William H. Platt.

Hon. Thomas Collier Platt was the son of William Platt, Esq., for many years a prominent and highly esteemed member of the bar of Tioga county, and of Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt. He was born at Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., July 15, 1833. His grand-

father, Major Jonathan Platt, was one of the earliest settlers of Tioga county, having emigrated with his father, Jonathan Platt, senior, from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., and settled upon what was for many years known as "the Platt Homestead," in the town of Nichols. One of Mr. Platt's uncles, the Hon. Nehemiah Platt, was a former member of the senate of the state of New York.

Mr. Platt, after pursuing his preliminary studies at the Owego Academy, entered the class of 1853, at Yale College, the commencement of the freshman year. He was compelled to leave college, on account of ill-health, in December, 1850; but received from the college, in 1876, the honorary degree of M. A.

On the 12th December, 1852, he was married to Miss Ellen Lucy, daughter of Charles R. Barstow. Three sons, now living, are the fruit of this marriage: Edward T., Frank H., a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1877, and a member of the New York law firm of McFarland, Boardman & Platt, and Henry B., a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1882.

Mr. Platt engaged, very early in life, in mercantile pursuits at Owego, and this part of his business career, which terminated in 1873, was attended with remarkable success. During this period, he was elected, at the early age of twenty-six years, (A. D. 1859,) county clerk, and clerk of the courts of the county of Tioga, and officiated during three years in that capacity, to the universal satisfaction of the public.

At the commencement of the civil war of the rebellion, no citizen of the county was more active, or efficient, in stimulating the enlistment of volunteers; or, during the whole continuance of the strife, in organizing and promoting the measures necessary to secure enlistments and recruits, and in providing for the subsistence and comfort of the families of soldiers who were at the front.

From this time forward, he took a leading and very controlling position in the politics of Tioga county; but he exhibited a marked self control, and great political sagacity, in patiently waiting to serve and promote the advancement of others, before aspiring to any other personal preferment, instead of impatiently and selfishly grasping, as so many other politicians commonly do, at every object, great or small, that comes within their reach.

It was not, therefore, until the contest arose for the membership of the 42d congress, that he was nominated, in 1871, as the Republican candidate, by the Republican convention of the 28th



James Finley
J. C. Platt

district of the state of New York. This nomination he declined. But he was again nominated, and was elected, to represent the same district, in the 43d congress, (A. D. 1873;) and, again renominated and elected to represent the same district, in the 44th congress, (A. D. 1875;) when, having thus served two terms, (4 years,) he declined any further renomination. During these congressional terms, he was a prominent and influential member of the committee on postoffices and post roads; and, also, of the committee on the Pacific railroad. As a member of congress, he acquired the unlimited confidence of the Republican administration, and was honored with, and ever afterwards retained, the warm personal friendship of the president, Gen. Grant. The personal popularity of Mr. Platt, which these repeated evidences of public favor sufficiently attest, was faithfully earned, not only by a laborious and conscientious discharge of his public duties, as a congressman, but by a prompt, uniform, and orderly attention to any matters of private interest, or business confided to him by his constituents of whatever party.

In 1879, he became connected with the United States Express company, as its general manager and president, and has ever since discharged the duties of those offices, at the City of New York, where he now lives.

In the exciting campaign of 1877, Mr. Platt was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican state convention which was held at the city of Rochester, N. Y.; and, on taking his seat, delivered an address which must be still fresh in the memory of all, as one of singular appropriateness, and exhibiting very marked ability.

In the year 1880, he was appointed by Gov. Cornell a commissioner of quarantine for the term of three years, and became president of the board. This office he still holds.

Prior to this period, he had become largely interested in a very extensive enterprise for the manufacture and sale of lumber, in the state of Michigan, which was followed by the success which has, so far, universally attended all of Mr. Platt's business undertakings, and which was advantageously and profitably closed out in 1881.

Mr. Platt was elected, by both houses of the state legislature, a member of the senate of the United States from the state of New York, to succeed Hon. Francis Kernan, whose term expired March 4, 1881. It was known to some of Mr. Platt's most intimate friends that he did not find the position, though so grat-

ifying to his utmost personal ambition, absolutely free from all countervailing elements; and he never obtained, with the general public, the credit to which he was, in fact, justly entitled, of being the first to form, and impart to his more distinguished colleague, his private purpose of resigning; a purpose which he carried into effect, May 16, 1881.

Mr. Platt was for several years a very efficient member of the Republican New York state committee; and afterwards a member, and one of the executive committee, of the Republican national committee. He was also a delegate from the state of New York to the last three Republican national conventions.

Mr. Platt has been, for many years, president of the Tioga National Bank of Owego, president of the Southern Central railroad, and a director of several other railroads. He is also one of the principal proprietors of the very extensive and successful agricultural works at Owego, where the Champion grain drill and Champion wagon are manufactured; the business name of the copartnership being "Gere, Truman, Platt & Co."

It cannot be denied that, in all the vicissitudes of party politics, Mr. Platt has invariably maintained a position of commanding influence. This position has been due to his very just perception and estimation of the characters of men, his personal knowledge of the individual relations and political histories of so many influential politicians, his accurate appreciation of the motives that control human actions, and his sound practical sense and judgment in applying those means and resources to practice. Results have too often borne testimony to his great executive talent and ability to admit of their being questioned by the most jealous and envious critic. Aside from these elements, however, one must have known but very little of Mr. Platt, personally, to have not discovered that his methods of dealing with men are eminently satisfactory, because singularly outspoken, frank and honorable, and exempt from all tergiversation and treachery. One soon learns from him, very distinctly, whether or not he can have his political support; and if he gets an assurance of it, that support is given with remarkable and unreserved heartiness.

Mr. Platt never forgets a kindness rendered, and is unstinted in his effort to more than repay the obligation. Perhaps it is his greatest defect as a politician, that he is but too apt to be equally mindful of any demonstrations of a contrary character. His old neighbors in Tioga county need not be reminded with what a generous hand he has found positions for, and bestowed per-

sonal favors upon, so many, that probably to no other man living in that locality are so many thus indebted. And yet, these have all been most quietly and unostentatiously bestowed; without reclamation for the favor rendered, and without invidious reproaches, if that favor has been ungenerously and ungratefully forgotten.

John R. Drake, for many years one of the most public-spirited citizens of Owego, was a son of Rev. Reuben Drake, and born at Pleasant Valley, Orange Co., N. Y., November 28, 1782. He came to Owego in October, 1809. Judge Drake was for many years engaged in the mercantile business and in the manufacture of lumber. He was first judge of Broome county from 1815 to 1823, and of Tioga county from 1833 to 1838. He was a member of congress from 1817 to 1819; member of assembly in 1834; and president of the village of Owego from 1841 to 1845, inclusive. He died in Owego, March 21, 1857. He had but one son, Theodore Drake, who resides at Fredericksburg, Va. Judge Drake was a public-spirited citizen, and prominent in all measures for the benefit of the village.

Dr. Godfrey Waldo came to Owego from Plymouth, N. H., in the summer of 1810, and practiced medicine here until 1839, when he removed to Birmingham, Mich.; thence he removed, in 1845, to Pontiac, in the same state, where he died, September 16, 1848.

Dr. Jedediah Fay was born at Hardwick, Mass., January 30, 1786. He came to Owego, in 1811, and commenced the practice of medicine in company with Dr. Samuel Barclay. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business. From 1830 to the time of his death he conducted a drug store. In 1815 he was commissioned captain of a troop of the 8th regiment of cavalry. In 1820 he became surgeon of the 53d regiment of infantry, which position he resigned three years later. He was postmaster of Owego from 1820 to 1842. He died in Owego, April 23, 1848. His sons are George W. Fay, of Owego, and Frederick J. Fay, of Columbus, Ohio.

Isaac Lillie was a school-teacher and land surveyor. He was born at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., in 1789, and came to Owego in 1814. He died here September 23, 1864.

John Ripley was born at Coventry, Pollard Co., Conn., in 1792, and removed to Owego in 1814. He was under-sheriff of Tioga county from 1823 to 1832, and justice of the peace from 1853 to

1857. He was re-elected in 1858, and continued in office until his death, which occurred January 22, 1860.

Col. Henry McCormick was born at Painted Post, N. Y., March 5, 1791, and died at St. Peter, Minn., May 22, 1874. In 1812, he went to Newtown (now Elmira) and enlisted as a volunteer in the army. He came to Owego to reside in 1814. He was the first gunsmith in Owego. In the latter years of his life he was engaged in farming. He was sheriff of Tioga county from 1828 to 1831, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of Owego village, in 1832 and 1833.

Stephen Strong was born in Connecticut, October 11, 1791, and removed with his parents to Jefferson county, N. Y., when very young. In 1814 or 1815, he came to Owego, where he at first taught school and afterward studied law. He was district attorney of Tioga county from July, 1836, to July, 1838, and was reappointed in 1844. He was appointed first judge of Tioga county April 18, 1838, and held that office until February 2, 1843. He was elected to the office of county judge, in November, 1855, and served four years. He was also the representative of the 22nd district in the congress of 1845-7. He died at Waterloo, N. Y., April 5, 1866, to which place he had removed the year previous.

Stephen B. Leonard was born in New York city, April 15, 1793, and came to Owego in his youth with his father, Silas Leonard. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *American Farmer*. He purchased the office, and in 1814, changed the name of the paper to *The Owego Gazette*, which he continued to publish until 1835, when he was elected to congress. He was re-elected in 1839. Mr. Leonard was postmaster of the village of Owego from 1816 to 1820, and from 1844 to 1849. He was a village trustee, in 1822 and 1823, and supervisor of the town in 1854 and 1856. During the administration of President Buchanan, he was a deputy United States marshal. In 1816, he established the first stage route from Owego to Bath. He had previously carried the first mail through Tioga county on horseback, in order to deliver his newspaper. He died in Owego, May 8, 1876. His sons are William B. Leonard, of Brooklyn; Hermon C. Leonard, of Portland, Oregon, and George S. Leonard, of Owego.

Latham A. Burrows was born at Groton, Conn., in 1793, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, in 1816. From February 14, 1821, to January 1, 1822, he was county clerk of Broome

county, and from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, an associate judge of Tioga county. In 1827, he was elected first judge of Tioga county, being the first professional lawyer who sat upon the bench of the common pleas in this county. He was also state senator from 1824 to 1828. He commenced a general mercantile business in Owego in 1828. During his mercantile career he was president of the village from 1836 to 1839, inclusive. He subsequently removed to Buffalo, where he died on the 25th of September, 1855.

Colonel Amos Martin was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1775, and removed, in 1815, to Candor, in this county, where he opened a country store. Two years later he removed to Owego, where he continued the mercantile business until his death, which occurred May 14, 1835. While engaged in the mercantile business, he was also proprietor of the hotel known as the Goodman Coffee House, from 1819 to 1823. Colonel Martin's sons are John H. Martin, of Kansas City, Mo., and Jay H. Martin, of Tioga Center.

David Turner was a son of Abner Turner, one of the earliest settlers on the Owego creek, in the town of Tioga, three miles north of Owego village, and was born in 1800. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Owego from 1818 to 1835, most of the time with Jonathan Platt, Jr. His son, Edward Turner, resides at Flint, Mich.

John Carmichael was born at Johnstown, Montgomery (now Fulton) county, N. Y., August 12, 1795. He learned the trade of a jeweler and watchmaker, in Albany. He came to Owego in October, 1819, and opened a jewelery store, continuing in business until September, 1849. He was the first collector of the village of Owego, at the time of its incorporation, in 1827, and was re-elected every year thereafter until 1834, inclusive. He was village assessor four years, and was elected treasurer of Tioga county, in 1837. He died in Owego, April 24, 1878. His sons were Charles S. and Horace Carmichael. The former is still a resident of Owego.

Ziba A. Leland was one of the early lawyers of Owego, and was born in Vermont. He came to this village and formed a law partnership with John H. Avery May 1, 1820. In April, 1822, he was appointed justice of the peace. From Owego he removed to Bath, where he was first judge of Steuben county from 1838 to 1843. He also represented that county in the assembly, in 1842 and 1843. Later in life he removed to Auburn, and thence to Saratoga, where he died.

Gurdon Hewitt was born at New London, Conn., May 5, 1790.

He came with his parents to Oxford, N. Y., in 1796, and afterward removed to Towanda, Pa., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He became a resident of Owego in 1823. He was the first president of the Bank of Owego, and subsequently for a number of years its cashier. Upon coming to Owego he commenced a general mercantile business in company with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Platt, Jr. A year afterward he purchased Mr. Platt's interest and continued the business alone until 1837, when he formed a partnership with John M. Greenleaf. The firm of Greenleaf & Hewitt existed until September, 1849. There after Mr. Hewitt devoted his entire attention to the banking business and the management of his large property. He died in Owego, December 24, 1871. His sons are Gurdon and Frederick C. Hewitt.

Dr. Ezekiel B. Phelps was born at Hebron, Conn., in 1800. After graduating at the New Haven Medical College, in 1824, he practiced medicine at Manchester, Conn. In September of the same year he removed to Owego, where he has since resided.

John M. Greenleaf was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., May 19, 1806. He came to Owego in the fall of 1826. In 1833 he entered into the mercantile business with Lyman Truman, which partnership continued three years. From 1837 to 1849 he was engaged in the same business with Gurdon Hewitt. He died in Owego, August 23, 1881. His son, Dr. J. T. Greenleaf, resides in Owego.

Ezra S. Sweet was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 3, 1796. He came to Owego in December, 1825, and commenced the practice of law. He was for several years a justice of the peace, and was district attorney of Tioga county from 1838 to 1841, and from 1847 to 1851. He also represented the county in the assembly, in 1849. He died in Owego, October 16, 1869. He has one surviving son, Charles H. Sweet, who resides in Elmira.

Aaron P. Storrs was born at Mansfield, Conn., in 1811, and came to Owego with his uncle, Rev. Aaron Putnam, in December, 1827. In September, 1835, he engaged in the general mercantile business, and has continued in that and the hardware business, with various partners, until the present time. He is at present a member of the hardware firm of Storrs, Chatfield & Co.

Thomas Farrington was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., February 12, 1799. At the age of thirteen years he was an orderly upon the staff of his father, Gen. Putnam Farrington, in the war of 1812. He graduated at Union College, in 1826, and

came to practice law in Owego in 1828. He represented Tioga county in the assembly in 1833 and 1840, and was appointed surrogate of the county April 30, 1835. He was a member of the board of trustees of the village of Owego in 1839 and 1857, and president of the village in 1850. He was appointed treasurer of the state of New York on February 7, 1842, and served until February 3, 1845. In the latter year he was appointed adjutant-general of the state. He was re-appointed state treasurer February 2, 1846, and served until November 2, 1847. He was elected judge of Tioga county in 1859, and was twice re-elected, serving three terms of four years each. He died in Owego, December 2, 1872. His wife was a daughter of John H. Avery. His sons are Edward A., of New York, and Frank J., of St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was born at Stratford, Conn., July 6, 1803. He studied medicine in New York city, and, after taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine, was for a time surgeon in the navy of the republic at Buenos Ayres. He came to Owego, in 1829, and was the first physician to practice Homeopathy in Owego. Dr. Lovejoy never held but one public office, that of supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1854. He died in Owego August 15, 1871.

Aaron, Lyman, and Asa H. Truman, sons of Shem Truman, of Old Canaan, Conn., were early settlers of Park Settlement, in the town of Candor—Aaron, in 1804; Lyman, in 1805; and Asa H., in 1810.

Aaron was born at Granville, Mass., July 27, 1785, and died January 13, 1823. He married Experience Park, of Connecticut, in 1805. She died in 1844. His sons were Lyman, Orin, Charles, Francis W., and George Truman.

Lyman Park Truman was born at Park Settlement, March 2, 1806. In 1830, he came to Owego and entered Asa H. Truman's store as a clerk. Three years afterward he commenced the mercantile business on his own account. In May, 1836, the firm of L. Truman & Brothers was formed and they conducted a successful lumber and mercantile business for nearly thirty years. In this firm Mr. Truman was associated with three of his brothers, Orin, Frank, and George. In 1856, Mr. Truman became president of the Bank of Owego, and continued at the head of that institution and its successor, the First National Bank of Owego, until a short time prior to his death. During his active life Mr. Truman filled various town offices, from constable to supervisor. In 1857, he was chosen state senator from the 24th district, and was

re-elected in 1859 and 1861. He died in Owego, March 24, 1881, leaving a large fortune as the result of his active life.

Orin Truman was born at Park Settlement, February 17, 1811, and died in Owego, September 30, 1885. He was unmarried.

Charles Truman resides at Flemingville, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for nearly thirty years. He was born November 11, 1807. His sons are Aaron, Lyman B., Elias W. and Charles F. Truman.

George Truman was born June 16, 1816, and resides in the village of Owego. He is the head of the firm of George Truman, Son & Co., and president of the First National Bank. His sons are Gilbert F., William S., and George Truman, Jr., all residents of Owego.

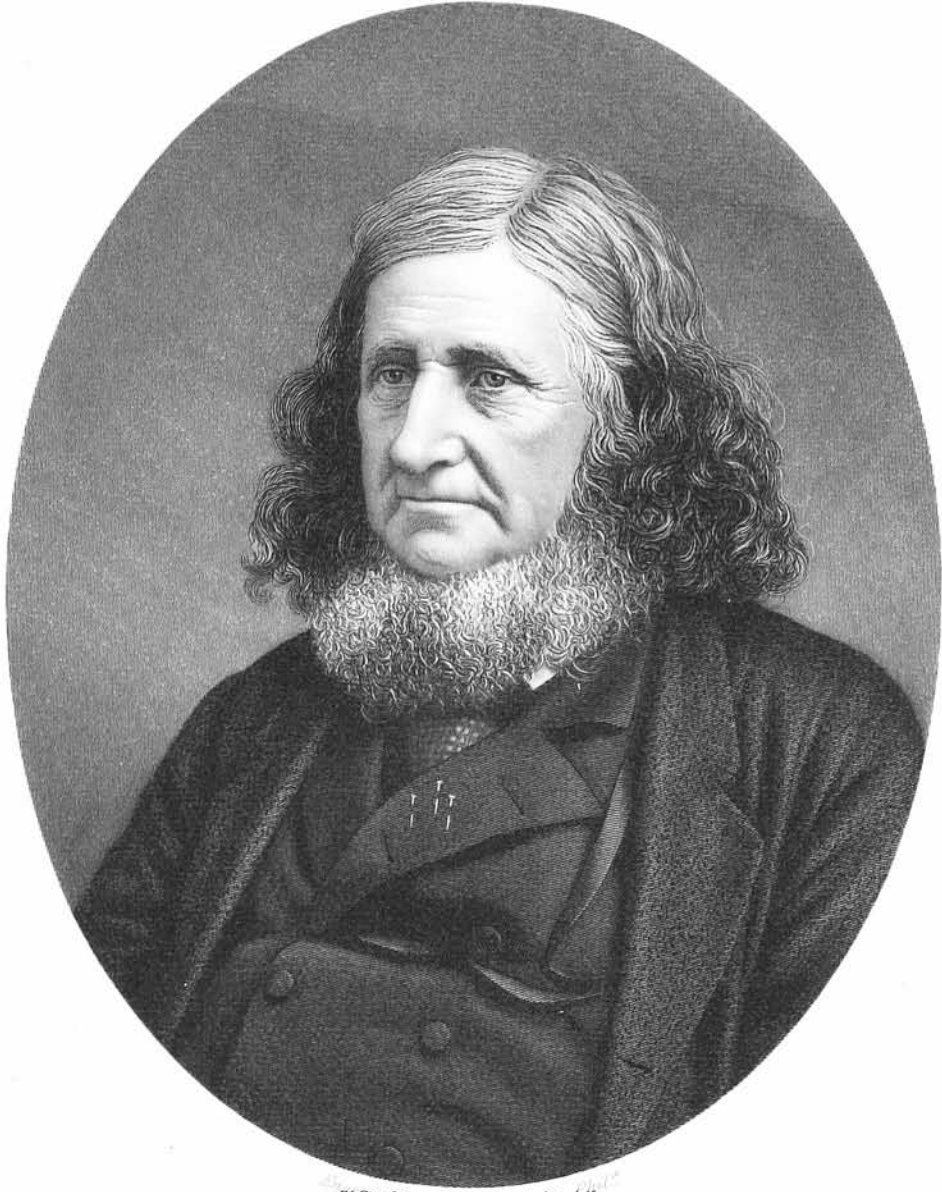
Francis W. Truman was born December 13, 1812, and was until recently at the head of the manufacturing firm of Gere, Truman, Platt & Co., in Owego.

Lyman Truman was born at Granville, Mass., in 1783, and died at Park Settlement, November 2, 1822. His sons were Levi B., Stephen S., James and Benjamin L. Truman. Levi B. died May 21, 1879, at Park Settlement. Stephen S. and Benjamin L. Truman are residents of the village of Owego.

Asa H. Truman was born at Sparta, N. Y., February 26, 1793. He taught school at Park Settlement, and afterward, from 1816 to 1825, kept a tavern and country store at Flemingville. In the latter year he came to Owego village, where he conducted a general mercantile business until his death, which occurred February 6, 1848. His sons were Lucius Truman, who resides at Wellsboro, Pa., William H. Truman, who lives in New York, Charles Truman and Edward D. Truman. The latter died in Dixon, Ill., June 6, 1862. Charles was lieutenant of a company of infantry during the rebellion, and was killed in battle in 1862.

William H. Bell was born six miles north of Owego village, on the West Owego creek, November 18, 1811. His father, William Bell, was a farmer. He was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business in Owego twenty years. He retired from active business in 1867. In 1870 he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he died on the 20th of April, 1876.

Gideon O. Chase was born at Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., March 29, 1808, and in early life was a cabinetmaker. He came to Owego in 1832. He represented Tioga county in the assembly in 1844 and 1845. From 1846 to 1849 he was undersheriff of the county. In May, 1848, he established the *Tioga*



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, 1842

Lyman Johnson

Freeman, which he edited until its publication was discontinued, in September, 1850. He was in the employ of the Erie Railway Company from 1855 to 1867, most of the time as station-agent at Smithboro, at which place he died, March 26, 1887.

Col. Nathaniel W. Davis was born at Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 10, 1807. He studied law at Ithaca, and came to Owego to practice, in 1832. He was surrogate of Tioga county from 1840 to 1844, and member of assembly in 1844 and 1863. He was also a village trustee in 1839, 1842, and 1847, and president of the village in 1859 and 1860. He was much interested in military affairs, and was for several years colonel of the 53d and 54th regiments of New York State militia. He died in Owego, July 31, 1874. His only son, Nathaniel W. Davis, Jr., is a resident of the town of Tioga.

John Mason Parker was among the earliest as well as the foremost lawyers of the county. He was the son of John C. Parker, a prominent lawyer of Washington county, N. Y., and was born in Granville, in that county, June 14, 1805. He obtained his preliminary education at Granville Academy, of which institution the distinguished teacher, Salem Town, L. L. D., was then preceptor, and he graduated with the highest honors at Middlebury 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. His thorough scholarship, his well trained and logical mind, his industry and uncompromising integrity soon won for him a foremost place at the bar, as well as the entire confidence and admiration of the people of the county. Marked deference was at once universally accorded to his legal opinions by all his rivals in the profession. They were characterized by great thoroughness of research, and the preparation of his 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 entirely above suspicion. His conversation and personal demeanor were always cultivated and refined, universally free from anything that would have offended the most delicate and fastidious.

He was elected to represent the 27th (now 28th) congressional district of the State of New York in the U. S. 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. During the

last six years of that period he was a justice of the general term of the third department, having been so designated by Governor Hoffman. During part of his judicial service he sat as a member of the court of appeals.

In his earlier life Judge Parker was in politics a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he became and thereafter remained a steadfast and prominent member of that party.

As a judge 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 superiority to those who were before him. He never consciously allowed any extraneous considerations to bias his opinions, nor tolerated officious and irregular attempts to influence him. A temperament naturally and constitutionally nervous was subdued to equanimity by severe self control. And suitors uniformly went from the tribunal over which he presided with the conviction that their cases had been thoroughly examined and considered and fairly 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 as a judge.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, in 1865. He was an active member of St. Paul's church, Owego, and at the time of his death its junior warden.

Judge Parker married for his first wife, Catherine Ann, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, of Owego, in September, 1835. She died in December, 1845, leaving four children, of whom two only now survive, Charles Edward, a prominent lawyer and now County Judge of Tioga county, and Francis Henry, who is Lieut.-Colonel of Ordnance, U. S. army. On March 1, 1854, he married for his second wife Stella A. Pumpelly, who still survives him.

On the evening of December 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 regretted.

Few men have lived to old age whose public and private course and character would bear the brightest and most searching light of investigation as well as that of Judge Parker. He seems to have been born with high principles and aims, with a humane and kindly nature, with refined tastes and a strong intellect, qualities which would have won him the confidence,

respect and affection of any community. He will be remembered as the able and upright public man and the beloved Christian gentleman.

Hon. Charles E. Parker, the present county judge and surrogate of Tioga county, eldest son of John M. Parker, was born in Owego, August 25, 1836. He was educated at the Owego academy, and graduated at Hobart college, in Geneva, N. Y., in the class of 1857. Upon leaving college he studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859. He was elected to the convention of 1867, held at Albany, to amend the constitution of the state of New York, and with one exception was the youngest member of that body. In the fall of 1883 he was elected to the office which he now holds. As this work is being published, he is a candidate for election to the office of justice of the supreme court of the sixth judicial district. With these exceptions he has held no political office, but has been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession in his native village.

In 1865, Judge Parker married Mary, daughter of Judge Thomas Farrington, of Owego. He has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of St. Paul's church.

As a lawyer, Judge Parker ranks among the leading members of the profession, and enjoys the thorough confidence and respect of the people of the county.

Timothy P. Patch was born at Ashburnham, Mass., December 3, 1809. He came to Owego in February, 1834, and opened a meat market. He continued in that and the grocery business until 1855. In 1860, he removed to Towanda, Pa., where he resided until his removal to Corning, N. Y., a few months previous to his death, which occurred June 30, 1882. In 1850, Mr. Patch built a three-story brick block in Lake street, in which was Patch's Hall, which at the time was the largest public hall in the village.

Joshua L. Pinney was born at Armenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., October 17, 1783. He came to Owego in June, 1835, and commenced a drug business, which he continued in company with his sons, until his death, which occurred October 15, 1855. One of his five sons, Hammon D. Pinney, is still a resident of Owego.

Robert Cameron was born, in 1817, in Chanceford township, York Co., Pa., and came to Owego with his brother, John Cameron, in 1831, and entered the store of another brother, James Cameron, as a clerk. In 1840, he opened a grocery store, and

continued in business until 1869, when he retired from active business.

George B. Goodrich was born in the town of Tioga, December 1, 1816, and came to Owego to reside, in 1831. He was, from 1837 until his death, at the head of the dry goods store of G. B. Goodrich & Co. He was also president of the Owego National Bank from the time of its establishment, until his death, which occurred January 8, 1886.

Dr. Lucius H. Allen was born in Lunenburg (now Athens), Greene county, N. Y., January 31, 1796. He studied medicine in Connecticut, and graduated at Brown University, in Providence, R. I., in 1820. Thereafter he resided eleven years in Buffalo and Cherry Valley, N. Y. He removed to Berkshire, in this county, in 1830, and two years later he came to Owego, where he has ever since resided.

Andrew H. Calhoun was born in Boston, Mass., April 1, 1798. He came to Owego, in 1836, and commenced the publication of the *Owego Advertiser*, which he continued until April, 1853. He was clerk of the state senate, in 1848-9, and canal appraiser, in 1851-2. In 1863, he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York custom house, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, December 17, 1874.

William F. Warner was born at Hardwick, Vt., January 18, 1819, and came to Owego, in 1834. He practiced law with Col. N. W. Davis, and was afterward a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker. Mr. Warner was a public-spirited citizen, and was conspicuous in all movements for the advancement and improvement of Owego. He was clerk of the village from 1848 to 1854. He was the first president of the village elected by the people, in 1855, and was re-elected, in 1856 and 1857. He organized the Owego Gas Light Company, in 1856, of which he was president, superintendent and treasurer many years. Since September, 1871, he has been a resident of Waverly. At present he holds the office of special county judge of Tioga county. Mr. Warner wrote the Centennial History of Tioga County, in 1876, and was the leading spirit in organizing the centennial celebration of the battle of New Town, and the erection of a monument in commemoration of that event, in 1879.

William P. Stone was born in Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1810, and came with his parents to Tioga county, in 1817, and settled near Flemingville. In 1834, he came to Owego and en-



Eng^d by H.B. Hall's Sons, New York

J. M. Parker

gaged in the mercantile business, which he continued, with various partners, until February, 1874, when he retired from active business.

Hon. John J. Taylor, for many years the most prominent Democratic politician, and one of the most prominent members of the bar of Tioga county, was born in the town of Leominster, Worcester county, Mass., April 27, 1808. His parents, John Taylor and Anne Taylor, came from Oldham, near Manchester, England.

Leaving the common school when about fourteen years of age, and pursuing the studies preparatory to entering college, at the New Ipswich academy, in New Hampshire, and the Groton academy, in Massachusetts, he entered Harvard university, Cambridge, from the latter academy, in 1825, at the age of seventeen. He graduated therefrom in August, 1829, in a class of over sixty members, in which were included Benjamin Curtis, afterwards justice of the supreme court of the United States, George W. Bigelow, afterwards chief justice of the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel F. Smith, author of "My country, 'tis of thee," Benjamin F. Pierce, afterwards superintendent of the coast survey, James Freeman Clarke, William H. Channing, and others whom the people, not only of this but of other countries, have delighted to honor.

After graduating, he spent a few months in teaching, a part of the time in the high school of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

In 1830, he came to the city of Troy, N. Y., and passed two years as a law student in the office of Judge David Buel, and, after that, some months in the office of Hon. John A. Collier, at Binghamton, N. Y. From Binghamton he went to Greene, Chenango county, where he spent two years, part of the time in the study, and a part of the time in the practice of the law.

On the last day of December, 1834, he removed to Owego, where he has ever since resided, and entered into a law partnership, on the 1st day of January, 1835, with the late Judge Stephen Strong, which continued until August, 1838, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

On the 18th day of May, A. D., 1837, he married Miss Emily Laning, daughter of Mrs. Mary Anne Laning, of Owego, and the sister of Mrs. Ellen H. Bicking and Mary Anne Rosette, of Philadelphia, and of Augustus C., Matthias H., and John C. Laning.

By her he had only one son, John L. Taylor, who was born June 24, 1839, and who, having espoused Miss Sarah J. Reed, is now the father of a family of four children, to wit, Robert J., Emile G., Mary L., and Emily. Mr. John J. Taylor's only daughter, Sarah, was born June 27, 1841, and having married Mr. L. Burr Pearsall, died early, leaving no issue now surviving her.

Mr. Taylor, on his arrival at Owego, speedily won his way to the first rank in the profession, among members of a numerous bar of universally conceded ability; so that his employment on one side or the other of every important case became a matter of course.

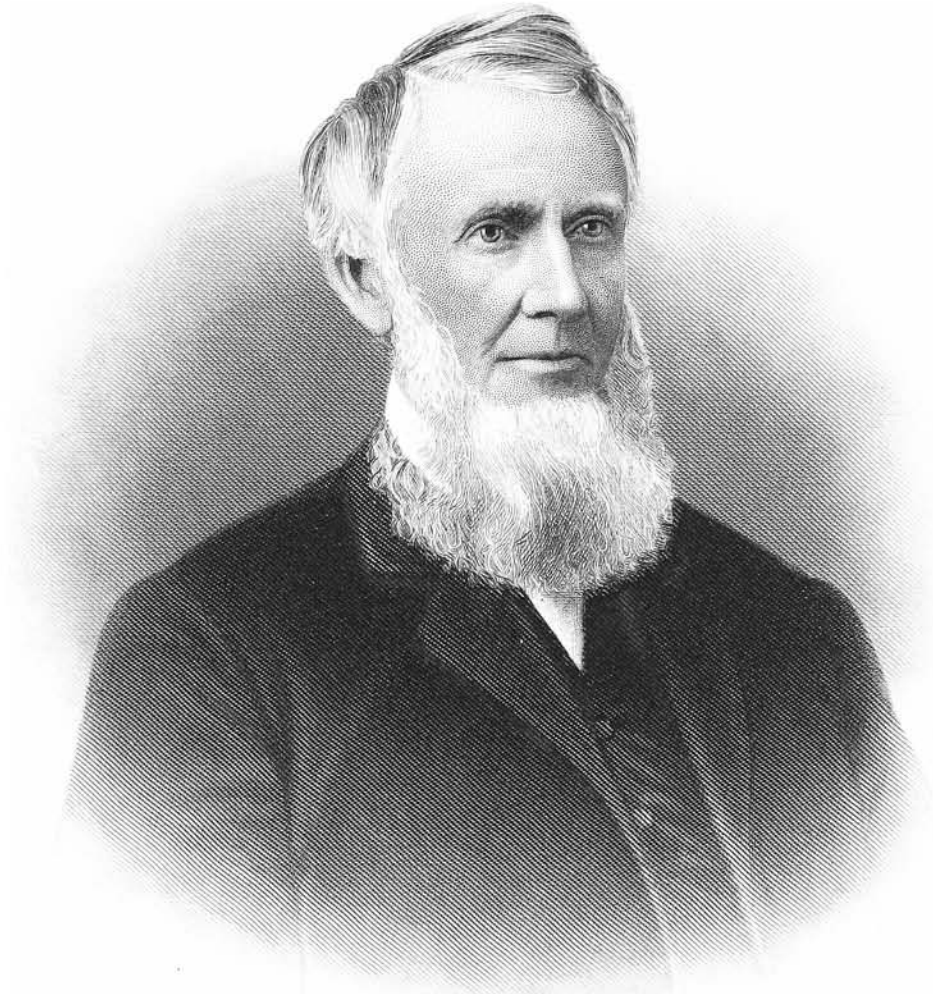
He took a leading part, as a Democrat, in the politics of the county, and was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1838, its district attorney. He discharged the duties of that office for five years successively, when he was compelled to resign it by the pressure of other business.

In 1846, he was elected to represent the county of Tioga, in the convention of that year, to revise the constitution of the State of New York; and, in 1850, was the Democratic candidate for congress in the 26th district of the State of New York, composed of the counties of Chenango, Broome and Tioga, but was defeated by Henry Bennett, of Chenango county.

In 1852, having been again selected as the Democratic candidate for congress in the congressional district composed of the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, and Chemung, he was elected over his opponent, the Hon. Charles Cook, of Havana. He served as a member of the committees on foreign affairs, and on the District of Columbia. He stood very high in favor with the Democratic administration. He was tendered by President Pierce, but declined, the appointment of commissioner to settle the northwestern boundary of the United States, and his name was widely canvassed for collector of the port of New York.

In 1858 he was selected as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, and was run on the ticket with Hon. Amasa J. Parker, as the Democratic candidate for governor. Both were defeated, the Democratic party being then largely in the minority in the state.

During all this period Mr. Taylor actively and successfully continued the practice of his legal profession. A studious and laborious life had made him a master of the learning of that profession, and great natural acuteness of discernment and thoroughly sound practical common sense gave him unusual accu-



Engr'd by H.B. Hall's Sons, New York

John J. Taylor-

racy in the application of its principles to cases as they arose. A character of unimpeachable integrity, and a habit of candid statement always inspired those he addressed with confidence, and his lucid and exhaustive arguments uniformly left but little remaining to be said after he had finished what he had to say; so that he was always a sound, effective and successful speaker, whether in his political addresses, or his forensic efforts.

He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Tioga, which was afterwards changed to the National Union Bank, and was for many years its president. He was elected and officiated for many years as the vice-president, and afterwards as the president of the Southern Central Railroad Company.

Mrs. Taylor died November 25, 1879; since which time Mr. Taylor's own health has been so infirm as to preclude all attention to any other business than such as the management of her estate and his own private property has made necessary.

Frank L. Jones was born at Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., October 29, 1822, and came to Owego, in 1837. He was in the mercantile business, and afterwards in insurance. In February, 1868, he was appointed sheriff of Tioga county, to fill a vacancy. He was president of the village of Owego, in 1869, and postmaster from 1871 to 1879. In July, 1880, he was appointed agent and warden of Auburn State Prison, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred at Coudersport, Pa., November 8, 1883. While a resident of Pennsylvania, in 1852, he was elected sheriff of Potter county.

Thomas I. Chatfield was born at Great Barrington, Mass., September 16, 1818. He was by trade a baker, and when he came to Owego, in March, 1839, he worked as a journeyman until the following October, when he commenced business on his own account. He afterward engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until a short time previous to his death, which occurred May 2, 1884. Mr. Chatfield was a prominent and public-spirited citizen. He served four years as village trustee, and three years as village supervisor. He was also president of the village, in 1868. In 1853, he represented Tioga county in the assembly, and was a candidate for state treasurer, in 1869. He was a member of the state senate, in 1871 and 1872. He was also treasurer of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, for many years. He has one son, T. I. Chatfield, Jr., who resides in Owego.

Alanson Munger was born at Ludlow, Mass., February 5, 1801.

In 1827, he removed to Hamilton, N. Y., and thence to Owego, in 1840. He formed a law partnership with Stephen Strong, which continued two years. He practiced law during the remainder of his life with no partner. He was appointed judge of Tioga county, in February, 1843, and surrogate, in January, 1844. He was elected district attorney, in 1850, and special county judge, in 1861. He died in Owego December 31, 1877.

Charles A. Munger, a son of Alanson Munger, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., July 13, 1830. He commenced the practice of law when he was twenty-one years of age. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was special county judge of Tioga county from 1853 to 1855, and from 1865 to 1867. He was a gentleman of fine culture, a contributor to the magazines, and a poet of no ordinary genius. A volume of his poems was published, in 1874, subsequent to his death, which occurred September 3, 1873.

Dr. Hiram N. Eastman was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., August 17, 1810. He graduated as a physician at Fairfield Medical College, in 1838, and commenced practice at Candor, in this county. In January, 1840, he removed to Owego, where he resided until December, 1861, when he removed to Geneva, where two years previously he had been appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Geneva Medical College. In August, 1870, he was appointed lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene at the University of Buffalo. He subsequently removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he remained until October, 1874, when he returned to Owego, where he died on the 14th day of October, 1879. His sons are Dr. C. C. Eastman, of the Binghamton Insane Asylum; Dr. R. W. Eastman, of Owego; Rev. Rush Eastman, of Torresdale, Pa.; and Rev. George N. Eastman, of New York city.

Henry N. Hubbard was born at Middle Haddam, Mass., January 18, 1809. He came to Owego in September, 1841, as a clerk for Greenly & Shapley, merchants. In May, 1843, he became a member of the firm, one of the partners retiring, and he continued in business until his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1883. He has one son, Henry D., who resides at Torrington, Conn.

Arba Campbell was born in Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., March 3, 1809. When but two years of age his parents removed to Susquehanna county, Pa. When grown to manhood, he spent the summer months in buying and selling wool, and the winter in teaching school. He subsequently went to New York city,



Engr^d by H.B. Phillips Sculp. New York

Charles E. Parker

where he remained until 1842, when he removed to Owego and engaged in the wool trade, in which he was successful. To this business he added that of pulling and tanning sheep skins. At about forty years of age he became interested in farming, particularly in agricultural chemistry, making many scientific experiments and giving much of his time and thought to it. The results of his experiments have been frequently published, and are remarkably instructive. During a sojourn abroad, Mr. Campbell visited the farms of France and England, obtaining much information from observation, which was subsequently applied to experiments here. Mr. Campbell owns four farms—two in Tioga county, one in Chemung county, and one in Pennsylvania, in Bradford county.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was born at Apalachin, in 1829, and is the son of Benjamin Tracy, of whom mention is made in the history of the settlement of Apalachin. In early life he taught school in Owego, and afterward studied and practiced law. In November, 1853, when but twenty-four years of age, he was elected district attorney of Tioga county, and in 1856, he was re-elected over Gilbert C. Walker, who was subsequently his law partner and afterward governor of Virginia. The law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker was dissolved a short time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1862, General Tracy was elected to the assembly, and in the same year he organized the 109th regiment, N.Y. vols., of which he was the colonel. He served with distinction in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, and after returning from the front was placed in command of the rebel prison camp and headquarters for drafted men, in Elmira. At the close of the war he went to Brooklyn, where he resumed the practice of law. October 1, 1866, he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York by President Johnson, and again January 23, 1871, by President Grant. At the end of his second term he declined reappointment and renewed his law practice, in company with his brother-in-law, General Catlin. He was a member of Plymouth church, and in the celebrated Beecher-Tilton trial was prominent among the counsel for the defence. General Tracy was appointed an associate judge of the court of appeals of this state, December 9, 1881, in place of Judge Andrews, promoted to chief judge. At the close of his term of office he declined a renomination. He is now out of

active politics and devoting his attention to his law practice in Brooklyn.

Hiram A. Beebe was born in the town of Bridgewater, Pa., March 11, 1817, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Montrose Volunteer*. In January, 1843, he came to Owego and became editor of the *Gazette*, continuing his connection with that newspaper until September 1, 1880, with the exception of about a year, in 1846, when he resided at Westfield, Mass., where he edited the *Westfield Standard*. During his residence at Westfield he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Beebe was president of the village of Owego, in 1852 and 1871, and postmaster nine years from May, 1853.

Ezra S. Buckbee was born, in March, 1827, three miles north of the village of Owego. He came to Owego when sixteen years of age. He was engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred August 10, 1883. He was supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1861, and was twice elected treasurer of Tioga county, serving from 1854 to 1860.

Charles R. Barstow was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in March, 1804, and came to the town of Nichols, in 1816. He was loan commissioner of Tioga county from 1840 to 1842. He was elected sheriff, in 1843, and member of assembly, in 1846. From 1849 to 1853, he was postmaster of Owego. In April, 1865, he was appointed a port warden of New York city, and held that office until August, 1868. He died at Big Rapids, Mich., December 10, 1880.

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 ascendancy, 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 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 afterward employed as principal of a classical school in County Derry.

In 1847, he married Martha, eldest daughter of Daniel Stewart

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 *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 very large majority of 1,012 votes. The same year he was appointed village clerk; in 1863-64 he served as trustee of the village, and in 1865-67 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.

In 1881, he was for the fourth time elected president of Owego village. During his presidency he secured a free bridge across the Susquehanna river. On the last day of his term that year, he, ably assisted by many of the most progressive citizens, succeeded in raising \$25,000 in cash or equivalent securities and paid that amount over to the president of the Bridge company, taking therefor a warranty-deed from the Bridge company to the Town of Owego. This removed one of the greatest obstructions to the material and numerical progress of the village. This toll bridge had existed for 50 years. The increase in travel across this bridge since it became free is at least ten fold.

William Smyth is now and he has been since its organization an active and efficient member of the Republican party. He was chairman of the Whig delegation sent to the Syracuse convention, in 1856, from Tioga county, and with Hon. John A. King, president, marched from Corinthian hall to Weiting hall where the Free Soil Democrats and anti-Slavery Whigs united, forming the Republican party whose glorious record in the State of New York need not be mentioned in this connection.

Rev. William H. King, D. D., was born in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., October 8, 1820. His father, William King, was a farmer. He attended school at Franklin, Delaware county, and at Madison University, from which institution he graduated as Master of Arts, in 1857. Ten years afterward the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the same institution. In 1843, he commenced teaching in the academy at Waverly, and continued five years. While thus engaged he commenced preaching. In 1849, he was ordained as a clergyman at Athens, Pa., and commenced his labors as pastor of the Baptist church of that place. In March, 1854, Doctor King accepted a call to Owego, and was pastor of the Baptist church of this village twenty-seven years. In 1881, he resigned the pastorate on account of poor health and declining years, and retired from active labor.

Rev. James Holwell Kidder was born and educated at Portland, Me., and graduated at the General Theological seminary, in New York city, in the class of 1860. He was ordained deacon by Bishop George Burgess, in St. Luke's church, Portland, July 11, 1860, and priest, also by Bishop Burgess, in Christ's church, Eastport, Me., June 19, 1861. Mr. Kidder was in charge of St. Thomas's church, Camden, Me., until November, 1860; then of Christ's church, Eastport, Me., about three years, until entering



Eng'd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

W. S. S. S.

on the rectorship of St. Matthew's church at Unadilla, N. Y., July 1, 1863. Five years afterward, August 1, 1868, Mr. Kidder came to Owego, and has since that time been rector of St. Paul's church.

Gilbert C. Walker was born at Cuba, N. Y., August 1, 1833. He came to Owego in August, 1855, and in 1858 became a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker. He removed to Chicago, in 1859, and thence to Norfolk, Va., in 1864, where he was president of the Exchange Bank of Norfolk, until 1867. In 1869 he was elected governor of Virginia. In July, 1874, he was elected to congress from the third (Richmond) district, and re-elected, in 1876. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., May 11, 1885.

General Isaac S. Catlin was born at Apalachin, in this county, July 8, 1833. He studied law in New York city, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Owego. Soon afterward, in 1859, he became a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Catlin. In January, 1861, he was elected president of the village, and served until June, when he entered the volunteer service of the United States, as captain of a company in the Third New York Volunteers. In the summer of 1862, upon the organization of the 109th regiment, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and was promoted to colonel upon the resignation of Colonel Tracy. In 1864, while leading the charge at Petersburg, Va., he lost his leg by the explosion of a mine. After the war General Catlin was elected district attorney of Tioga county, serving from 1865 to 1868. He was appointed a colonel in the regular army, and was stationed two years at Louisville, Ky. He was promoted to Brigadier-general during this period. He afterward commenced the practice of law in Brooklyn, where he has been twice elected district attorney of Kings county.

Charles Austin Clark was born at Guilford Center, Chenango county, N. Y., on the 28th day of May, 1833. He was the eldest son of Austin Clark, who was born at Tolland, Conn., October 15, 1799, and grandson of Gershom Clark, who was born September 5, 1755, and who removed from Connecticut with a large family and settled at Guilford Center in October, 1814, where he died in March, 1840. Austin Clark removed with his family to the vicinity of South New Berlin, in the spring of 1835, where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he removed to the town of Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., where he resided until he died, April 2, 1882, having reared to manhood and womanhood five sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters

survive him. At an early age Charles not only manifested a desire to obtain an education, but very many scholarly and manly characteristics. He was endowed with an excellent memory and in many respects gave evidence of possessing a fine order of mind. His parents desired 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 by adverse circumstances he pursued his studies zealously, and became well-known throughout the community as the brightest scholar and clearest and most independent thinker of his years. Throughout his boyhood days he attended the schools in his native county 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 entered upon the labors of a teacher in a common school near Gilbertsville, Otsego county. He soon after entered the office of Dr. S. C. Gibson, of South New Berlin, and commenced the study of medicine. He was for some time a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the medical department of that institution, in the spring of 1853.

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 Hodges, of Oneonta, whose family had then recently removed from Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., where she had been reared. Having spent the summer in Berkshire, Dr. Clark was induced to move to Bainbridge, Chenango county. Here he practiced his profession for a short time, but in the spring of 1854 he was induced to take charge of a large and flourishing select school. In this enterprise he was very successful, and at the next annual town meeting he was elected superintendent of common schools, which office he continued to hold as long as he remained 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 the general term at Binghamton, May 5, 1876. He practices his profession in company with his father at Owego, where he holds a very prominent position as a member of the bar, and is conceded to have no superior in Tioga county in scholarly knowledge of the law, or ability to make application of it. In the spring of 1856, Mr.

Clark made an engagement to teach in New Jersey. After remaining a year in New Jersey, he returned, in the spring of 1857, to Berkshire, to which town his father had removed, in the spring of 1856. Here he engaged for three years in the mercantile business; then he tried, successively, Richford, Marathon, and Oneonta. While residing in Berkshire, his only daughter, Emily Lucretia, was born, April 16, 1859.

Having purchased a farm near Ketchumville, in the town of Newark Valley, he decided to retire from mercantile life. Accordingly he went to his farm and lived upon it during the years 1864 and 1865. In early life it was his ambition to become a lawyer. Many obstacles, however, stood in his way. At length there seemed an opportunity for him to gratify his long-cherished desire. Accordingly he devoted himself to the study of law for years while carrying on his business. He moved from his farm to Oneonta, early in 1866, entered the law office of General S. S. Burnside, overcoming all obstacles, was admitted at the general term in Binghamton, May 15, 1867, to practice in all the courts of the state of New York, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the United States courts.

In the spring of 1867 he returned to the town of Newark Valley, and his energy soon secured for him a prominent position at the bar. While he resided at Newark Valley his practice extended into the neighboring counties of Broome and Cortland. In 1869 he was elected supervisor of Newark Valley, and was re-elected the next year, and the year following, without opposition. In the fall of 1871, he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party, for the office of county judge, and after an exciting canvass, was elected by a majority of 822. He entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1872, and on the 29th of August, following, removed his family to Owego, where he still resides. In the fall of 1877 he was unanimously re-nominated for the same office, and re-elected by a majority of 1,256. At the close of his second term, in the fall of 1883, Judge Clark declined to be a candidate for re-nomination, and beyond any question he had proved one of the most courteous, able, correct and popular county judges and surrogates Tioga county has ever had. In the fall of 1883, Judge Clark was a prominent candidate for the nomination for justice of the supreme court, and after a convention which held for five days, was barely defeated.

In 1876 Judge Clark was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Owego, in which church for several years he

had been an active member, and which position he still holds. On March 17, 1878, his wife died, a lady of force of character and amiable disposition, full of charity and good works.

On December 28, 1880, Judge Clark was again married, to Mrs. Celestia D. Arnold, widow of Captain Thomas S. Arnold who was killed in battle in the war of the rebellion, and a daughter of H. Nelson Dean, late of Owego, deceased, and formerly of Adams, Massachusetts, where she was born and reared. January 1, 1884, when Judge Clark retired from the office of county judge, he and his son formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of C. A. & H. A. Clark, and since that time have enjoyed and at the present time continue to have a large and remunerative law practice.

Judge Clark is now in company with his son, busily engaged in the pursuit of professional duties, hoping for years of success and enjoyment in his home and with his family, having concluded to shake the dust of politics from his garments and devote his life to his professional and personal duties.

John J. Van Kleeck comes from Holland ancestry, whose family tree is readily traced back to the year 1630, when Baltus Van Kleeck emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam, and whose descendants afterward settled in what is now the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, where they built the first dwelling, which was known as the "Van Kleeck House." General Washington made it his headquarters when in that vicinity, during the revolutionary war, and it long remained a very interesting landmark. The Van Kleecks took a prominent part in the government of the colony, and Dutchess county was represented in the colonial assembly by Baltus Van Kleeck, Jr., in 1715-16; by Johannes Van Kleeck in 1726-27; and by Leonard Van Kleeck in 1768-75.

John J. Van Kleeck is the son of John Manning and Amy Jane (Brock) Van Kleeck, and was born in the town of Candor, September 21, 1848. His early years were passed upon his father's farm in Candor, and in attending the district school of the neighborhood. And with the advantages for an education afforded by the common schools of the state, including attendance for two winters at the village schools in Candor and Spencer, supplemented by his reading and self-instruction, he laid the foundation of his mental acquirements. Determined to embark for himself in life, alone and unaided, in the fall of 1867, he sought and obtained employment as a clerk in the grocery store of Jerry S.



Copyright 1882 by J. H. K. Co.

John Keeck.

Kinney, of Candor, who was also at the time a justice of the peace. Young Van Kleeck gave to the duties of his new position great care, showing much aptitude therefor, and paying close attention to the business of the justice's office; thus evincing a predilection at that early age, for clerical work. His fine penmanship was much admired and gained him quite a notoriety; so much so that in February, 1868, he secured a position as a copyist in the county clerk's office, through the recommendation of Delos O. Hancock, Esq., then a prominent lawyer of the county, with whom Mr. Van Kleeck had previously considered the advisability of pursuing the study of law.

It was in the county clerk's office, under the training of Horace A. Brooks, Esq., and his sister Miss Chloe, that he became conversant with the duties of a position, he was destined to fill so acceptably. Industrious and self-reliant, he applied himself not only to the immediate, but to the future or contingent needs of the office, by examining questions in advance of the actual requirement, and thus made himself of great value therein. And moreover, by the time he had attained his majority, he had become, through his own sterling worth, a recognized factor in the politics of the county. Mr. Brooks, his senior, having served nearly twelve years as county clerk, was not a candidate for re-election, in 1873, and the Republican party nominated Daniel M. Pitcher, one of the party veterans, and since postmaster at Owego. The Greeley canvass of 1872 had divided the Republicans, and Mr. Van Kleeck was tendered a unanimous nomination for the office of county clerk by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, which he accepted. The contest was very spirited, and the youth of Mr. Van Kleeck was urged by his opponents as an argument against his election; but owing to his strong following and personal popularity in the county, he succeeded in overcoming the usual overwhelming Republican majority, and was elected, thus becoming the first Democratic official elected in Tioga county in over a quarter of a century.

His administration of the clerk's office was most excellent, and he naturally became a candidate for re-election in 1876. He was defeated, however, by a small majority, party-lines being closely drawn in presidential years. He then engaged in the fire insurance business and the negotiation of western farm loans, which business he still carries on, and it is a well known fact that not one dollar has ever been lost by any of his clients in any loan negotiated through him. In 1881, he was elected a justice of the peace

of the town of Owego, for a full term, by a handsome majority. In 1882, he was again a candidate for county clerk against the incumbent, John C. Gray, whom he defeated by a majority of two hundred and thirty. In 1885, he was re-elected over Henry W. Childs, the Republican candidate, by a majority of two hundred and eighty, and is now serving his third term.

While attending carefully to his public duties, Mr. Van Kleeck has nevertheless found time to engage in various outside enterprises, and much of the business prosperity of his adopted village is owing to his public spirit. Among the corporations which he has originated and promoted are the Owego Mutual Benefit Association, a popular life insurance company of which he is secretary and a director; the Owego Cruciform Casket Company, of which he is secretary, a director and acting treasurer, and the Owego Electric Light and Motor Company, of which he is also a director and secretary. The secret of Mr. Van Kleeck's success lies in his urbanity, his kindness of heart, his industry, his integrity and self-reliance, joined with superior ability and capacity for accomplishing whatever he undertakes. Just in his dealings, faithful to his friends, and loyal to his high standard of manhood, he is to-day, through his own merit, one of the foremost men in the county.

On January 6, 1875, he was married to Frances Josephine Byington, the accomplished and youngest daughter of the late Lawyer Byington, of Newark Valley. The union has proved a very pleasant and happy one.

Nicholas Rodman, son of John and Hannah (Gorse) Rodman, was born in Middleburg, Schoharie county, N. Y., September 23, 1809, and came to Owego in 1830. He located on the farm now occupied by him about three and one-half miles from Apalachin, on the river road. He married Phœbe (La Monte) Clark, by whom he had six children, viz.: Mary J., wife of Henry Hayes, Clarissa, wife of Isaac L. Potter, of Owego, Marilla, wife of Henry Coffin, now deceased, Charles, at present sheriff of Tioga county, George, of California, and Callie, wife of James Risen, of Gaskill's Corners. Mrs. Rodman died in 1854.

Samuel Abbey, born January 18, 1755, married Miriam Hall (born March 15, 1757), April 11, 1775. They had fourteen children, born as follows: Rachel, February 10, 1776; Sheubel, February 20, 1778; Hannah, February 22, 1780; Polly, January 3, 1782; Jerusha, January 16, 1784; Miriam, January 27, 1786; Jes-



Engraved by Samuel Sartorius.

Charles A. Clark

sie, July 1, 1788; Anna, May 2, 1790; Olive, September 25, 1792; Ruth, June 27, 1794; Phœbe, January 13, 1796; Lydia, March 11, 1798; Reuben, July 13, 1800; Jemima, April 8, 1803. Reuben Abbey came from Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1831. His daughter Sabrina married John, son of Thomas Baird, May 21, 1848. They had five children, born as follows: James Lewis and Lewis James (twins) March 4, 1849; Thomas, July 2, 1851; William R., July 23, 1853; and Tryphena H., July 13, 1856. Lewis J. married Georgiana (born April 10, 1850), daughter of Abner Merrick, July 27, 1881. Their children are John A., born March 20, and died May 26, 1883; Bessie R., born September 10, 1884, and Jessie S., born November 18, 1886.

Clarence A. Thompson was born in Owego, February 1, 1848. He was educated at the Owego academy, and the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia. On the 18th day of July, 1864, he entered the First National Bank of Waverly, as book-keeper, and was subsequently assistant cashier, and afterwards cashier of the bank. In April, 1870, he became teller of the First National Bank of Owego, and, in 1881, was made assistant cashier. He held that position till August 6, 1883, when the Owego National Bank was opened, of which institution he has ever since been cashier. Mr. Thompson is one of the progressive young men of the village. He was instrumental in having the telephone exchange established here, and was one of the prominent men in building the various steamboats plying between Owego and Big Island. He was treasurer of the village in 1876 and 1880, and as a member of the board of school commissioners, was one of the committee who had charge of the construction of the Free Academy.

This completes the biographical sketches furnished by Mr. Kingman, and by the friends of the subjects of the longer ones accompany the portraits, and we add the following:

Additional Sketches.—Moses Ingersoll, a soldier of the revolution, and who served under his father, Captain Peter Ingersoll, came from Half Moon Point, Mass., to the town of Owego, in 1791, where he bought five hundred acres of land, and settled on the farm now owned by E. F. Searles. He married Lavina Lee, by whom he had five children: Mary (Mrs. Simeon Decker), Winthrop, Sarah (Mrs. Ephraim Wood), Nancy (Mrs. Thomas Day), and John. Winthrop married Anna Hall, by whom he had five children, who arrived at maturity: Moses, Stephen H.,

William, James, and Mary (Mrs. Merritt Ireland). William married Caroline, daughter of Elijah Walter, by whom he had five children: Mary, wife of John Miller, Delphine, wife of Gilbert Webster, George A., of Nichols, Clinton, and Carrie, wife of Garry Hunt. George A. married Huldah Cornell, by whom he has five children: Fred, Fannie, Lena, Willie, and Louie.

Hugh Fiddis was a descendant of Scotch refugees, who settled in the town of Enniskillen, in the northern part of Ireland. He came to this country in about the year 1762, and was afterwards married to Hannah Eldridge, of Groton, New London county, Conn. They had two children, Katy and Hugh Eldridge. Katy was born at Groton, in 1764. She married and died there. Hugh Eldridge was born at Groton, August 5, 1766. When he was about two years of age, his father, who was captain of a merchantman, was lost at sea. In 1795, he came from Connecticut to Owego, where, in 1798, April 15th, he married Anna Brown, who was born at Brookfield, Fairfield county, Conn., February 11, 1777. Their children were all born at Owego, viz.:—Hugh Eldridge, June 15, 1793; Polly July 11, 1801; Robert November 17, 1808; James Edwin, May 22, 1819. The youngest son, James Edwin, married Emeline Ransom, at Owego, May 28, 1845. Emeline Ransom was born April 7, 1822, at Tioga Center. Kate, daughter of James and Emeline Fiddis, was born at Owego, March 11, 1851. She was married May 30, 1867, to William Head, of Owego. Cora Head, their daughter, was born at Owego February 14, 1868.

Colonel Asa Camp, born in Rhode Island in 1760, served in the revolutionary war, and though young, he was assigned the task of commanding the party that buried Major Andre, the spy. Sometime after the close of the war he came to this town and settled not far from the present eastern boundary line, on the north bank of the river, where a considerable settlement afterward sprang up, and was named Campville, for him. At the time he located here, the country was a dense wilderness inhabited by wild beasts, and he was obliged to shut up his stock at night to protect them from the ravages of the wolves and panthers. He had to go down the river forty miles in a canoe, to mill; and once when recovering from a fever and his physician prescribed oysters, he was obliged to send a man with a team to Albany, that being the nearest point at which they could be procured. He was justice of the peace for a long period, and had the reputation of a loyal, conscientious citizen, and very benevo-